THE

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

OF

IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR

1889.

DIVISION OF LAND; ACREAGE UNDER CROPS;
NUMBER AND SIZE OF HOLDINGS; RATES OF PRODUCE;
NUMBER AND AGES OF LIVE STOCK;
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK; HONEY PRODUCED;
NUMBER OF SCUTCHING MILLS; SILOS AND ENSILAGE;
THE WEATHER.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

BY

ALEXANDER THOM & CO. (LIMITED),

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding-street, Fetter-lane, E.C., or 32, Abingdon-street,
Westminster, S.W.; or ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, 6, North Bridge, Edinburgh;
or HODGES, FIGGIS, and Co., 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.

1890.

[C.—6099.] *Price* 1s. 2*d*.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS:— Page

PART I.—TILLAGE; MEADOW AND CLOVER; &c.:

TABLE I.—Acreage under Crops in 1888 and 1889, with proportionate Area under each Crop, . . 4

" II.—Extent of Land and proportionate Area under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, and Bog, Waste, Water, &c., in each year from 1880 to 1889, ... 8

" III.—Number of Holdings, by Classes, for each County and Province, in 1888 and 1889, . . 8

" IV.—Approximate Return of the Number of Occupiers resident in each County and Province in 1889, classified according to the total extent of land held, ... 9

" V.—Number of Holdings in each Province in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1889, according to the classification of the Census Commissioners of 1841, ... 10

PART II.—PRODUCE OF THE CROPS:

CONDITIONS INFLUENCING THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS; NOTES OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF ENUMERATION; THE WEATHER; NOXIOUS INSECTS; WEEDS AND NOXIOUS PLANTS, . . . 11

TABLE VI.—Total Produce of the principal Crops in 1888 and 1889, and the Increase or Decrease in the latter year, ... 12

" VII.—Estimated Average Produce per Statute Acre of the principal Crops in 1888 and 1889, and the Increase or Decrease in the latter year, ... 13

" VIII.—Extent under each of the principal Crops in Statute Acres, the Total Produce, and the Average Yield per Acre, for each year from 1880 to 1889, ... 13

PART III.—LIVE STOCK:

" IX.—Number and Ages of Live Stock in 1888 and 1889, and the Increase or Decrease in each description for the latter year, ... 14

" X.—Number of Live Stock in each year from 1880 to 1889, ... 15

" XI.—The proportion per cent. of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs according to age, from 1880 to 1889, . 15

" XII.—Number of Milch Cows in each year from 1854 to 1889, ... 18

Exports and Imports of Live Stock, ... 16

Honey produced in 1889, ... 17

Number of Scutching Mills, ... 17

Silos and Ensilage, ... 19

SUMMARY TABLES.

TILLAGE; MEADOW AND CLOVER; &c.:

TABLE 1.—Number of Holdings, their Size in Statute Acres, and the Division of Land in each County and Province in 1889, ... 20

" 2.—Proportion per cent. of Total Area under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, Bog and Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, and Water, Roads, Fences, &c., in each County and Province, 20

" 3.—Number of Holdings and Size in Statute Acres, and the Division of Land in 1889 by Poor Law Unions, ... 21

" 4.—Proportion per cent. under Crops, Grass, Fallow, &c., by Poor Law Unions, ... 22

" 5.—Extent of Land under Crops in 1889, Valuation in 1889, and Population in 1881, by Counties and Provinces, ... 24

" 6.—Produce of the Crops in 1889, by Counties and Provinces, ... 26

" 7.—Extent of Land under Crops in 1889, Valuation in 1889, and Population in 1881, by Poor Law Unions, ... 28

" 8.—Produce of the Crops in 1889, by Poor Law Unions, ... 39

" 9.—Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre, the extent of Land under Crops in each year, from 1880 to 1889, by Counties and Provinces, ... 38

" 10.—Average Rates of Produce of Crops per Statute Acre, in each year from 1880 to 1889, by Counties and Provinces, ... 41

LIVE STOCK:

" 11.—Number of Stockholders, and Quantity of Live Stock in 1889, by Counties and Provinces, . 45

" 12.—Number of Stockholders and Quantity of Live Stock in 1889, by Poor Law Unions, . . 47

" 13.—The Quantity of Live Stock in each year from 1880 to 1889, by Counties and Provinces, . . 81

" 14.—Total Area under Potatoes, and the Extent in Statute Acres under each description of that Crop planted in 1889, by Counties and Provinces, ... 58

" 15.—Total Area under Potatoes, and the Extent planted of each description of that Crop in 1889, by Poor Law Unions, ... 57

" 16.—The Average Rate of Produce per Acre of each description of Potato planted in Ireland in 1889, by Counties, ... 59

OBSERVATIONS of District-Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and of Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, on the probable cause of the good or bad yield of the Crops in each of their Districts, . . 60

APPENDIX.

DETAILS REGARDING SILOS and ENSILAGE furnished by Owners and Occupiers of Land, ... 70

ABSTRACT of the METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS registered at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phœnix Park, Dublin, ... 194

Remarks on the Weather of the year 1889, by J. W. Moore, Esq., M.D., F.R.Q.C.P.I., ... 195

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1889.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LAWRENCE, EARL OF ZETLAND,

&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to present to your Excellency the following Report and detailed Tables concerning Agriculture in Ireland for the year 1889, which have been compiled and arranged in the same manner as those for the previous year.

A review of the detailed Tables confirms the observations I made when presenting the General Abstracts in August last, and the Produce Returns in January of this year.

The following is an analysis of the information contained in the tables :—

PART I.—TILLAGE; MEADOW AND CLOVER; &c.

The acreage under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, and Bog, Waste, Water, &c., in 1888 and 1889, was as follows :— Division of land, 1888 and 1889.

—	1888.	1889.	Increase or Decrease between 1888 and 1889.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Under Crops, including Meadow and Clover, . .	5,140,683	5,056,016	—	84,667
" Grass, or Pasture, ...	9,905,097	9,998,297	93,200	—
" Fallow, ...	15,613	12,450	—	3,163
" Woods and Plantations, ...	331,587	326,636	—	4,951
" Bog, Waste, Water, &c.,*	4,935,773	4,935,354	—	419
Total,†	20,328,753			

The area under Crops in 1889, compared with 1888 shows a net decrease of 84,667 acres—there being a decrease of 50,209 acres in tillage, and of 76,968 acres in the area under hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation; while there is an increase of 42,510 acres under hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation. There is an increase of 93,200 acres under Grass, while there is a decrease of 3,163 acres of Fallow land, of 4,951 acres under Woods and Plantations, and of 419 acres under Bog, Waste, Water, &c.

Of the 4,935,354 acres given as under "Bog, Waste, Water, &c.," in 1889, 1,770,493 acres were enumerated as "Bog and Marsh," 2,275,733 acres as "Barren Mountain Land," and 889,128 acres as "Water, Roads, Fences, &c." Compared with 1888 "Bog and Marsh" appears to have decreased by 1,957 acres, "Barren Mountain Land" by 3,238 acres, and "Water, Roads, Fences, &c.," shows an increase of 4,776 acres.

The area and proportionate extent of each crop in 1888 and 1889, with the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in the following Table (I.), from which it appears that, compared with 1888, there was last year a net decrease of 35,852 acres in cereals, wheat having decreased by 9,268 acres, oats by 41,906 acres, and beans and pease by 1,467 acres, while barley increased by 14,854 acres, and bere and rye by 1,935 acres. Acreage under crops, 1888 and 1889.

In green crops there was a net decrease of 14,396 acres, potatoes having decreased by 17,332 acres, mangel wurzel by 1,728 acres, vetches and rape by 1,973 acres, and cabbage by 71 acres, while turnips increased by 3,676 acres, and carrots, parsnips, and other green crops by 3,032 acres.

Flax shows an increase of 39 acres, and meadow and clover a decrease of 34,458 acres.

In 1889, 30·4 acres in every 100 under crops were under cereals, 24·1 under green crops, 2·2 under flax, and 43·3 under meadow and clover.

* Including 133,035 acres under water. † Exclusive of 494,726 acres under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Varieties of Potatoes.

POTATOES.—The tables relating to the potato crop point to several important conclusions. It will be observed (See Table 14, p. 56) that of the 787,234 acres planted with potatoes, 79·5 per cent. belonged to one variety, namely, "Champions," showing no appreciable difference in the percentage of this variety as compared with the previous year. Of the total area under potatoes 7·4 per cent. was under Flounders, 3·7 per cent. under Skerry Blues, 2·0 per cent. under White Rocks, 1·9 per cent. under Magnum Bonums, 1·1 per cent. under Scotch Downs, 1·0 per cent. under Kemps, and 3·4 per cent. under all other varieties. It will be seen by a reference to Table 16 that not only was the Champion variety the one planted in greatest quantity, but that it was generally the most prolific in its yield.

Table 16 also points out the best potato-growing districts in Ireland, and the varieties which appear to thrive best in particular counties.

Extent under Crops.

Of the total extent under crops in 1889, 83·4 per cent., or over four-fifths, were under three crops—oats (24·5), potatoes (15·6), and meadow and clover (43·3).

(TABLE I.)—The Acreage under Crops in 1888 and 1889, and the Increase or Decrease in the latter year :—

CROPS.	1888.	1889.	1889. Increase.	1889. Decrease.	CROPS.	1888.	1889.	1889. Increase.	1889. Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat, .	99,013	89,745	—	9,268	Flax, . .	113,613	113,652	39	—
Oats, . .	1,280,858	1,238,952	—	41,906					
Barley, .	170,929	185,783	14,854	—					
Bere and Rye,	14,322	16,257	1,935	—	TOTAL under TILLAGE, .	2,918,703	2,868,494	—	50,209
Beans and Pease,	5,823	4,356	—	1,467					
TOTAL EXTENT under CEREAL CROPS, .	1,570,945	1,535,093	—	35,852	Meadow and Clover :— Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation, .	627,732	670,242	42,510	—
Potatoes, .	804,568	787,234	—	17,332					
Turnips, .	294,237	297,913	3,676	—					
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root,	45,749	44,021	—	1,728					
Cabbage, .	42,508	42,437	—	71	Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*, .	1,594,248	1,517,280	—	76,988
Vetches and Rape, .	15,011	13,038	—	1,973					
Carrots, Parsnips, & other Green Crops,	32,074	35,108	3,032	—					
TOTAL EXTENT under GREEN CROPS, .	1,234,145	1,219,749	—	14,396	TOTAL EXTENT under CROPS,	5,140,683	5,056,016	—	84,667

The Proportionate Area under each of the above Crops in 1888 and 1889 :—

CROPS.	Proportion per cent. 1888.	Proportion per cent. 1889.	CROPS.	Proportion per cent. 1888.	Proportion per cent. 1889.
Wheat, ...	1·9	1·8	Cabbage, . . .	0·8	0·8
Oats, ...	24·9	24·5	Vetches and Rape, . .	0·3	0·2
Barley, . . .	3·4	3·7	Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops, .	0·6	0·7
Bere and Rye, . .	0·3	0·3			
Beans and Pease, .	0·1	0·1	UNDER GREEN CROPS, .	24·0	24·1
UNDER CEREAL CROPS, .	30·6	30·4			
			Flax, ...	2·2	2·2
Potatoes, . . .	15·7	15·6	Meadow and Clover, .	43·2	43·3
Turnips, . . .	5·7	5·9			
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, . .	0·9	0·9	TOTAL, . .	100·0	100·0

Tables showing the extent of land under crops in 1889 by Counties and Provinces, and by Poor Law Unions, and from 1880 to 1889 by Counties and Provinces, are given at pages 24, 28 and 36 respectively.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

The extent of land under grass in 1889 (*exclusive of that under meadow and clover*) was 9,998,297 acres, or 49·2 in every 100 of the entire country, against 9,905,097 acres or 48·7 per cent. in 1888. The relative proportions under grass in each Province were —in Munster 53·3 per cent. in 1889, and 53·1 per cent. in 1888; Leinster 53·9 per cent. in 1889, and 53·0 per cent. in 1888; Connaught 48·4 per cent. in 1889, and 47·1 per cent. in 1888; and Ulster 40·9 per cent. in 1889, and 41·3 per cent. in 1888. Grazing Land, 1888 and 1889.

There appears to have been an increase of pasture land in 1889 in Leinster of 0·9 per cent. of the total area of the province, in Munster of 0·2 per cent., and in Connaught of 1·3 per cent.; while there has been a decrease of 0·4 per cent. in Ulster.

Of the counties—Limerick, Meath, and Westmeath had each above 60 acres in every 100 of their entire area under grass in 1889; Clare, Fermanagh, Kildare, Kilkenny, Roscommon, and Tipperary had above 55 and under 60 acres; Carlow, Cavan, Cork, Leitrim, Longford, Queen's, Sligo, Waterford, and Wexford had from 50 to 55 acres; Antrim, Dublin, Galway, Kerry, King's, Louth, Mayo, Monaghan, Tyrone, and Wicklow had above 40 and under 50 acres; and Armagh, Donegal, Down, and Londonderry, had over 30 and under 40 acres in every 100 acres under grass in 1889. Only 32·9 per cent. of the total area of Donegal was enumerated in 1889 as under grass, while Meath shows the highest percentage, 70·1. Grazing Land in 1889.

The area of each County and Province, and the extent and percentage under grass in 1889, are given at page 20.

Of the total area of Ireland (20,328,753 statute acres),* the land under grass in 1889 was, as already stated, nearly one-half. It appears from the succeeding Table (II.) to have *decreased* from 50·4 per cent. of the total area in 1880 to 49·2 in 1889, but during the ten years the proportion of grass varied from 50·9 per cent. in 1884 to 48·7 in 1888. Division of Land, 1880–1889.

In Crops a *decrease* took place from 5,081,084 acres or 25·0 per cent. of the total area in 1880 to 4,872,744 acres, or 24·0 per cent. in 1884, from which date until 1888 there was annually a slight increase, but in 1889 there was a decrease, the extent being 5,056,016, or 24·8 per cent. of the total area, against 25·3 per cent. in 1888.

Fallow or uncropped arable land amounted to 15,406 acres in 1880, and to 12,450 acres in 1889.

Comparing the first and the last years of the decade, Woods and Plantations exhibit a *decrease* from 339,858 acres to 326,636 acres.

In "Bog, Waste, Water, &c." an *increase* is shown—from 4,633,297 acres in 1880, to 4,935,354 acres in 1889, the difference being equivalent to 1·5 per cent. of the total area.

TABLE II.—The Extent of Land in Statute Acres, and the proportionate Area, under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, and Bog, Waste, Water, &c., in each Year from 1880 to 1889, also the Number of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre:—

Years.	Number of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	Extent of Land in Statute Acres under						Proportion per Cent. under				
		Crops (including Meadow and Clover).	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog, Waste, Water, &c.†	Total.*	Crops (including Meadow and Clover).	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog, Waste, Water, &c.†
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.						
1880, .	523,609	5,081,084	10,259,108	15,406	339,858	4,633,297	20,328,753 statute acres.	25·0	50·4	0·1	1·7	22·8
1881, .	526,743	5,195,375	10,075,424	21,204	328,703	4,708,047		25·6	49·6	0·1	1·6	23·1
1882, .	522,812	5,081,336	10,109,025	21,265	328,999	4,787,528		25·0	49·7	0·1	1·6	23·6
1883, .	518,684	4,936,701	10,192,447	24,824	331,245	4,843,536		24·3	50·1	0·1	1·7	23·8
1884, .	515,446	4,872,744	10,346,876	23,641	332,005	4,753,486		24·0	50·9	0·1	1·7	23·3
1885, .	515,569	4,957,127	10,251,120	19,112	329,447	4,771,947		24·4	50·4	0·1	1·6	23·5
1886, .	516,499	5,034,115	10,162,707	17,028	329,662	4,785,241		24·8	50·0	0·1	1·6	23·5
1887, .	515,353	5,065,657	10,049,507	12,746	329,363	4,871,480		24·9	49·4	0·1	1·6	24·0
1888, .	514,691	5,140,683	9,905,097	15,613	331,587	4,935,773		25·3	48·7	0·1	1·6	24·3
1889, .	516,046	5,056,016	9,998,297	12,450	326,636	4,935,354		24·8	49·2	0·1	1·6	24·3

Tables showing the extent of land and the proportionate area under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, Bog and Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, and Water, Roads, Fences, &c., in 1889, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 20. From these it appears that there are six counties with upwards of 100,000 acres under "Bog and Marsh," viz.:—Mayo, with 343,767 acres, or 26·1 per cent. of its entire area; Galway, 231,364 acres, or 15·4 per cent.; Donegal, 169,009 acres, or 14·2 per cent.; King's, 114,778 acres, or 23·3 per cent., Kerry, 126,870 acres, or 10·9 per cent., and Cork, 100,647 acres, or 5·5 per cent. The following counties contain the smallest areas under "Bog and Marsh," viz.:—Dublin, 755 acres, or 0·3 per cent. of its entire area; Louth, 2,930 acres, or 1·4 per cent.; Monaghan, 6,428 acres, or 2·0 per cent.; and Carlow, 5,936 acres, or 2·7 per cent.; 727,497 acres in the province of Connaught, being 17·2 per cent. of its entire area, are returned as under "Bog and Marsh," including 83,478 acres, or 14·3 per cent. of the County Roscommon, in addition to the large extent in Mayo and Galway as before mentioned. Bog and Marsh, 1889.

† See note (†) page 3. * See note (*) page 3.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Barren Mountain Land, 1889.

"Barren Mountain Land" covers an area of 100,000 acres and upwards in the following seven counties, viz.:—Donegal, 327,542 acres, or 27·6 per cent. of its entire area; Kerry, 298,517 acres, or 25·7 per cent.; Galway, 235,251 acres, or 15·7 per cent.; Cork, 255,468 acres, or 13·9 per cent.; Mayo, 203,434 acres, or 15·4 per cent.; Tyrone, 113,080 acres, or 14·5 per cent.; and Wicklow, 120,229 acres, or 24·1 per cent.

14·5 per cent. of Sligo, or 65,428 acres, 7·3 per cent., or 77,087 acres of Tipperary, and 17·5 per cent., or 79,893 acres of Waterford are under "Barren Mountain Land." The counties containing the smallest areas under "Barren Mountain Land" are Meath with 632 acres, or 0·1 per cent. of its entire area; Longford, 1,674 acres, or 0·6 per cent.; Westmeath, 530 acres, or 0·1 per cent.; Kildare, 2,227 acres, or 0·6 per cent.; and Monaghan, 4,922 acres, or 1·5 per cent. Only 217,861 acres, or 4·5 per cent. of Leinster are returned as being under "Barren Mountain Land," while 819,429 acres, or 13·8 per cent. of Munster; 688,837 acres, or 12·9 per cent. of Ulster; and 549,606 acres or 13·0 per cent. of Connaught are so returned.*

Water, Roads, Fences, &c., 1889.

Very little variation is exhibited in the proportionate area under "Water, Roads, Fences, &c." in the several counties and provinces. In the counties the highest percentage is 7·5 in Dublin, and the lowest 3·2 in Roscommon and Wicklow. 889,128 acres (including 133,035 acres under water), or 4·4 per cent. of the entire area of the country, were returned in 1889 as "Water, Roads, Fences, &c." This, however, does not include the acreage under the larger rivers, lakes and tideways. See note (†), page 3.

A table showing the division of land by Poor Law Unions is given at pages 21 and 22.

Number and size of holdings, 1888 and 1889.

According to the returns for 1889, the number of separate holdings was 565,975, being 3,333 more than in the previous year. The holdings which *increased* in number were—those "not exceeding 1 acre" by 1,978; those "above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres" by 1,324; "above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres" by 415; those "above 50 and not exceeding 100 acres" by 44; those "above 100 and not exceeding 200 acres" by 129; and those "above 500 acres" by 24. The holdings which *decreased* in number were those "above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres" by 215; those "above 30 and not exceeding 50 acres" by 361; and those "above 200 and not exceeding 500 acres" by 5.

Size of Holdings.	Number in 1888.	Number in 1889.	Increase or Decrease in 1889.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Not exceeding 1 Acre,	47,951	49,929	1,978	–
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres,	60,266	61,590	1,324	–
" 5 " 15 "	156,146	156,561	415	–
" 15 " 30 "	135,311	135,096	–	215
" 30 " 50 "	73,763	73,402	–	361
" 50 " 100 "	56,476	56,520	44	–
" 100 " 200 "	22,796	22,925	129	–
" 200 " 500 "	8,372	8,367	–	5
Above 500 Acres,	1,561	1,585	24	–
Total,	562,642	565,975	3,333	–

* With reference to the question whether waste land is increasing or decreasing in Ireland, the following from a Paper read by Dr. Grimshaw before the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland on the 29th of April, 1884, may be of interest:—

"The following Table shows that so far from the waste land of Ireland being on the increase, an immense amount of waste land has been reclaimed during the past forty years.

"Division of Land in 1841, '51, '61, '71, and '81.

Division of Land.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.
	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.
Under Crops (including Meadow),	13,464,398	5,858,951	5,850,530	5,621,437	5,195,375
" Grass,		8,748,677	9,535,829	10,071,286	10,075,424
Woods and Plantations,	874,482	304,906	310,507	324,380	326,703
Barren Mountain Land,	6,489,971	9,416,319	4,588,991	4,811,041	3,117,672
Bog and Marsh,					1,720,026
Waste Land, &c.,					851,558
					4,729,261
Total,	20,328,759				

Note.—The information for 1841 and 1851, respectively, has been obtained from the Census Reports for those years; and that for the subsequent periods from the Agricultural Statistics

A more extended Extract from the Paper above referred to was printed in the Agricultural Statistics Reports for 1884 and 1885.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

A table showing the number of holdings, by classes, for each Poor Law Union, in 1889, will be found on pp. 21 and 22.

The number of separate holdings in each county and province, in 1888 and 1889, is given by classes in Table III. at page 8.

Number of separate Holdings and of Occupiers, 1888 and 1889.

As in many instances landholders occupy more than one farm, and as, in other cases, farms extend into two or more townlands—*the portion in each townland being enumerated and classified as a separate holding*—it has been considered desirable, with the view of ascertaining the number of *Occupiers*, and of classifying them according to the total extent of land held by each, to obtain a Return of the number of persons having more than one farm or holding. Each Enumerator is, therefore, required to furnish the name of every landholder residing in his district who has two or more farms, or whose farm extends into two or more townlands, together with the area of each portion, and the locality in which it is situated. The number of actual occupiers in 1889 thus arrived at is given in Table IV., page 9, by counties and provinces. On comparing the results in this Table with the figures given in Table III., it appears that in 1889 there were 565,975 holdings in the hands of 525,152 occupiers.

The number of separate holdings and the number of occupiers in each Province in 1888 and 1889 were :—

Provinces.	Number of Separate Holdings.		Number of Occupiers.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Leinster, . .	120,568	120,904	108,384	108,791
Munster, . .	122,257	123,365	111,198	112,334
Ulster, . .	198,779	200,504	187,460	189,418
Connaught, . .	121,040	121,202	114,423	114,609
TOTAL, .	582,642	565,975	521,465	525,152

The number of occupiers of land in 1889 was 525,152, being 3,687 more than in the previous year.

Excluding those holding land "not exceeding one acre," who are to a great extent merely occupiers of small gardens, they numbered 475,817 in 1889, or 1,702 more than in 1888. There was a decrease in Leinster of 54—from 92,781 in 1888 to 92,727 in 1889; but an increase in Munster of 319—from 99,442 in 1888 to 99,761 in 1889; in Ulster of 1,182—from 172,839 in 1888 to 174,021 in 1889; and in Connaught of 255—from 109,053 in 1888 to 109,308 in 1889. The increase in occupiers holding land above 1 and not exceeding 50 acres was 1,335 and the number holding land exceeding that acreage *increased* by 367.

[TABLE.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Number and size of holdings, 1888 and 1889.

TABLE III.—The number of Holdings, by classes, for each County and Province, in 1888 and 1889, and the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

COUNTIES.		Number and Classification of Holdings.									
		Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	Total.
Antrim,	1888	1,572	2,002	5,475	8,179	3,637	2,311	586	142	21	21,955
	1889	1,493	2,120	5,539	6,165	3,651	2,287	574	151	49	22,014
Armagh,	1888	1,735	3,495	8,535	4,373	1,593	524	97	22	2	20,178
	1889	1,715	3,662	8,571	4,307	1,569	546	95	23	2	20,294
Carlow,	1888	789	583	867	964	851	357	355	107	7	5,360
	1889	880	612	844	994	850	350	353	110	9	5,482
Cavan,	1888	938	1,322	7,004	8,980	2,436	921	201	52	3	19,907
	1889	1,029	1,408	7,149	6,883	2,404	936	202	50	3	20,059
Clare,	1888	1,101	1,271	2,974	4,729	5,675	2,690	981	350	51	17,822
	1889	1,245	1,288	3,022	4,760	5,627	2,698	939	332	48	17,973
Cork,	1888	3,436	2,258	4,596	5,482	6,757	7,776	3,310	805	69	35,491
	1889	3,686	2,172	4,567	5,423	6,701	7,819	3,344	805	70	35,592
Donegal,	1888	1,260	2,653	10,224	8,521	4,148	3,091	844	327	108	31,271
	1889	1,406	2,583	10,291	8,565	4,041	3,284	1,070	358	110	31,653
Down,	1888	4,632	3,708	9,384	6,744	3,131	1,711	325	81	18	29,732
	1889	5,141	3,980	9,511	6,667	3,151	1,668	322	84	24	30,503
Dublin,	1888	2,128	1,744	1,649	944	614	607	399	136	15	8,234
	1889	2,300	1,733	1,655	964	615	622	369	134	15	8,457
Fermanagh,	1888	748	1,014	3,539	4,360	2,305	1,245	338	90	12	13,651
	1889	721	1,056	3,524	4,350	2,298	1,214	340	84	10	13,597
Galway,	1888	1,751	4,295	12,257	8,845	3,547	2,351	1,298	795	250	35,389
	1889	1,708	4,382	12,471	8,826	3,470	2,323	1,384	793	268	35,575
Kerry,	1888	1,105	1,512	2,895	3,718	5,646	5,916	1,806	650	118	19,164
	1889	1,371	1,628	2,868	3,767	3,718	3,827	1,882	635	118	18,564
Kildare,	1888	1,192	1,560	1,643	1,152	861	978	725	357	33	8,495
	1889	1,034	1,502	1,620	1,178	848	971	709	355	36	8,553
Kilkenny,	1888	1,843	1,748	2,518	2,571	2,168	2,074	780	206	18	15,751
	1889	1,624	1,778	2,526	2,526	2,272	2,032	775	207	20	13,763
King's,	1888	1,899	1,647	2,343	2,054	1,392	1,098	568	270	45	15,316
	1889	1,836	1,654	2,312	2,073	1,354	1,121	542	268	45	10,797
Leitrim,	1888	403	797	3,185	5,236	1,773	682	176	33	10	14,297
	1889	507	864	3,077	5,236	1,792	694	184	40	7	14,381
Limerick,	1888	1,989	1,639	2,398	3,021	2,852	2,797	1,068	269	26	15,057
	1889	2,036	1,720	2,423	3,062	2,851	2,783	1,049	276	29	16,249
Londonderry,	1888	1,408	1,477	5,344	4,529	2,389	1,358	401	134	28	17,068
	1889	1,353	1,491	5,385	4,603	2,290	1,370	414	132	30	17,068
Longford,	1888	653	794	2,512	2,636	1,119	587	181	54	7	8,553
	1889	712	766	2,504	2,625	1,110	571	185	57	8	8,554
Louth & Drogheda Co. of Town,	1888	1,261	1,360	2,348	1,388	628	462	245	112	14	7,818
	1889	1,255	1,352	2,339	1,458	624	458	249	108	14	7,858
Mayo,	1888	1,655	3,559	15,007	8,691	2,762	1,546	806	501	205	35,732
	1889	1,600	3,559	14,954	9,734	2,813	1,551	809	477	191	35,690
Meath,	1888	1,673	1,690	2,521	1,965	1,192	1,224	981	565	97	11,818
	1889	1,793	1,630	2,492	1,945	1,173	1,208	928	570	88	11,875
Monaghan,	1888	739	1,943	7,621	5,105	1,484	810	108	19	4	17,533
	1889	726	2,071	7,690	5,021	1,471	813	110	19	4	17,627
Queen's,	1888	1,337	1,679	2,421	2,027	1,317	1,172	595	248	35	10,834
	1889	1,397	1,698	2,353	2,015	1,310	1,185	610	251	34	10,853
Roscommon,	1888	857	2,111	5,244	5,648	1,651	885	542	280	24	20,242
	1889	726	2,198	5,135	5,627	1,623	906	518	269	27	20,031
Sligo,	1888	856	1,376	5,628	4,510	1,557	800	807	115	31	15,380
	1889	887	1,445	5,841	4,517	1,583	781	806	122	33	15,525
Tipperary,	1888	2,066	2,783	4,455	4,693	3,966	3,377	1,431	846	90	23,607
	1889	2,233	2,878	4,468	4,677	3,956	3,370	1,424	838	92	23,832
Tyrone,	1888	1,714	2,482	8,198	8,030	3,961	2,389	529	142	41	27,516
	1889	1,918	2,473	8,217	7,998	3,918	2,446	532	142	42	27,679
Waterford,	1888	2,202	1,126	1,401	1,552	1,335	1,648	819	210	23	10,115
	1889	2,183	1,191	1,426	1,375	1,308	1,668	810	211	23	10,150
Westmeath,	1888	1,329	1,644	2,410	2,246	1,352	1,083	561	278	48	10,951
	1889	1,463	1,677	2,406	2,184	1,371	1,079	551	275	48	11,054
Wexford,	1888	1,452	2,186	3,081	3,031	2,693	2,894	867	187	15	15,906
	1889	1,450	2,175	3,077	3,041	2,676	2,888	864	190	17	15,878
Wicklow,	1888	935	838	1,274	1,335	1,171	1,417	712	279	70	8,031
	1889	978	774	1,301	1,307	1,190	1,391	721	271	66	8,000

SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

PROVINCES.											
Leinster,	1888	15,789	17,463	23,562	22,313	15,333	13,958	8,925	2,809	399	120,556
	1889	16,286	17,501	25,429	22,310	15,409	13,876	8,887	2,806	400	120,904
Munster,	1888	11,899	10,539	18,713	24,195	22,281	22,204	9,215	2,830	375	122,257
	1889	12,705	10,872	18,775	24,237	22,161	22,165	9,198	2,817	385	123,365
Ulster,	1888	14,741	20,078	85,324	54,871	24,909	14,955	3,527	1,009	267	158,779
	1889	15,508	20,819	68,877	54,659	24,551	14,214	3,689	1,043	274	260,504
Connaught,	1888	5,522	12,138	46,521	33,932	11,290	8,264	5,129	1,724	520	121,040
	1889	5,430	12,398	46,480	33,940	11,281	8,265	5,181	1,701	526	121,202
Total of Ireland,	1888	47,951	60,256	156,146	135,311	73,763	56,476	22,796	8,372	1,561	562,642
	1889	49,929	61,590	156,561	135,096	73,402	56,520	22,925	8,367	1,585	565,975
Increase or Decrease in 1889,		Increase. 1,978	Increase. 1,324	Increase. 415	Decrease. 215	Decrease. 361	Increase. 44	Increase. 129	Decrease. 5	Increase. 24	Increase. 3,333

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE IV.—Return of the number of Occupiers resident in each County and Province in 1889, classified according to the *total extent* of land held, without reference to the Townland, Poor Law Union, County, or Province in which the portions of land are situated :—

Counties.	Number of Occupiers holding Land									
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	Total.
Antrim,	1,490	1,955	4,972	5,421	3,286	2,264	672	187	58	20,333
Armagh,	1,700	2,483	3,060	4,015	1,317	814	120	38	6	13,357
Carlow,	877	577	718	842	726	757	320	189	20	4,976
Cavan,	1,009	1,251	6,508	6,420	2,347	863	225	63	14	18,799
Clare,	1,226	1,136	2,576	4,342	3,234	2,544	867	577	61	18,267
Cork,	8,664	1,999	3,955	5,649	5,934	7,007	3,270	976	145	32,600
Donegal,	1,378	2,350	9,689	8,143	3,356	3,165	1,079	394	116	30,170
Down,	5,132	2,776	8,828	6,094	2,989	1,724	404	96	30	29,073
Dublin,	2,281	1,603	1,435	803	488	498	381	160	29	7,681
Fermanagh,	702	903	3,136	3,921	2,125	1,185	389	108	21	12,490
Galway,	1,672	4,024	11,672	8,327	3,247	2,098	1,138	675	306	33,159
Kerry,	1,556	1,524	2,649	3,563	3,526	3,688	1,636	636	134	18,712
Kildare,	1,030	1,554	1,513	1,076	727	784	601	359	72	7,666
Kilkenny,	1,590	1,513	1,982	1,935	1,926	1,879	778	290	37	11,880
King's,	1,363	1,507	1,966	1,770	1,234	1,019	492	285	78	9,688
Leitrim,	490	753	4,679	4,963	1,747	726	176	53	12	13,603
Limerick,	2,013	1,562	2,067	2,615	2,473	2,533	1,031	341	64	14,699
Londonderry,	1,353	1,401	3,119	4,258	2,165	1,369	441	146	34	16,286
Longford,	693	693	2,316	2,428	1,041	585	162	70	18	7,976
Louth and Drogheda, Co. of Town,	1,257	1,260	2,129	1,303	551	411	231	126	21	7,289
Mayo,	1,564	3,299	14,425	9,449	2,733	1,412	710	436	206	34,224
Meath,	1,777	1,491	2,248	1,701	971	1,021	754	494	141	10,688
Monaghan,	720	1,936	7,174	4,701	1,474	834	135	32	8	16,714
Queen's,	1,384	1,585	2,069	1,758	1,187	1,046	556	255	66	9,980
Roscommon,	705	2,017	7,709	5,353	1,569	806	404	196	77	18,630
Sligo,	670	1,329	5,580	4,320	1,503	753	282	184	42	14,783
Tipperary,	2,198	2,554	3,585	4,010	3,417	3,122	1,357	594	148	20,983
Tyrone,	1,864	2,760	7,592	7,441	3,740	2,456	811	150	40	26,216
Waterford,	2,115	1,107	1,184	1,115	1,008	1,407	794	273	50	9,053
Westmeath,	1,490	1,545	2,061	1,918	1,102	929	464	281	86	9,875
Wexford,	1,416	1,963	2,507	2,434	2,269	2,171	897	268	42	13,967
Wicklow,	987	688	1,112	1,102	1,012	1,197	703	261	100	7,152
SUMMARY OF IRELAND.										
Provinces.										
Leinster,	16,004	16,112	22,016	19,037	13,294	12,241	6,359	2,033	710	106,781
Munster,	12,573	9,883	16,016	21,194	19,592	20,301	8,955	3,199	620	112,334
Ulster,	15,397	18,315	61,075	50,394	23,295	14,300	4,076	1,235	351	189,418
Connaught,	5,301	11,422	44,043	32,412	10,789	5,791	2,710	1,498	643	114,609
Total of Ireland,	49,335	56,731	143,154	123,037	66,970	52,633	22,100	8,568	2,304	525,152

The following statement shows the number of occupiers of land in each year from 1883 to 1889, by Provinces :— Number of Occupiers of land, 1883 to 1889.

Provinces.	Number of Occupiers in the Years						
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Leinster,	108,897	108,500	107,976	108,637	108,862	108,384	108,791
Munster,	110,011	109,342	110,186	110,318	111,213	111,198	112,334
Ulster,	187,975	187,996	188,372	188,517	187,804	187,460	189,418
Connaught,	116,069	114,886	115,022	114,805	114,302	114,423	114,609
Ireland,	522,952	520,724	521,556	522,277	522,181	521,465	525,152

The number of holdings "above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres" diminished greatly between 1841 and 1889. In Leinster the decrease was 65·1 per cent.; in Munster 81·2; in Ulster 79·6; in Connaught 87·6; and in all Ireland 80·2 per cent. Increase or decrease in Holdings by Classes between 1841 and 1889.

In the same period holdings "above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres" also diminished in number; the decrease in all Ireland was 38·1 per cent.; it was—in Leinster 44·8 per cent.; in Munster 69·6; and in Ulster 33·9; while in Connaught these holdings increased 2·4 per cent.

Holdings "above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres" increased 7·8 per cent. in Leinster; 116·3 per cent. in Ulster; and 482·8 per cent. in Connaught. They decreased 12·0 per cent. in Munster; while in all Ireland they increased 70·3 per cent.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Holdings "above 30 acres" increased 119·5 per cent. in Leinster; 240·4 in Munster; 353·0 in Ulster; 426·2 in Connaught; and 234·8 per cent. in all Ireland.

The total number of holdings "above 1 acre" decreased between 1841 and 1889 by 22·4 per cent. in Leinster; 32·5 per cent. in Munster; 21·8 in Ulster; and 25·7 in Connaught.

The total number of holdings in Ireland "above 1 acre" was 691,202 in 1841; 570,338 in 1851; 568,484 in 1861; 544,142 in 1871; 526,743 in 1881; and 516,046 in 1889, showing a decrease of 175,156 or 25·3 per cent. in the period between 1841 and 1889.

Number of Holdings in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1889.

TABLE V.—The number of Holdings above 1 acre in each Province in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1889, according to the classification used by the Census Commissioners of 1841 (in which "above 30 acres" was the maximum); the increase or decrease in the numbers in each class, and the difference per cent., between 1841 and 1889:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.		Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	TOTAL.
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres,	1841,	50,110	57,857	102,215	100,254	310,436
	1851,	25,711	14,200	29,709	18,463	88,083
	1861,	23,848	13,736	28,458	19,427	85,469
	1871,	21,429	12,292	24,232	16,856	74,809
	1881,	18,804	11,096	21,971	15,200	67,071
	1889,	17,501	10,872	20,819	12,398	61,590
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1889,		Decrease. 32,609	Decrease 46,985	Decrease. 81,396	Decrease. 87,856	Decrease. 248,846
Rate per cent.,		85·1	81·2	79·6	87·6	80·2
Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres,	1841,	46,039	61,753	99,605	45,402	252,799
	1851,	33,058	24,365	85,176	49,255	191,854
	1861,	29,515	21,959	82,053	50,404	183,931
	1871,	27,275	20,409	73,647	50,052	171,383
	1881,	26,048	19,747	68,362	49,838	164,045
	1889,	25,429	18,775	65,877	46,480	156,561
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1889,		Decrease. 20,810	Decrease. 42,978	Decrease. 33,728	Increase. 1,078	Decrease. 96,238
Rate per cent.,		44·8	69·6	33·9	2·4	38·1
Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres,	1841,	20,688	27,611	25,219	5,824	79,342
	1851,	26,006	28,855	57,651	28,799	141,311
	1861,	24,226	26,805	57,660	32,560	141,251
	1871,	23,443	25,624	56,878	32,702	138,647
	1881,	22,623	25,030	55,227	32,913	135,793
	1889,	22,310	24,287	54,559	33,940	135,096
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1889,		Increase. 1,622	Decrease. 3,324	Increase. 29,340	Increase. 28,116	Increase. 55,754
Rate per cent.,		7·8	12·0	116·3	482·8	70·3
Above 30 Acres,	1841,	17,943	16,665	9,655	4,362	48,625
	1851,	38,096	53,074	37,813	20,107	149,090
	1861,	39,384	55,833	39,464	23,152	157,833
	1871,	39,531	58,428	41,071	22,273	159,303
	1881,	39,475	56,141	42,510	21,708	159,834
	1889,	39,378	56,728	43,741	22,954	162,799
Increase in number between 1841 and 1889,		Increase. 21,435	Increase. 40,061	Increase. 34,086	Increase. 18,592	Increase. 114,174
Rate per cent.,		119·5	240·4	353·0	426·2	234·8
TOTAL ABOVE 1 ACRE,	1841,	134,780	163,886	236,694	155,842	691,202
	1851,	122,871	120,494	210,349	116,624	570,338
	1861,	116,973	118,333	207,635	125,543	568,484
	1871,	111,678	114,753	195,828	121,883	544,142
	1881,	106,950	112,014	188,070	119,709	526,743
	1889,	104,618	110,660	184,998	115,772	516,046
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1889,		Decrease. 30,162	Decrease. 53,226	Decrease. 51,698	Decrease. 40,070	Decrease. 175,156
Rate per cent.,		22·4	32·5	21·8	25·7	25·3

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PART II.—THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS.

Mode of collecting the Returns of Produce.

The Tables relating to the *produce* of the crops have been carefully compiled from information obtained by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Metropolitan Police from practical farmers and other persons qualified to form an opinion as to the yield in that *Poor Law Electoral Division* (adopted since 1856, instead of Constabulary Districts), for which they were requested to afford the information. The names and residences of the parties so co-operating and assisting are stated by the Enumerators on the Returns.

Conditions influencing the Produce of the Crops.

Notes of Superintendents of Enumeration.

On pp. 60 to 69 will be found the observations of the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who acted as Superintendents of Enumeration, in reply to a circular requesting their opinion on the probable cause to which the good or bad yield of the various crops, in each of their districts, may be attributed.

The Weather.

The Weather.

The Weather being a potent factor in influencing the produce of the crops, both as to quantity and quality, the following particulars and those given on pages 125–144 are inserted by the kind permission of the Editor of the Dublin Journal of Medical Science: they have been derived from Returns of Meteorological Observations taken in Dublin City during the years 1869–89, by J. W. Moore, Esq., M.D., F.R.Q.C.P.I., F.R. MET. SOC.; and published in the Journal during the years 1889–90. The Tables on pages 145–7 also, are founded on Dr. Moore's observations:—

The mean Atmospherical Pressure has been obtained from daily readings of the barometer at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M., corrected and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit at the mean sea level. The Mean Temperature values have been deduced from the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade by Kaemtz's Formula, viz., *min.* + {*max.* − *min.* × ·41}=*Mean Temperature.* The Rainfall is that measured daily at 9 A.M. A *rainy day* is one on which at least one-hundredth (·01) of an inch of rain falls within the twenty-four hours from 9 A.M. to 9 A.M.

The *Mean Height of the Barometer* during the year 1889 was 29·965 inches. The highest observed reading was 30·730 inches at 9 P.M. on December 5th. The lowest observed reading was 28·790 inches, at 4 A.M. on October 7th. The extreme range of atmospherical pressure was 1·940 inches compared with 2·130 inches in 1888.

The *Mean Temperature* of the year, deduced from the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade by Kaemtz's Formula, was 48·9°. The highest reading was 77·8° on July 6th; the lowest reading was 21·7° on February 11th. The average mean temperature for the years 1869–88 calculated in the same way, was 48·6°. The mean temperature deduced from the daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. was 49·3°.

Rain fell on 193 days, including snow or sleet on 15 days, and hail on 23 days. The average number of rainy days in the years 1869–88 was 196·5. The total rainfall measured 27·272 inches, compared with an average of 27·982 inches in the twenty years 1869–88. During the first half of 1889 (January to June, inclusive) the rainfall was 10·576 inches on 97 days; during the second half (July to December, inclusive) 16·696 inches fell on 96 days.

As regards the *Direction of the Wind*, 730 observations were made during the year, with this result—N., 65; N.E., 46; E., 55; S.E., 58; S., 73; S.W., 98; W., 181; N.W., 112; Calms, 42.

Noxious Insects.

Noxious Insects.

The ravages of noxious insects are frequently mentioned in the notes of the Superintendents of Enumeration. These insects have hitherto attracted but little notice in Ireland as compared with Great Britain and Foreign Countries. Mr. Matheson, the Secretary of this Department, has given a great deal of attention to the natural history of insect pests and the injuries inflicted on crops by them, and has kindly placed at my disposal some valuable notes which he has compiled with regard to this subject, accompanied by illustrative drawings. I propose as soon as possible to publish these notes with the view of supplying the Superintendents of Enumeration and others interested in the question with accurate information regarding noxious insects. Mr. Matheson received the kind advice and assistance of several distinguished entomologists when preparing his interesting paper which will be issued as a supplement to this Report together with some notes on noxious weeds.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Weeds and Noxious Plants.

Weeds and Noxious Plants.

For many years it was the custom of the late Mr. Donnelly, when Registrar-General, to point out the great injury done to crops by the very plentiful distribution of weeds in Ireland. Weeds not only interfere with the growth of the crops with which they are mingled but also exhaust the ground; in some cases are injurious to cattle, and even, though in rare instances, produce seeds which when mixed with grain produce poisonous effects on the consumers of food made from such grain. Besides weeds, properly so called, there are several injurious fungi which damage crops, fruits, trees, and vegetables of various kinds.

Mr. Donnelly issued circulars at various times warning farmers and others against the injurious effects of weeds. It is probable that these circulars would have had better effect if accompanied by more detailed information concerning the pests which they dealt with. I propose to endeavour to remedy this defect by issuing with the supplement on noxious insects some detailed information on noxious weeds. As in the case of the insects, Mr. Matheson and I have been much aided in arranging the information on the subject by scientific friends.

Total produce in 1888 and 1889.

Comparing the total produce of the crops in 1889 with the total in 1888—the returns for 1889 are, with the exception of flax and hay, of a satisfactory character. In Cereal Crops, there is an increase in wheat of 68,224 cwts.; in oats of 2,007 cwts.; in barley of 540,663 cwts.; in bere of 1,096 cwts.; in rye of 16,383 cwts.; and in beans of 3,271; there is a decrease in pease of 530 cwts.

In Green Crops, there is an increase in potatoes of 324,415 tons in 1889 compared with 1888, an increase of 583,171 tons in turnips, of 31,584 tons in mangel wurzel and beet root, and of 45,177 tons in cabbage.

Flax shows a decrease of 197,179 stones of 14 lbs.; hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation, an increase of 91,586 tons; while hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, shows a decrease of 418,531 tons.

Estimated average produce per acre in 1888 and 1889.

The yield per acre of cereal crops in 1889 compared with that of 1888 shows an increase in wheat of 2·2 cwts.; in oats of 0·4 cwt.; in barley of 1·7 cwt.; in beans of 5·6 cwts.; and in pease of 0·4 cwt., while there is a decrease in bere of 0·3 cwt., and in rye of 0·5 cwt. In other crops—potatoes show an increase of 0·5 ton; turnips of 1·8 tons; mangel wurzel and beet root of 1·2 tons; and cabbage of 1·1 tons. Hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation shows the same rate in both years, and hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, decreased by 0·2 ton. Flax shows a decrease of 1·7 stones.

The *total produce* of the principal crops in 1888 and 1889, and the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in Table VI.; the *average produce* per statute acre in Table VII.; and in Table VIII. are given the total extent under each of the principal crops, the *estimated average* yield per statute acre, and the total produce, for each year from 1880 to 1889, inclusive.

Produce of the Crops, 1888–89.

TABLE VI.—The *total produce* of the principal Crops in 1888 and 1889, and the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

Crops.	Produce.		Increase in 1889.	Decrease in 1889.
	1888.	1889.		
Wheat, Cwts. of 112 lbs.,	1,367,939	1,436,163	68,224	—
Oats, " "	17,630,638	17,632,645	2,007	—
Barley, " "	2,701,859	3,242,522	540,663	—
Bere, " "	5,043	6,139	1,096	—
Rye, " "	187,052	203,435	16,383	—
Beans, " "	63,999	87,270	3,271	—
Pease, " "	8,669	8,139	—	530
Potatoes, in Tons,	2,523,207	2,847,622	324,415	—
Turnips, "	3,326,651	3,909,822	583,171	—
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, "	590,055	821,639	31,584	—
Cabbage, "	385,848	431,025	45,177	—
Flax, in Stones of 14 lbs.,	3,295,700	3,098,521	—	197,179
Hay, in Tons. Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation,	1,388,758	1,478,344	91,586	—
Hay, in Tons. Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*,	3,794,188	3,375,657	—	418,531

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE VII.—The *estimated average produce* per statute acre of the principal crops in 1888 and 1889, and the *increase* or *decrease* in 1889 compared with 1888 :— Average produce of Crops in 1888 and 1889.

Crops.	Produce per Statute Acre.		Increase in 1889.	Decrease in 1889.
	1888.	1889.		
Wheat, in Cwts. of 112 lbs., .	13·8	16·0	2·2	—
Oats, " " . .	13·8	14·2	0·4	—
Barley, " " . .	15·8	17·5	1·7	—
Bere, " " . .	13·3	13·0	—	0·3
Rye, " " . .	13·4	12·9	—	0·5
Beans, " " . .	12·6	18·2	5·6	—
Pease, " " . .	11·8	12·2	0·4	—
Potatoes, in Tons, .	3·1	3·6	0·5	—
Turnips, " . .	11·3	13·1	1·8	—
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, " . .	12·9	14·1	1·2	—
Cabbage, " . .	9·1	10·2	1·1	—
Flax, in Stones of 14 lbs., . .	29·0	27·3	—	1·7
Hay, in Tons. Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation, . . .	2·2	2·2	—	—
Hay, in Tons. Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*, . .	2·4	2·2	—	0·2

The further statement contained in Table VIII. gives a general view of the state of agriculture during the year 1889 as compared with preceding years. Extent under Crops, produce, &c., 1880–89.

Tables showing the total produce of the Crops in 1889, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 26, and by poor law unions at page 32. The average rates by counties and provinces for each year from 1880 to 1889, are given at pages 41 to 45.

TABLE VIII.—The extent under each of the principal Crops—the *average* Yield per Statute Acre, and the total Produce for all Ireland, in each year from 1880 to 1889, inclusive.

Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE MEASURE.										
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1880, .	140,708	1,381,928	218,016	561	7,107	820,651	302,695	41,515	36,402	157,540	1,909,825
1881, .	153,794	1,393,312	210,093	474	7,588	855,293	295,212	44,838	28,496	147,145	2,001,029
1882, .	152,824	1,397,307	187,254	363	7,773	837,918	294,070	36,316	36,340	113,484	1,962,152
1883, .	94,740	1,381,904	183,291	316	7,250	806,467	306,799	37,945	35,813	95,943	1,931,784
1884, .	67,890	1,346,444	167,061	846	7,149	798,952	304,031	34,541	39,473	89,225	1,962,467
1885, .	71,017	1,328,869	179,133	344	8,399	797,292	296,984	37,178	42,127	108,147	2,034,768
1886, .	68,546	1,321,983	181,598	298	10,576	789,847	299,325	37,413	40,112	127,890	2,094,209
1887, .	67,181	1,315,055	162,169	258	10,774	786,939	300,123	41,733	43,673	130,284	2,143,816
1888, .	98,013	1,280,158	170,929	380	13,942	804,566	294,237	45,749	42,508	118,613	2,221,980
1889, .	89,745	1,238,952	185,783	471	15,786	787,234	297,913	44,021	41,457	113,652	2,187,522
	ESTIMATED AVERAGE PRODUCE PER STATUTE ACRE.										
	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
1880, .	13·0	14·2	15·8	14·7	10·8	3·6	14·3	14·6	9·9	25·9	2·0
1881, .	14·9	14·1	15·8	14·5	10·5	4·0	12·9	13·4	9·8	30·8	2·0
1882, .	13·6	13·1	14·7	14·5	10·9	2·4	11·5	11·9	9·3	29·1	2·1
1883, .	13·7	13·6	15·4	14·4	11·4	4·3	14·0	13·9	9·5	30·5	2·0
1884, .	14·6	13·4	16·0	13·7	11·1	3·3	11·5	12·7	9·2	28·1	1·9
1885, .	15·4	13·6	16·1	13·4	12·7	4·0	11·8	13·4	9·4	30·4	2·0
1886, .	14·5	13·9	15·8	13·8	11·6	3·3	13·3	13·5	9·7	28·2	2·1
1887, .	15·2	11·5	12·8	12·5	10·8	4·5	9·1	10·9	7·4	18·6	1·7
1888, .	13·8	13·8	15·8	13·3	13·4	3·1	11·3	12·9	9·1	29·0	2·3
1889, .	16·0	14·2	17·5	13·0	12·9	3·6	13·1	14·1	10·2	27·3	2·2
	TOTAL PRODUCE.										
	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1880, .	2,227,717	19,558,470	3,444,442	8,225	72,960	2,925,859	4,339,038	604,421	360,036	25,832	3,795,003
1881, .	2,297,131	19,703,074	3,326,916	6,880	79,246	3,433,593	3,820,946	601,792	279,588	28,332	3,989,834
1882, .	2,075,440	18,206,395	2,753,214	5,252	84,403	1,994,364	3,392,361	433,078	342,003	20,622	4,115,162
1883, .	1,296,713	18,851,231	2,821,537	4,548	82,056	3,451,506	4,282,217	525,736	340,577	18,282	3,957,259
1884, .	991,354	18,109,448	2,675,789	4,736	79,376	3,040,352	3,507,924	439,477	363,908	18,662	3,822,775
1885, .	1,097,198	18,133,677	2,988,937	4,623	106,682	3,175,738	3,551,703	499,750	397,708	20,578	4,156,095
1886, .	1,007,136	18,378,613	2,772,386	4,104	122,722	2,637,724	3,974,475	505,588	398,344	23,379	4,428,732
1887, .	1,019,032	15,149,419	2,071,457	3,218	116,343	3,569,402	2,719,151	454,837	325,130	15,106	3,599,135
1888, .	1,367,939	17,630,538	2,701,859	5,043	187,052	2,523,207	3,328,651	590,055	385,848	20,598	5,180,946
1889, .	1,436,163	17,632,645	3,242,522	6,139	203,435	2,847,622	3,909,622	621,639	431,025	19,366	4,851,001

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PART III.—LIVE STOCK.

Number and Ages of Live Stock, 1888 and 1889.

TABLE IX.—The Number and Ages of the Live Stock in Ireland, in 1888 and 1889, and the Increase or Decrease in each description :—

Description of Stock.		Number in 1888.	Number in 1889.	Increase in 1889.	Decrease in 1889.
Horses,	Two years old and upwards,	420,341	427,307	6,966	—
	One year old and under two,	74,263	77,062	2,799	—
	Under one year,	70,493	69,895	—	598
	Total No. of Horses,	565,097	574,264	9,167	—
Mules,		30,271	29,838	—	433
Asses,		203,152	206,236	3,084	—
Cattle,	Two years old and upwards,	2,303,529	2,274,038	—	29,491
	One year old and under two,	874,045	866,835	—	7,210
	Under one year,	921,621	953,301	31,680	—
	Total No. of Cattle,	4,099,195	4,094,174	—	5,021
Sheep,	One year old and upwards,	2,151,116	2,252,846	91,730	—
	Under one year,	1,465,553	1,536,341	70,788	—
	Total No. of Sheep,	3,626,669	3,789,187	162,518	—
Pigs,	One year old and upwards,	171,091	158,645	—	2,445
	Under one year,	1,226,734	1,212,024	—	14,710
	Total No. of Pigs,	1,397,825	1,380,670	—	17,155
Goats,		295,678	303,933	8,255	—
Poultry,		14,486,400	14,856,517	370,117	—

Number of Live Stock.

At the period of the enumeration in 1889, the total number of horses in Ireland was 574,264, being an *increase* of 9,167 compared with 1888. There was an *increase* of 6,966 in the number "two years old and upwards," and of 2,799 in the "one year old, and under two," while there was a *decrease* of 598 in those "under one year."

Mules numbered 29,838, being 433 less than in 1888, and asses 206,236, being an *increase* of 3,084 as compared with the previous year.

Horses, Mules and Asses taken together numbered 768,457 in 1880, and 810,338 in 1889, being an *increase* of 41,881 or 5·5 per cent.

Cattle numbered 4,094,174 in 1889, showing a total *decrease* of 5,021 as compared with the number enumerated in 1888; in the "two years old and upwards" there was a *decrease* of 29,491, and in the "one year old and under two" a *decrease* of 7,210; while there was an *increase* of 31,680 in the number "under one year." Taking the ten years 1880 to 1889, cattle *increased* in number from 3,921,517 in 1880, to 4,228,851 in 1885, but *decreased* in each of the four following years, the number for 1889 being 4,094,174 as already stated.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Sheep amounted to 3,789,187 in 1889, showing an *increase* of 162,518, as compared with the previous year; the "one year old and upwards" *increased* by 91,730, and those "under one year" by 70,788. Number of Live Stock.

Comparing 1880 with 1889 there has been an *increase* in the number of sheep from 3,562,463 in the former, to 3,789,187 in the latter year.

Pigs were returned as 1,380,670 in 1889, showing a *decrease* of 17,155, or 1·2 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The "one year old and upwards" *decreased* by 2,445, and those "under one year" by 14,710.

Comparing the number of pigs returned in the ten years from 1880 to 1889, the highest number, 1,430,128, was enumerated in 1882, and the lowest, 850,269, in 1880.

Goats numbered 303,933 in 1889, being 8,255 *more* than in 1888, and 38,144 *more* than in 1880.

The number of poultry in 1889 was 14,856,517, being 370,117 *more* than in 1888, and 1,425,335 *more* than in 1880. Of the 14,856,517 poultry in 1889, 985,456 were turkeys; 2,150,581 geese; 2,911,737 ducks; and 8,808,743 ordinary fowl. Poultry.

Compared with 1888, turkeys *increased* by 59,402, geese by 38,224, ducks by 49,993, and ordinary fowl by 222,498.

TABLE X.—The Number of Live Stock in Ireland, in each year from 1880 to 1889, inclusive:— Number of Live Stock, 1880 to 1889.

Years.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Poultry.
1880, . .	582,130	186,327	3,921,517	3,562,463	850,269	265,789	13,430,182
1881, . .	574,746	187,143	3,956,595	3,258,185	1,095,830	266,078	13,972,428
1882, . .	585,925	187,782	3,987,211	3,071,755	1,430,128	263,272	13,999,096
1883, . .	551,427	189,760	4,096,953	3,219,311	1,348,364	283,146	13,382,430
1884, . .	562,439	191,339	4,112,789	3,245,212	1,308,550	254,411	12,747,460
1885, . .	576,430	197,170	4,228,851	3,478,056	1,289,092	264,437	13,850,532
1886, . .	578,299	196,245	4,183,924	3,366,043	1,263,142	285,176	13,909,822
1887, . .	587,234	199,512	4,157,404	3,377,826	1,408,456	271,729	14,460,643
1888, . .	595,368	203,152	4,099,195	3,626,669	1,397,825	295,678	14,488,400
1889, . .	604,102	206,236	4,094,174	3,789,187	1,380,670	303,933	14,856,517

TABLE XI.—The proportion per cent. of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs in Ireland, according to Age, for the years 1880 to 1889, inclusive:— Number of Live Stock, 1880 to 1889.

Years.	Horses.			Cattle.			Sheep.		Pigs.	
	Per-centage at each age.			Per-centage at each age.			Per-centage at each age.		Per-centage at each age.	
	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two.	Under One Year.	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.
1880, .	78·2	12·1	9·7	57·7	20·9	21·4	84·4	35·6	13·6	86·4
1881, .	79·2	11·4	9·4	57·9	19·9	22·2	64·5	35·5	13·7	86·3
1882, .	79·6	10·4	10·0	57·0	19·9	23·1	63·0	37·0	13·2	86·8
1883, .	79·2	10·5	10·3	55·3	20·8	23·9	61·7	38·3	13·4	86·6
1884, .	78·0	11·1	10·9	55·3	21·5	23·2	62·5	37·5	12·8	87·2
1885, .	76·5	11·9	11·8	56·0	20·8	23·2	61·5	38·5	12·7	87·3
1886, .	76·3	12·3	11·4	56·7	21·0	22·3	61·7	38·3	12·7	87·3
1887, .	75·8	12·5	11·7	56·7	20·8	22·5	60·2	39·8	12·7	87·3
1888, .	74·4	13·1	12·5	56·2	21·3	22·5	59·6	40·4	12·2	87·8
1889, .	74·4	13·4	12·2	55·5	21·2	23·3	59·5	40·5	12·2	87·8

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

MILCH COWS.

Milch Cows.

TABLE XII.—The following statement shows the number of Milch Cows in Ireland in each year from 1854—the first year in which Milch Cows were separately enumerated—to 1889. The average number for the first five years of the period was 1,579,851, and for the last five years 1,395,751 being a decline of 184,100 or 11·7 per cent. The highest number in any one year was 1,690,389 in 1859, and the lowest 1,348,886 in 1864.

Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.
1854, .	1,517,672	1863, .	1,396,924	1872, .	1,551,784	1881, .	1,392,012
1855, .	1,551,296	1864, .	1,348,886	1873, .	1,528,136	1882, .	1,399,005
1856, .	1,579,529	1865, .	1,387,448	1874, .	1,491,375	1883, .	1,402,324
1857, .	1,605,350	1866, .	1,482,516	1875, .	1,530,366	1884, .	1,356,585
1858, .	1,635,409	1867, .	1,521,053	1876, .	1,532,974	1885, .	1,417,423
1859, .	1,690,389	1868, .	1,476,339	1877, .	1,522,811	1886, .	1,418,644
1860, .	1,628,453	1869, .	1,506,038	1878, .	1,484,315	1887, .	1,394,135
1861, .	1,545,168	1870, .	1,529,024	1879, .	1,464,818	1888, .	1,384,771
1862, .	1,486,835	1871, .	1,545,662	1880, .	1,398,047	1889, .	1,363,781

Tables showing the number of Live Stock in 1889, by counties and provinces will be found at page 46; by Poor Law Unions at pages 47-50; and by counties and provinces for each year from 1880 to 1889 at page 51.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

Exports of Live Stock.

With the view of giving a more accurate idea of the number of live stock produced in Ireland the following statement has been extracted from the Statistical Returns published in the Report for 1889 under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the fifteen years 1875–89:—

Years.	Cattle.						Sheep.			Swine.			Years.
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.	
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for fattening or breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.									
1875, . .	254,041	663,178	11,767	888,514	46,704	535,518	341,307	276,872	617,973	383,176	74,433	463,618	1875.
1876, . .	678,164	828,512	16,736	623,561	42,947	666,326	474,671	311,337	665,606	463,944	77,272	518,813	1876.
1877, . .	846,888	656,248	7,703	610,848	38,738	680,881	431,188	163,045	630,774	408,312	76,513	455,427	1877.
1878, . .	246,044	416,759	4,554	667,657	61,324	720,221	448,529	130,371	545,090	401,107	69,380	470,847	1878.
1879, . .	247,367	620,244	6,845	574,864	36,364	651,370	506,621	168,750	675,371	671,070	58,384	428,663	1879.
1880, . .	232,608	417,208	2,813	355,920	38,471	751,301	502,606	211,657	714,764	333,896	39,237	372,880	1880.
1881, . .	279,125	260,808	8,701	568,726	67,832	671,657	416,708	161,624	677,827	343,332	83,486	382,883	1881.
1882, . .	201,777	427,798	8,006	722,561	59,853	782,274	353,846	164,380	558,404	453,446	49,460	502,906	1882.
1883, . .	259,606	378,518	1,818	603,640	46,627	558,867	312,108	148,621	480,729	428,786	27,224	481,017	1883.
1884, . .	285,028	387,352	2,280	684,508	71,248	716,343	355,435	177,618	533,285	437,287	18,451	445,678	1884.
1885, . .	343,548	342,356	1,884	588,170	38,500	680,470	430,410	198,680	629,090	670,868	27,394	698,584	1885.
1886, . .	255,150	388,317	1,247	673,820	42,866	717,380	403,088	249,250	753,218	621,506	28,778	421,384	1886.
1887, . .	381,113	302,878	3,253	686,280	32,878	769,253	321,844	225,924	548,868	435,135	42,764	480,920	1887.
1888, . .	232,527	405,540	2,641	861,616	47,868	758,716	408,838	236,746	687,584	435,880	48,585	544,472	1888.
1889, . .	248,382	372,882	1,432	622,476	47,837	760,843	376,813	240,374	616,867	428,108	45,443	473,551	1889.

From the foregoing it is evident that some of the younger animals included in the Statistics of Exports must of necessity escape enumeration in June of each year when

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

the returns of live stock are collected for this Department. Viewing the number of animals exported in relation to those enumerated it is found that in cattle the number exported bear a relation of 16·4 per cent. to those enumerated in 1889, as compared with 18·0 per cent. in 1888; in sheep 16·2 per cent. as compared with 17·6 per cent. in 1888; and in pigs 34·3 per cent. as compared with 39·0 per cent. in 1888. Exports of Live Stock.

From the same Report it appears that the number of horses exported in 1889 amounted to 31,824, equal to 5·5 per cent. of those enumerated.

It also appears that during the same period there were imported into Ireland, 2,996 horses, 468 cattle, 39,791 sheep, and 161 pigs. Imports of Live Stock.

HONEY PRODUCED IN 1888.

In connexion with the Agricultural Statistics for 1889, Returns were obtained of the amount of Honey produced in the year 1888, and of the number of swarms at work. Tables compiled from the information contained in these Returns are given in the Produce Report presented to Parliament in January of this year. Honey produced in 1888.

SCUTCHING MILLS.

The number of Mills for scutching Flax in Ireland in 1889 was 1,062, being a decrease of 8 compared with 1888, and a decrease of 120 since the year 1880. 1,048 of these Mills in 1889 were in Ulster, 4 in Munster, 3 in Connaught, and 7 in Leinster. There were 447 Mills with from 1 to 4 stocks; 327 having 5 or 6; 253 with from 7 to 12; 33 having from 13 to 18, and 2 having above 18 stocks; 867 were worked by water power; 123 by steam; 71 by water and steam; and 1 by horse power. Scutching Mills, 1889.

The following is the number of Scutching Mills, in each year, from 1880 to 1889 inclusive, by Provinces:— Scutching Mills, 1880 to 1889.

Provinces.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Leinster, . .	8	9	7	8	9	7	7	7	8	7
Munster, . .	18	15	19	15	12	9	8	6	4	4
Ulster, . .	1,140	1,135	1,114	1,099	1,088	1,067	1,033	1,063	1,056	1,048
Connaught, . .	16	13	12	10	8	9	5	2	2	3
IRELAND, .	1,182	1,172	1,152	1,132	1,115	1,092	1,053	1,078	1,070	1,082

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Scutching Mills, 1889.

Number of SCUTCHING MILLS in 1889, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, classified according to the number of Stocks in each Mill, and the Power used in working them:—

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES IN WHICH THERE WERE SCUTCHING MILLS.	CLASSIFICATION OF MILLS.					Total No. of Mills.	POWER EMPLOYED.				
	Having 1, 2, 3 or 4 Stocks.	Having 5 or 6 Stocks.	Having above 6 but not exceeding 12 Stocks.	Having above 12 but not exceeding 18 Stocks.	Having above 18 Stocks.		Water.	Steam.	Water and Steam.	Horse.	Wind.
LEINSTER:											
Longford,	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Louth & Drogheda, Co. of Town,	.	.	4	.	.	4	2	2	.	.	.
Meath,	.	1	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	1	5	1	.	7	5	2	.	.	.
MUNSTER:											
Cork,	4	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.
Total,	4	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.
ULSTER:											
Antrim,	55	41	28	2	.	136	125	8	3	.	.
Armagh,	13	34	39	5	2	93	70	17	5	1	.
Cavan,	8	20	14	1	.	43	35	7	1	.	.
Donegal,	120	25	12	.	.	157	148	3	6	.	.
Down,	24	56	69	17	.	176	109	45	22	.	.
Fermanagh,	8	9	6	2	.	25	22	2	1	.	.
Londonderry,	95	58	19	.	.	173	158	5	10	.	.
Monaghan,	24	24	23	2	.	73	56	12	5	.	.
Tyrone,	85	48	36	3	.	172	133	21	18	.	.
Total,	443	325	246	32	2	1,048	856	120	71	1	.
CONNAUGHT:											
Leitrim,	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.
Total,	.	1	2	.	.	3	2	1	.	.	.
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	447	327	253	33	2	1,052	857	123	71	1	.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

Following the course adopted in the two previous years, in view of the interest attaching to the question of Ensilage, I communicated with those Landed Proprietors and Landholders, throughout the country, having Silos or otherwise making Ensilage, requesting them to favour me with certain details regarding the methods followed and the results obtained in the year 1889. I received replies to 340 out of 444 circulars issued by me, and I beg to express my obligations to my correspondents for the valuable and interesting information afforded. It will be found set forth in the Appendix, pp. 70 to 123. Silos and Ensilage.

The following Table shows, by Counties and Provinces, the number of Silos or Stacks mentioned in the communications received from the persons who forwarded replies to the circular above referred to. A reference to the communications shows that the decline in the number for last year, as compared with that for 1888, is attributable to the fact that the weather of 1889 was much more favourable for hay-making :—

Counties.	Number in 1888.	Number in 1889.	Counties.	Number in 1888.	Number in 1889.
Antrim,	33	27	Mayo,	10	14
Armagh,	3	1	Meath,	74	63
Carlow,	11	5	Monaghan,	4	2
Cavan,	13	1	Queen's,	37	12
Clare,	14	9	Roscommon,	2	3
			Sligo,	2	2
Cork,	49	24			
Donegal,	6	13	Tipperary,	35	24
Down,	16	5	Tyrone,	7	15
Dublin,	12	10	Waterford,	5	10
Fermanagh,	9	8	Westmeath,	19	4
			Wexford,	5	10
Galway,	25	18	Wicklow,	16	10
Kerry,	5	9			
Kildare,	9	14			
Kilkenny,	14	13	PROVINCES.		
King's,	35	22			
			Leinster,	240	175
Leitrim,	13	8	Munster,	120	91
Limerick,	12	15	Ulster,	120	93
Londonderry,	29	21	Connaught,	52	45
Longford,	5	6			
Louth,	3	6	TOTAL OF IRELAND,	532	404

In conclusion I have to thank the occupiers and owners of land in general for their courtesy in supplying the information required for the various Agricultural Returns to the Enumerators. I have also to express my thanks to the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who have furnished the valuable notes on the local circumstances affecting agriculture in the various parts of the country, which will be found at pages 60 to 69; and to add, as I do, with much pleasure, that the Enumerators discharged their duty with their usual efficiency.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

T. W. GRIMSHAW,

Registrar-General.

General Register Office,

Charlemont House, Dublin,

19*th May*, 1890.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TILLAGE; MEADOW AND CLOVER; &c.

TABLE 1.—Showing, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1889.

COUNTIES.	Number of Holdings and their Size in Statute Acres. Not exceeding 1 Acre.	-5.	-15	-20.	-50.	-100.	-200.	-500.	Above 500 Acres.	Total Number of Holdings.	Extent of Land under Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow, or in crops not Arable Land.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog and Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.	Total.
											Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM,	2,438	2,120	3,000	5,165	3,681	2,207	674	101	45	22,014	245,061	324,257	243	5,058	31,573	68,683	11,519	711,276
ARMAGH,	1,716	3,062	3,571	4,607	1,369	546	95	23	6	20,294	157,184	117,347	147	4,071	16,002	7,512	16,771	313,034
CARLOW,	460	612	664	904	630	849	353	110	6	5,182	77,121	115,836	161	4,209	5,066	6,479	8,560	221,294
CAVAN,	1,029	1,405	7,149	6,883	2,494	936	202	30	3	20,040	156,518	242,493	215	5,197	10,718	16,394	31,316	467,011
CLARE,	1,246	1,280	3,022	4,758	3,627	2,698	920	452	46	17,978	144,991	457,881	181	7,317	42,787	60,558	34,552	768,268
CORK,	6,086	2,172	4,607	6,428	11,701	7,810	3,344	605	70	35,592	418,441	952,101	611	31,827	100,047	255,468	79,496	1,838,021
DONEGAL,	1,406	2,566	10,201	8,365	4,941	3,234	1,070	368	116	31,858	217,304	492,202	897	6,091	169,009	127,542	56,131	1,190,260
DOWN,	5,141	3,000	6,511	6,667	3,181	1,068	322	81	24	30,508	204,255	219,806	628	13,208	6,503	18,437	29,728	511,327
DUBLIN,	3,300	1,732	1,655	964	615	122	319	134	16	8,857	82,579	109,791	176	4,041	765	12,431	17,125	226,908
FERMANAGH,	791	1,056	3,624	4,380	2,298	1,314	340	84	10	13,897	108,511	234,011	56	5,877	17,641	29,412	22,096	417,605
GALWAY,	1,769	4,332	12,471	8,828	3,470	2,323	1,384	793	208	35,575	209,696	734,534	1,186	25,547	231,364	235,251	63,784	1,502,367
KERRY,	1,871	1,625	2,668	3,767	6,718	3,827	1,632	845	115	16,564	109,001	582,710	1,764	15,017	124,870	223,547	52,177	1,158,536
KILDARE,	1,034	1,602	1,620	1,176	668	671	709	355	38	8,353	117,074	230,150	325	6,291	57,021	2,227	15,391	418,497
KILKENNY,	1,324	1,776	2,520	2,926	2,572	2,033	778	307	20	13,746	152,360	293,115	712	11,226	12,895	14,081	13,063	507,354
KING'S,	1,666	1,654	2,612	2,076	1,366	1,121	512	209	45	10,787	122,178	225,494	156	8,350	11,478	5,000	18,193	490,919
LEITRIM,	807	864	6,077	5,266	1,792	694	163	40	7	11,481	81,601	205,880	164	5,080	24,079	40,351	18,856	376,212
LIMERICK,	2,031	1,720	2,426	6,082	2,881	2,783	1,649	270	29	16,249	174,175	411,037	62	8,801	17,085	21,008	26,995	662,973
LONDONDERRY,	1,353	1,491	3,385	4,608	2,200	1,370	414	132	36	17,068	186,977	187,192	313	6,286	31,108	74,655	25,057	515,388
LONGFORD,	712	766	2,504	9,625	1,116	571	185	87	6	8,554	65,787	134,261	158	1,689	37,117	1,074	14,216	257,221
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, Co. of Town,	1,266	1,352	2,320	1,458	606	458	249	108	18	7,868	66,815	61,463	362	4,020	2,930	12,718	13,368	261,616
MAYO,	1,666	3,559	14,056	9,734	2,813	1,551	899	377	101	35,099	168,320	584,761	657	15,463	347,767	205,434	54,710	1,318,130
MEATH,	1,788	1,080	3,492	1,945	1,178	1,203	925	510	88	11,879	125,648	465,191	121	9,015	10,076	532	23,434	572,247
MONAGHAN,	726	3,071	7,650	6,021	1,471	813	110	16	4	17,527	110,425	189,126	104	1,399	6,420	1,922	22,997	318,393
QUEEN'S,	1,307	1,608	2,353	2,015	1,310	1,165	610	351	71	10,853	135,052	215,315	191	11,510	24,012	18,154	16,411	424,654
ROSCOMMON,	728	2,196	6,195	5,827	1,924	966	518	209	27	20,041	129,710	340,013	540	7,288	83,174	5,112	18,394	585,407
SLIGO,	667	1,445	3,661	4,517	1,583	761	300	129	33	15,536	86,111	252,406	98	7,472	41,216	65,428	15,308	461,139
TIPPERARY,	2,238	2,878	4,469	4,677	6,664	3,370	1,424	538	92	24,342	256,128	602,194	683	25,868	87,467	77,087	38,286	1,048,860
TYRONE,	1,016	2,473	3,217	7,668	3,916	2,416	552	142	46	27,679	251,703	314,814	233	9,519	68,799	113,080	12,875	770,843
WATERFORD,	2,133	1,191	1,426	1,376	1,169	1,618	810	211	64	10,150	88,440	232,634	325	20,742	24,844	73,891	13,320	456,198
WESTMEATH,	1,463	1,677	2,406	2,154	1,371	1,979	651	275	48	11,024	90,344	273,856	122	8,469	42,342	566	18,324	434,017
WEXFORD,	1,450	2,116	3,077	6,041	2,676	2,788	884	190	17	19,178	202,992	360,996	427	11,950	16,373	19,817	25,326	575,700
WICKLOW,	976	774	1,361	1,307	1,100	1,591	721	271	60	8,009	102,880	217,409	44	17,663	25,634	120,229	16,075	483,934
PROVINCES.																		
LEINSTER,	16,286	17,601	25,420	22,316	18,460	13,876	5,887	2,606	400	120,606	1,387,426	2,610,154	3,140	100,080	333,831	217,861	206,341	4,658,510
MUNSTER,	12,708	10,872	18,775	21,267	22,161	22,196	9,198	2,617	385	123,365	1,240,176	3,162,757	5,420	169,576	358,602	819,129	210,126	5,954,662
ULSTER,	15,508	20,210	65,277	54,556	24,551	14,214	3,639	1,043	274	200,504	1,772,658	2,170,149	3,025	62,630	350,773	688,837	268,356	5,322,521
CONNAUGHT,	5,436	12,328	46,480	33,646	11,261	6,205	3,161	1,701	529	121,202	675,463	2,649,243	2,456	54,450	727,497	646,086	174,351	4,293,240
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	49,929	61,500	155,951	131,785	76,402	56,520	22,925	7,967	1,585	565,678	5,056,016	9,998,297	12,460	386,636	1,770,463	2,275,733	860,126	20,228,755

TABLE 2.—Showing the PROPORTION PER CENT. under CROPS (including MEADOW and CLOVER), GRASS, FALLOW, WOODS and PLANTATIONS, BOG and MARSH, BARREN MOUNTAIN LAND, and WATER, ROADS, and FENCES, &c., in each COUNTY and PROVINCE in IRELAND in 1889.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per cent. under Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog and Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM,	34·6	46·2	·0	1·0	4·4	9·4	4·4
ARMAGH,	50·2	37·5	·0	1·3	3·2	2·4	5·4
CARLOW,	34·8	52·3	·1	1·9	2·7	4·8	3·9
CAVAN,	32·2	51·8	·1	1·3	4·2	3·6	6·7
CLARE,	18·9	59·6	·0	0·9	5·6	10·5	4·5
CORK,	22·8	51·8	·0	1·7	5·5	13·9	4·3
DONEGAL,	19·9	32·9	·1	·6	14·2	27·0	4·7
DOWN,	48·0	35·9	·1	2·2	1·1	7·9	4·8
DUBLIN,	38·4	48·4	·1	1·8	·8	5·5	7·5
FERMANAGH,	25·9	56·2	·0	1·4	4·1	7·1	5·3
GALWAY,	13·9	48·9	·1	1·7	15·4	15·7	4·3
KERRY,	14·6	43·6	·2	1·3	10·9	25·7	3·7
KILDARE,	28·1	57·2	·1	1·5	8·8	·6	3·7
KILKENNY,	30·0	57·8	·1	2·2	2·5	2·8	4·6
KING'S,	24·8	45·8	·0	1·7	23·3	1·2	8·7
LEITRIM,	21·7	55·0	·0	1·0	6·8	10·7	5·0
LIMERICK,	25·8	62·2	·0	1·3	2·6	4·2	3·9
LONDONDERRY,	36·4	36·5	·1	1·9	6·6	14·5	4·9
LONGFORD,	25·6	52·2	·1	1·4	14·6	·6	5·5
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	44·5	40·4	·2	2·0	1·4	6·3	5·1
MAYO,	12·8	40·6	·0	·8	26·1	15·4	4·3
MEATH,	22·2	70·1	·0	1·7	1·8	·1	4·1
MONAGHAN,	44·2	43·6	·0	1·5	2·0	1·5	7·2
QUEEN'S,	31·6	50·7	·0	2·7	6·6	4·3	3·9
ROSCOMMON,	22·2	58·2	·1	1·2	14·3	·6	3·2
SLIGO,	19·1	54·8	·0	1·7	9·8	14·5	5·4
TIPPERARY,	24·4	57·4	·1	2·6	4·5	7·3	3·7
TYRONE,	32·3	40·5	·0	1·2	7·3	14·5	4·2
WATERFORD,	17·6	51·0	·1	4·6	5·2	17·3	4·0
WESTMEATH,	20·9	63·1	·0	1·9	9·8	·1	4·2
WEXFORD,	35·3	52·3	·1	1·9	2·7	5·4	4·4
WICKLOW,	20·6	43·5	·0	3·5	5·1	24·1	3·2
PROVINCES.							
LEINSTER,	28·2	53·9	·1	2·1	6·9	4·5	4·3
MUNSTER,	20·9	53·3	·1	1·8	6·0	13·8	4·1
ULSTER,	33·3	40·9	·1	1·2	6·5	12·9	5·0
CONNAUGHT,	15·9	62·4	·1	1·3	17·2	13·0	4·1
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	24·8	49·2	·1	1·6	8·7	11·2	4·4

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 3.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1889.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Holdings and their Size in Statute Acres. Not exceeding 1 Acre.	–5.	–15.	–30.	–50.	–100.	–200.	–500.	Above 500 Acres.	Total Number of Holdings.	Extent under Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog and Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.	Total.
											Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Abbeyleix,	462	801	946	594	400	358	209	82	9	3,460	40,037	69,187	59	4,018	3,080	620	5,027	127,028
Antrim,	295	289	828	1,023	608	165	103	13	4	3,707	49,426	58,320	10	1,325	1,084	193	5,519	117,127
Ardee,	554	271	535	470	304	222	154	78	10	2,598	34,912	53,959	33	1,689	1,125	42	4,405	96,210
Armagh,	786	1,240	3,639	2,156	700	313	39	17	2	8,342	73,627	60,677	39	2,455	3,856	1,324	8,269	154,247
Athlone,	360	690	1,546	1,228	495	330	123	50	14	4,774	30,728	90,207	26	2,511	20,428	150	6,190	150,340
Athy,	301	576	787	564	409	441	268	131	12	3,492	65,340	79,000	259	3,077	6,632	1,380	5,442	161,130
Bailieborough,	135	226	1,138	1,063	355	176	25	2	1	3,041	23,706	33,247	2	903	1,969	546	5,606	65,911
Ballina,	422	291	1,646	1,129	353	268	136	69	18	4,272	28,766	54,134	219	1,492	41,203	24,862	4,799	150,115
Ballinasloe,	156	404	908	804	367	262	105	101	20	3,207	28,463	91,914	45	3,174	31,127	669	5,115	160,507
Ballinrobe,	276	665	1,759	1,067	334	200	124	82	12	4,587	23,307	78,901	38	4,643	17,101	18,686	7,874	145,350
Ballycastle,	122	123	403	865	418	289	69	26	14	2,150	21,893	44,012	3	552	7,304	23,867	3,876	102,197
Ballymahon,	247	317	677	741	413	249	116	16	3	2,801	26,954	60,498	43	1,041	12,091	831	4,632	100,078
Ballymena,	212	583	1,083	1,813	832	468	103	38	9	5,142	55,167	79,095	85	1,241	9,576	10,383	5,615	161,162
Ballymoney,	226	268	1,180	1,321	643	365	81	22	7	4,113	47,995	46,893	93	659	11,697	14,208	5,344	126,894
Ballyshannon,	92	331	1,300	1,288	606	375	97	31	4	4,124	23,542	73,389	8	1,179	6,778	20,803	6,511	132,310
Ballyvaghan,	32	53	107	106	91	141	95	88	18	730	3,873	48,102	6	37	1,580	16,089	1,745	71,432
Balrothery,	609	494	514	209	103	203	157	63	4	2,516	26,423	41,167	55	1,003	218	339	3,790	75,290
Baltinglass,	144	194	402	585	475	520	200	74	5	2,588	35,076	67,648	21	1,600	8,792	21,352	3,969	139,108
Banbridge,	871	774	2,350	1,626	709	346	50	9	.	6,445	61,910	51,627	72	1,294	1,629	2,582	6,036	125,150
Bandon,	161	50	150	302	390	538	201	38	.	1,830	24,981	59,198	31	2,019	7,310	2,351	4,555	101,545
Bantry,	62	59	236	558	352	351	169	62	9	1,658	10,790	46,255	.	936	4,669	41,224	2,991	106,865
Bawnboy,	144	193	1,279	1,397	501	213	34	13	.	3,913	23,481	53,140	2	751	8,659	12,315	6,151	104,499
Belfast,	615	271	283	316	246	191	47	11	1	1,998	17,435	20,278	46	1,089	117	3,765	5,592	48,372
Belmullet,	8	331	872	553	107	134	86	69	36	2,196	10,101	25,760	22	25	97,455	38,910	5,651	177,932
Borrisokane,	138	261	321	263	227	221	116	71	4	1,637	24,144	44,446	21	2,615	7,710	211	2,803	81,850
Boyle,	98	406	2,368	2,114	658	200	115	35	5	6,067	36,847	91,594	246	2,505	13,146	9,034	6,224	153,696
Cahersiveen,	71	157	539	694	570	524	297	131	24	3,006	18,422	81,604	144	1,739	26,503	62,325	7,718	197,545
Callan,	336	473	563	487	439	423	165	45	2	2,935	20,480	65,876	285	2,464	966	914	6,025	104,010
Carlow,	827	534	746	703	509	679	321	115	5	4,614	66,695	102,587	132	3,004	2,687	3,235	6,817	185,157
Carrickmacross,	173	575	1,667	911	265	89	24	6	.	3,710	20,246	26,811	5	884	558	283	3,874	60,661
Carrick-on-Shan.,	102	238	1,600	1,412	358	179	66	20	1	3,976	26,205	57,766	2	677	5,034	6,859	4,062	100,737
Carrick-on-Suir,	684	248	304	372	302	413	213	49	8	2,073	21,239	65,540	14	5,323	3,376	12,590	4,548	112,630
Cashel,	206	376	510	365	525	548	249	38	17	3,047	39,524	101,733	144	2,218	4,764	1,901	5,054	156,138
Castlebar,	181	800	2,206	1,355	344	226	87	60	6	4,825	21,705	63,503	43	1,461	22,950	28,002	7,071	140,938
Castleblayney,	274	694	2,725	1,550	418	129	14	3	.	5,806	44,458	39,431	41	836	2,400	738	6,287	94,301
Castlecomer,	172	247	465	405	317	210	75	12	3	1,906	10,165	34,191	6	759	830	483	2,406	87,820
Castlederg,	5	69	325	604	436	346	77	31	10	1,903	19,493	30,741	.	549	8,328	29,637	2,837	91,765
Castlerea,	293	802	3,056	1,780	378	172	112	69	8	6,650	37,003	85,438	102	1,917	31,578	1,530	5,252	163,868
Castletown,	45	74	431	458	304	177	43	11	4	1,547	7,059	21,980	.	172	2,046	39,302	2,896	73,445
Cavan,	526	541	2,582	2,542	914	293	71	14	1	7,404	57,014	81,778	66	3,182	4,902	722	13,445	161,059
Celbridge,	263	344	292	208	162	204	101	61	11	1,732	22,890	58,021	78	2,040	291	516	3,435	87,261
Claremorris,	228	822	1,939	1,394	418	160	81	37	2	4,104	25,591	65,096	32	816	13,580	110	5,258	110,788
Clifden,	108	538	1,306	637	236	170	116	63	71	3,235	9,913	40,836	143	876	45,698	72,942	13,556	192,966
Clogheen,	163	284	527	582	431	311	112	32	15	2,457	24,114	40,962	65	3,876	723	34,810	3,067	117,422
Clogher,	382	307	1,175	1,210	542	284	58	20	4	3,962	30,863	48,445	138	1,565	7,848	10,344	4,431	101,072
Clonakilty,	293	207	572	681	415	355	90	17	.	2,633	20,722	47,106	30	1,034	4,616	3,053	3,094	80,465
Clones,	215	363	1,148	1,016	399	195	33	5	1	3,374	24,024	36,753	30	451	2,444	1,519	5,482	73,503
Clonmel,	289	261	334	279	244	207	110	48	9	1,850	14,748	45,201	170	7,147	1,994	15,006	2,836	87,707
Coleraine,	426	214	730	908	631	427	109	24	4	3,583	45,359	46,387	238	1,115	5,041	6,986	7,299	113,025
Cookstown,	655	605	1,820	1,317	453	190	39	12	6	5,107	30,950	38,170	10	1,080	8,545	6,961	4,034	96,720
Cootehill,	196	380	2,137	1,827	512	174	34	3	3	5,270	42,869	51,221	72	1,920	1,799	440	7,534	105,045
Cork,	922	535	466	470	521	715	178	76	6	4,089	56,449	81,112	158	4,154	9,180	7,352	8,827	169,732
Corrofin,	113	77	110	267	175	210	104	44	6	1,046	7,466	33,771	.	679	1,826	14,670	2,900	61,366
Croom,	267	207	253	209	319	309	151	50	5	1,850	28,850	53,029	34	1,731	489	855	3,356	88,324
Delvin,	265	273	370	349	198	150	100	53	11	1,769	16,998	45,930	29	1,630	6,099	184	3,508	74,328
Dingle,	193	159	248	471	460	408	150	48	13	2,139	13,030	52,305	611	144	10,646	43,022	4,721	125,279
Donegal,	97	467	1,581	1,143	548	359	104	61	28	4,389	26,129	57,327	49	1,150	16,274	53,015	7,451	160,403
Downpatrick,	1,181	566	1,834	1,607	612	474	109	26	5	6,614	78,409	52,348	268	2,755	1,607	4,583	7,471	147,441
Drogheda,	614	360	598	471	256	274	160	79	6	2,826	33,871	57,558	24	1,749	84	565	5,212	99,063
Dromore West,	81	183	1,010	702	272	155	70	23	14	2,396	14,646	44,578	11	589	15,750	19,439	1,972	96,985
Dublin, North,	910	272	213	152	127	132	75	21	3	1,905	16,713	19,007	35	782	118	421	4,180	41,256
Dublin, South,	184	330	340	224	121	121	56	19	6	1,401	14,667	19,131	63	678	148	7,990	5,530	48,200
Dundalk,	425	1,045	1,400	915	208	207	115	34	3	4,352	49,626	32,890	329	1,585	2,068	12,667	5,464	104,629
Dunfanaghy,	70	265	1,192	721	205	183	62	16	19	2,738	11,705	27,055	136	944	25,418	53,398	7,022	125,678
Dungannon,	359	940	2,870	1,357	477	154	31	5	.	6,233	49,538	40,432	18	1,257	5,008	967	5,278	102,548
Dungarvan,	276	342	860	322	322	370	157	31	3	2,183	16,590	45,682	30	2,525	5,129	20,429	3,659	94,044
Dunmanway,	115	25	89	168	295	487	214	65	3	1,463	16,364	46,093	101	1,039	11,549	24,198	4,672	104,917
Dunshaughlin,	115	246	332	204	138	206	128	123	16	1,608	19,547	83,160	61	1,178	192	89	4,063	108,288
Edenderry,	386	544	528	383	297	304	210	141	12	2,805	39,064	60,721	60	1,987	44,065	136	6,352	172,384
Ennis,	236	223	445	655	460	403	162	62	5	2,652	23,721	71,620	13	1,508	5,018	4,899	5,731	112,505
Enniscorthy,	342	580	894	1,003	890	650	278	70	8	4,805	65,460	99,863	48	4,721	5,452	9,234	9,012	196,690
Enniskillen,	323	464	1,657	1,978	987	579	181	60	8	6,217	47,378	120,731	231	2,315	7,246	15,758	9,935	203,632
Ennistimon,	160	179	583	923	598	546	110	18	3	2,928	31,270	62,601	.	171	6,506	3,724	5,009	99,281
Fermoy,	339	129	285	351	480	623	241	75	3	2,566	37,174	79,288	61	5,322	5,383	12,857	7,275	148,360
Galway,	251	553	1,492	1,327	584	318	168	82	29	4,804	25,540	98,219	247	2,410	80,207	31,134	9,660	187,407
Glennamaddy,	72	318	1,427	941	243	108	82	55	4	3,245	19,881	49,624	18	1,348	24,935	741	3,667	100,214
Glenties,	152	450	2,135	1,737	866	770	313	102	21	6,607	31,742	75,620	189	100	86,060	82,213	11,549	257,479
Glin,	188	154	221	207	277	269	81	29	.	1,526	13,065	38,441	.	760	5,446	330	2,074	60,666
Gorey,	170	303	515	560	536	541	244	49	3	2,921	40,020	73,268	112	2,730	3,616	5,048	5,242	130,031
Gort,	130	357	683	799	463	326	127	51	10	2,946	10,150	61,702	8	3,238	2,098	14,337	5,986	106,049

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 3.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1889—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Holdings and their Size in Statute Acres.									Total Number of Holdings.	Extent under							Total
	Not exceeding								Above 500 Acres.		Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog and Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.	
	1 Acre.	-5.	-15.	-30.	-50.	-100.	-200.	-500.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Granard, . .	400	426	1,308	1,390	575	275	106	43	7	4,530	36,627	71,995	53	1,638	17,224	448	6,316	134,301
Inishowen, . .	143	502	2,036	1,404	457	287	91	33	10	4,935	36,375	40,754	358	825	27,741	47,601	6,057	159,411
Irvinestown, .	138	280	712	946	446	223	58	11	.	2,754	23,555	41,964	2	1,793	2,667	2,261	3,660	75,902
Kanturk, . .	477	180	268	390	520	792	391	109	3	3,086	42,536	104,373	18	2,164	13,762	15,789	7,043	185,685
Kells, . .	285	288	603	530	293	234	136	107	15	2,491	25,326	75,265	27	1,872	3,258	231	4,483	110,462
Kenmare, . .	50	54	269	388	382	524	318	151	30	2,167	14,190	63,649	133	2,149	21,822	64,165	7,244	198,182
Kilkeel, . .	267	731	1,521	686	170	59	24	10	16	3,484	20,195	21,300	8	4,230	1,062	82,760	2,276	81,031
Kilkenny, . .	546	377	575	620	456	397	192	48	5	3,218	37,783	64,222	121	1,649	366	708	5,594	110,343
Killadysert, .	34	78	217	494	400	265	53	17	2	1,560	13,267	39,344	3	414	4,378	2,459	2,454	62,319
Killala, . .	41	126	398	451	192	146	59	58	23	1,476	8,254	88,380	7	279	37,079	18,040	2,334	104,385
Killarney, . .	228	823	810	834	846	839	316	115	32	4,174	39,086	95,649	117	8,840	24,132	75,285	8,178	251,287
Kilmacthomas, .	136	122	112	82	111	215	152	50	4	984	9,538	37,050	40	1,010	6,422	7,578	2,340	64,478
Kilmallock, .	337	310	403	890	617	624	235	53	8	3,177	37,145	89,890	19	1,902	1,451	6,993	5,770	145,150
Kilrush, . .	217	388	725	1,048	850	549	132	25	1	3,936	31,670	79,878	39	482	12,680	4,915	7,084	136,708
Kinsale, . .	56	90	193	256	296	362	146	36	3	1,438	23,706	44,196	23	1,815	3,424	3,122	3,355	79,641
Larne, . .	274	250	715	936	570	350	108	31	14	3,248	35,338	39,307	1	1,637	2,849	14,820	4,149	117,801
Letterkenny, .	181	110	379	672	397	822	107	42	11	2,221	23,370	44,009	101	1,088	9,444	16,248	4,987	101,247
Limavady, . .	222	164	724	820	585	428	149	57	13	3,168	45,866	54,131	6	1,331	10,394	35,062	5,921	152,711
Limerick, . .	636	594	864	930	777	644	264	38	6	4,803	48,809	108,210	34	3,730	4,665	7,776	7,727	177,951
Lisburn, . .	586	834	1,781	1,501	687	373	54	14	1	5,781	60,284	50,291	41	1,312	398	484	7,061	119,871
Lismore, . .	402	159	317	455	862	816	124	28	7	2,170	19,149	41,392	86	5,749	2,706	22,989	4,977	97,048
Lisnaskea, . .	215	254	386	1,139	670	287	59	5	2	3,517	27,974	52,772	3	1,316	3,628	6,849	6,167	98,709
Listowel, . .	223	488	533	505	571	650	226	77	6	3,264	37,452	80,659	3	824	17,455	8,731	6,054	151,208
Londonderry, .	431	179	643	862	652	488	209	61	3	3,528	56,090	50,293	39	1,420	6,479	23,285	6,521	144,127
Longford, . .	334	373	1,265	1,153	482	215	66	24	3	3,885	29,348	52,270	93	1,892	19,448	597	6,312	109,961
Loughrea, . .	361	457	1,117	1,095	584	414	247	139	31	4,395	28,606	111,436	67	5,053	17,480	61,285	4,971	198,882
Lurgan, . .	906	1,164	1,844	841	419	195	47	8	.	5,124	43,335	27,467	52	529	3,828	23	4,709	79,943
Macroom, . .	128	87	138	266	464	348	398	99	8	2,452	30,327	92,779	.	2,511	16,771	29,548	8,772	179,100
Magherafelt, .	317	959	3,224	1,981	651	251	86	25	3	7,479	60,511	58,038	89	1,793	11,081	18,942	6,265	156,719
Mallow, . .	237	141	242	356	372	519	349	69	15	2,330	34,190	86,617	82	3,285	3,395	16,143	3,868	149,563
Manorhamilton, .	193	261	1,442	1,730	726	523	74	17	4	4,770	25,254	77,360	22	1,716	9,729	25,522	5,244	144,847
Midleton, . .	230	147	230	379	388	426	236	54	4	2,094	39,528	53,512	85	3,111	3,376	4,425	4,779	109,206
Millford, . .	153	317	1,224	1,056	418	270	59	13	4	3,514	25,835	37,954	8	998	9,485	31,393	5,661	111,334
Millstreet, . .	72	82	111	207	288	343	134	32	4	1,263	16,011	38,584	8	821	4,448	12,172	2,861	74,905
Mitchelstown, .	144	147	390	572	497	371	82	13	7	2,223	20,207	49,724	44	1,668	841	11,320	3,153	86,957
Mohill, . .	140	250	1,586	1,475	447	128	40	8	.	3,990	24,847	51,745	139	941	7,948	315	7,021	92,956
Monaghan, . .	165	629	2,731	1,838	829	163	40	7	1	6,117	50,413	47,886	11	1,415	2,792	2,724	7,503	112,744
Mountbellew, .	79	450	1,382	591	172	120	79	77	9	2,959	20,151	55,559	39	2,920	21,572	398	1,744	102,383
Mountmellick, .	857	843	1,225	987	572	310	236	96	20	5,296	38,367	90,003	126	5,280	21,522	16,970	8,864	200,332
Mullingar, . .	587	703	923	938	618	581	231	140	23	4,790	40,148	137,158	56	4,039	17,663	33	9,467	208,861
Naas, . .	520	782	861	618	408	467	321	155	30	4,175	46,739	122,869	163	2,454	18,876	16,408	7,624	218,153
Navan, . .	349	670	473	328	194	184	148	92	13	2,156	21,194	66,473	12	2,273	541		3,968	94,466
Nenagh, . .	397	306	715	797	697	623	269	119	8	3,933	45,442	103,906	37	2,741	6,684	17,222	7,056	183,028
Newcastle, . .	503	334	399	592	682	607	258	46	3	3,454	35,147	88,103	5	614	6,441	7,918	5,834	143,862
New Ross, . .	381	558	750	967	635	734	219	57	6	4,587	68,718	87,291	125	3,456	5,491	8,645	3,564	177,190
Newry, . .	672	1,377	4,089	1,800	543	209	22	10	1	9,324	60,207	53,002	187	2,036	1,322	13,063	7,708	137,975
Newtownards, .	1,518	623	779	770	812	368	76	16	2	4,764	54,384	30,361	115	2,689	1,418	543	4,480	93,990
Oldcastle, . .	170	286	789	763	309	196	69	41	12	2,585	24,682	52,887	8	1,589	3,038	125	3,640	85,969
Omagh,* . .	276	380	1,844	2,162	1,236	861	168	34	13	6,974	65,020	103,786	12	1,279	18,571	30,711	10,134	229,513
Oughterard, .	88	287	1,228	690	280	186	31	58	66	2,924	9,783	59,336	365	1,705	31,214	60,604	9,262	172,269
Parsonstown, .	551	684	973	990	584	463	241	102	23	4,596	51,095	90,084	40	2,083	64,966	4,742	7,628	220,638
Portumna, . .	187	239	527	578	237	168	60	42	9	1,997	15,619	44,536	11	1,517	8,985	4,197	2,131	77,946
Rathdown, . .	718	593	477	255	169	133	67	21	7	2,440	15,778	22,316	16	3,361	678	16,313	3,051	61,513
Rathdrum, . .	355	382	469	449	456	622	363	109	92	3,157	42,260	100,799	1	10,886	7,383	58,928	7,249	227,541
Rathkeale, . .	287	173	344	422	316	315	134	33	6	2,030	19,971	52,186	10	1,456	1,695	1,181	3,433	79,932
Roscommon, .	297	404	1,209	742	266	194	140	80	6	3,338	22,682	74,331	2	1,484	11,868	344	3,345	114,056
Roscrea, . .	506	480	679	674	457	386	166	95	24	3,467	32,178	85,437	38	4,069	13,392	3,592	4,786	143,542
Scarriff, . .	229	110	334	514	364	256	84	43	11	1,947	14,960	39,594	18	1,140	4,894	22,257	3,457	86,320
Shillelagh, . .	337	187	404	414	367	336	164	75	9	2,293	33,121	48,496	27	2,866	9,105	11,987	4,062	109,664
Skibbereen, .	144	149	491	818	766	519	119	22	.	3,026	21,511	63,838	34	1,422	6,574	16,883	6,212	115,024
Skull, . .	51	68	274	427	361	274	55	6	.	1,516	7,836	26,092	.	147	2,018	18,258	2,818	57,169
Sligo, . .	476	754	2,116	1,403	539	278	122	42	3	5,740	32,578	80,032	64	4,844	5,942	14,791	5,275	143,566
Strabane,* . .	523	285	781	1,139	948	863	223	41	3	4,811	36,871	68,883	68	4,216	10,201	36,947	7,310	190,006
Stranorlar, . .	92	120	597	808	472	397	136	43	14	2,679	24,392	46,612	79	1,070	21,297	22,796	4,906	121,152
Strokestown, .	81	350	1,396	952	237	128	72	45	2	3,263	20,515	53,907	116	588	12,133	531	2,249	90,036
Swineford, . .	133	518	4,058	2,433	424	125	45	13	1	7,753	31,591	77,400	44	481	27,366	6,786	7,846	151,494
Thomastown, .	150	314	400	360	367	430	198	57	3	2,282	29,848	59,915	221	4,037	1,449	7,483	4,619	107,572
Thurles, . .	211	549	789	904	625	470	170	52	12	3,732	39,375	81,517	148	1,802	12,590	1,757	5,275	142,464
Tipperary, . .	530	485	911	1,052	794	619	234	77	12	4,544	43,384	105,546	46	6,457	2,070	14,966	7,519	179,988
Tobercurry, .	134	297	1,585	1,163	398	189	66	36	9	3,829	20,684	58,411	16	1,559	15,256	25,207	4,661	125,774
Tralee, . .	518	347	591	753	806	832	304	108	11	4,266	43,612	98,597	756	1,104	25,658	44,060	8,060	221,847
Trim, . .	631	451	586	401	219	233	174	116	19	2,830	27,069	81,461	9	2,058	4,668	8	4,290	119,518
Tuam, . .	314	776	2,294	1,482	409	261	221	121	18	5,896	35,400	119,769	233	2,573	21,553	3,821	7,405	190,649
Tulla, . .	150	112	277	475	402	323	114	34	4	1,891	16,846	40,350	12	1,383	4,678	11,128	3,843	78,295
Tullamore, . .	429	605	868	741	501	431	179	75	6	3,835	45,733	73,875	67	3,738	24,580	388	7,004	155,385
Urlingford, . .	106	288	382	672	339	279	108	44	3	1,926	25,012	43,555	35	1,866	8,711	873	3,739	83,791
Waterford, . .	857	439	520	569	560	596	232	40	1	3,820	28,382	77,827	105	2,040	7,867	4,158	5,341	125,720
Westport, . .	293	916	2,063	1,239	653	326	197	92	94	5,905	22,198	185,410	282	1,566	39,285	81,027	15,532	345,921
Wexford, . .	666	885	1,101	796	626	523	183	27	4	4,811	47,672	69,255	198	1,511	2,533	3,515	4,117	128,801
Youghal, . .	219	289	252	300	281	306	97	36	1	1,781	17,423	39,884	107	1,313	2,184	6,038	3,675	70,624
Total, . .	49,320	61,590	136,881	135,906	75,402	56,520	22,029	8,507	1,535	565,975	6,036,016	5,093,297	12,450	326,536	1,770,402	2,276,733	380,128	15,828,733

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 4.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the PROPORTION PER CENT. under CROPS (including MEADOW and CLOVER), GRASS, FALLOW, WOODS and PLANTATIONS, BOG and MARSH, BARREN MOUNTAIN LAND, and WATER, ROADS, and FENCES, &c., in 1889.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Proportion per cent. under: Crops, including Meadow and Clover	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog and Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Abbeylex,	51·3	34·8	.	3·2	6·4	·5	3·9
Antrim,	42·3	49·3	.	1·5	1·6	·2	4·7
Ardee,	36·3	56·1	.	1·8	1·2	.	4·6
Armagh,	51·0	39·0	.	1·0	2·5	·0	5·0
Athlone,	20·4	60·2	.	1·7	13·5	·1	4·1
Athy,	40·6	49·0	·2	1·9	4·1	·3	3·4
Ballinasloe,	36·0	50·3	.	1·4	3·0	·8	8·5
Ballina,	15·6	36·0	·1	1·0	27·4	16·5	3·2
Ballinrobe,	17·7	57·3	.	2·0	19·4	·4	3·2
Balrothery,	16·0	50·9	.	3·2	11·8	12·8	5·3
Ballycastle,	21·6	45·6	.	·6	7·1	23·3	3·8
Ballymahon,	20·3	60·4	.	1·0	12·3	·8	4·6
Ballymena,	34·2	49·1	·1	·8	5·9	6·4	3·5
Ballymoney,	37·9	38·9	·1	·5	9·2	11·2	4·2
Ballyshannon,	17·6	55·5	.	·9	3·1	13·0	4·9
Ballyvaghan,	5·4	67·3	.	·1	2·2	22·5	2·5
Balrothery,	37·6	55·1	·1	1·3	·3	·4	5·0
Baltinglass,	25·6	48·7	.	1·2	6·3	15·3	2·9
Banbridge,	49·5	41·3	.	1·0	1·3	2·1	4·8
Bandon,	25·7	58·4	.	2·0	7·2	2·2	4·5
Bantry,	10·1	43·3	.	·8	4·4	38·6	2·8
Bawnboy,	22·5	50·6	.	·7	3·3	11·3	5·9
Belfast,	36·2	41·6	·1	2·2	·2	7·3	11·5
Belmullet,	5·7	14·5	.	.	54·0	21·3	3·2
Berriscokane,	29·5	54·3	.	3·1	9·4	·3	3·4
Boyle,	23·1	57·4	·2	1·6	8·2	5·8	3·9
Cahersiveen,	9·3	41·3	·1	·9	12·9	31·5	4·0
Callan,	27·8	53·3	·8	2·4	·3	·9	4·9
Carlow,	36·0	55·4	.	1·6	1·5	1·8	3·7
Carrickmacross,	46·6	44·2	.	1·4	·8	·5	6·4
Carrick-on-Shannon,	26·1	57·3	.	·7	5·1	8·8	4·0
Carrick-on-Suir,	18·9	58·2	.	4·7	3·0	11·2	4·0
Cashel,	25·3	65·2	·1	1·4	3·1	1·2	3·7
Castlebar,	15·4	45·1	.	1·0	16·3	16·6	5·4
Castleblayney,	47·1	41·9	.	·9	2·6	·8	6·7
Castlecomer,	33·2	59·1	.	1·3	1·4	·8	4·2
Castlederg,	21·3	33·5	.	·8	9·1	32·5	3·1
Castlereagh,	23·8	52·3	·1	1·2	19·3	·9	3·2
Castletown,	9·6	29·8	.	·2	2·8	53·5	4·0
Cavan,	35·4	50·8	.	1·8	8·0	·8	8·4
Celbridge,	26·2	66·5	·1	2·8	·3	·6	4·0
Claremorris,	23·4	58·8	.	·7	12·2	·1	4·8
Clifden,	5·1	25·8	·1	·4	23·8	37·8	7·0
Clogheen,	20·5	42·6	.	3·3	·0	29·7	3·8
Clogher,	30·4	45·7	·2	1·5	7·7	10·2	4·3
Clonakilty,	25·6	53·6	.	1·2	5·8	3·8	5·0
Clones,	33·8	52·7	.	·5	5·5	2·1	7·5
Clonmel,	16·8	51·5	·2	8·1	2·3	17·9	3·2
Coleraine,	40·1	41·0	·2	1·0	3·0	8·2	3·5
Cookstown,	41·8	39·5	.	1·1	3·8	7·2	4·1
Castlehill,	40·5	48·4	·1	1·8	1·7	·4	7·1
Cork,	34·4	47·8	·1	2·4	5·4	4·6	5·2
Corrofin,	12·2	53·0	.	1·1	3·0	23·6	4·8
Croom,	28·6	63·8	.	2·2	·6	1·0	4·0
Delvin,	22·0	61·8	.	2·2	8·2	·2	4·7
Dingle,	10·4	41·6	·5	·1	8·4	35·0	3·6
Donegal,	15·7	35·7	.	·7	10·2	33·0	4·7
Downpatrick,	53·2	35·5	·2	1·8	1·1	3·1	5·1
Drogheda,	34·2	58·1	.	1·8	·1	·3	5·3
Dromore West,	15·1	45·0	.	·6	16·2	20·0	2·1
Dublin, North,	40·5	46·1	·1	1·9	·3	1·0	10·1
Dublin, South,	30·4	39·7	·1	1·4	·3	16·6	11·5
Dundalk,	47·4	51·5	·8	1·5	2·9	13·1	3·2
Dunfanaghy,	8·8	21·5	·1	·8	20·2	42·5	5·6
Dungannon,	43·4	38·4	.	1·3	5·0	·8	5·1
Dungarvan,	17·6	48·8	.	2·7	5·4	21·7	4·0
Dunmanway,	15·8	44·3	·1	1·0	11·1	23·3	4·4
Dunshaughlin,	18·0	76·8	.	1·1	·2	·1	3·8
Edenderry,	22·7	46·8	.	1·1	25·6	·1	3·7
Ennis,	21·1	33·8	.	1·8	4·5	4·4	5·1
Enniscorthy,	34·7	50·8	.	2·4	2·8	4·7	4·6
Enniskillen,	23·3	49·8	·1	1·1	3·6	7·7	4·9
Ennistimon,	21·8	63·0	.	·2	0·8	3·7	5·0
Fermoy,	25·1	53·4	·1	3·6	3·8	5·3	4·9
Galway,	12·8	46·7	·1	1·2	15·3	15·8	5·0
Glenamaddy,	19·8	49·5	.	1·4	24·9	·7	5·7
Glenties,	12·5	29·4	·1	.	21·8	31·9	4·5
Gort,	21·3	63·4	.	1·3	9·0	1·4	3·4
Gorey,	30·3	56·5	·1	2·1	2·6	3·9	4·6
Granard,	27·3	53·6	·1	1·2	12·8	·3	4·7
Inishowen,	23·8	25·6	·2	·3	17·4	30·0	3·7
Irvinestown,	31·0	55·3	.	2·4	3·2	3·0	4·8
Kanturk,	22·9	58·2	.	1·2	7·4	8·5	8·8
Kells,	28·2	66·8	.	1·7	2·1	·1	4·1
Kenmare,	7·1	44·7	·1	1·1	10·0	32·4	5·7
Kilkenny,	24·7	26·0	.	5·2	1·3	40·0	2·8
Killadysert,	34·1	57·0	·1	1·5	·3	·6	5·8
Killala,	21·3	63·1	.	·6	7·0	4·0	4·3
Killarney,	7·9	36·8	.	·3	35·3	17·2	2·7
Kilmallock,	15·5	38·1	·1	3·5	9·8	30·0	3·2
Kilrush,	14·8	57·5	·1	1·6	9·8	11·2	4·4
Kinsale,	25·6	51·8	.	1·8	1·0	6·2	4·0
Lame,	23·1	58·4	·1	·8	3·3	8·8	5·2
Letterkenny,	29·6	55·5	.	2·6	4·5	3·9	4·2
Limavady,	30·0	50·3	.	1·4	2·4	12·3	3·6
Limerick,	23·1	43·5	·1	1·1	6·3	13·0	4·9
Lisburn,	30·0	35·4	.	·8	8·6	23·0	5·9
Lismore,	23·8	60·8	.	2·1	2·6	4·4	4·3
Lisnaskea,	50·3	42·0	.	1·1	·8	·4	5·6
Listowel,	19·7	42·6	·1	8·0	2·8	23·7	5·1
Londonderry,	28·3	53·5	.	1·4	3·8	8·8	8·3
Longford,	24·8	53·5	.	·5	11·6	5·8	4·0
Loughrea,	38·8	34·9	.	1·0	4·5	15·2	4·5
Lurgan,	26·7	47·8	·1	1·7	17·7	·5	5·7
Macroom,	14·4	58·1	.	2·5	8·8	18·7	2·5
Magherafelt,	54·2	34·3	·1	·7	4·8	.	5·9
Mallow,	17·1	51·6	.	1·4	9·4	16·5	5·8
Manorhamilton,	33·6	57·1	.	1·1	7·1	12·1	4·0
Middleton,	22·3	64·0	.	2·2	2·3	10·8	8·9
Milford,	17·4	53·4	.	1·2	6·7	17·3	3·7
Millstreet,	36·2	49·0	.	2·9	3·3	4·0	4·3
Mitchelstown,	23·3	34·1	.	·8	8·5	28·2	5·1
Mohill,	21·4	31·5	.	1·1	5·0	16·3	3·3
Monaghan,	23·2	57·2	·1	1·9	1·0	13·0	3·6
Mountbellew,	26·7	55·7	·1	1·0	3·8	·8	7·8
Mountmellick,	44·8	42·5	.	1·2	2·5	2·4	3·8
Mullingar,	19·7	54·3	.	2·8	21·1	·4	1·7
Naas,	29·1	44·9	·1	2·6	10·7	8·4	4·2
Navan,	16·2	65·8	.	2·0	8·5	.	4·5
Nenagh,	21·6	56·8	·1	1·1	9·2	7·6	3·5
Newcastle,	22·4	70·4	.	2·4	·6	.	4·2
New Ross,	24·8	56·3	.	1·3	3·7	8·4	5·3
Newry,	24·4	51·2	.	·4	4·3	5·6	8·9
Newtownards,	36·0	49·3	·1	1·0	3·0	4·9	4·8
Oldcastle,	43·6	38·4	·1	1·5	1·8	9·5	5·6
Omagh,*	57·6	32·4	·1	2·6	1·5	·8	4·7
Oughterard,	28·7	61·5	.	1·9	3·3	·2	4·2
Parsonstown,	23·6	45·2	.	·5	8·2	18·4	4·4
Portumna,	5·7	34·4	·2	1·0	18·1	35·2	5·4
Rathdown,	23·2	44·3	.	1·8	24·3	2·2	3·5
Rathdrum,	20·3	57·8	.	2·0	11·7	5·4	2·8
Rathkeale,	25·6	56·3	.	3·5	1·1	26·5	5·0
Roscommon,	18·8	44·5	.	4·6	3·2	25·9	3·2
Rosscrea,	25·0	65·8	.	1·8	2·1	1·5	4·8
Scariff,	19·6	65·2	.	1·5	10·4	·8	2·9
Shillelagh,	22·4	59·5	.	2·8	9·4	2·5	3·4
Skibbereen,	17·3	45·8	.	1·3	5·7	25·8	4·0
Skull,	30·2	44·2	.	2·6	8·3	11·0	3·7
Sligo,	18·7	55·1	.	1·5	5·7	15·8	5·4
Strabane,*	18·7	45·7	.	·5	3·5	31·9	4·8
Stranorlar,	22·7	55·8	.	3·4	4·1	10·3	3·7
Strokestown,	35·2	33·6	.	2·2	5·4	19·4	4·2
Swineford,	20·1	58·5	·1	·9	17·6	13·8	4·0
Thomastown,	22·8	59·8	·1	·6	16·5	·6	2·5
Tharles,	20·3	51·1	.	·8	18·1	4·5	5·2
Tipperary,	27·7	55·7	·2	3·8	1·8	7·0	4·3
Tobercurry,	27·3	57·2	·1	1·8	8·8	1·3	3·7
Tralee,	24·1	58·7	.	3·6	1·1	8·8	4·2
Trim,	16·4	48·5	.	1·2	12·1	20·1	3·7
Tuam,	19·7	44·4	·3	·5	11·6	19·9	3·6
Tulla,	22·6	68·2	.	1·7	5·9	.	3·6
Tullamore,	18·6	62·6	·1	1·4	11·3	1·9	3·9
Urlingford,	15·3	56·1	.	1·6	5·7	12·6	4·4
Waterford,	29·5	47·5	·1	2·4	15·8	·2	4·5
Westport,	29·3	52·0	.	2·2	10·4	1·0	4·5
Wexford,	22·6	31·9	·1	1·6	8·3	5·3	4·2
Youghal,	8·4	39·1	·1	·5	25·8	23·6	4·5
Total of Ireland,	37·0	53·8	·1	1·2	2·0	2·7	5·2
	24·7	56·5	·1	2·7	3·1	8·5	4·4
	24·6	49·2	·1	1·8	8·7	11·2	4·4

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 5.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE EXTENT OF LAND

COUNTIES.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS										
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM,	2,084	70,661	395	12	24	1,262	62	74,950	42,572	10,693	229
ARMAGH,	2,600	51,727	53	11	156	179	13	54,741	27,574	8,425	595
CARLOW,	1,313	18,546	5,522	1	.	.	.	26,382	9,649	4,945	640
CAVAN,	389	39,084	55	10	192	6	4	39,740	27,943	2,861	469
CLARE,	2,748	13,783	392	4	1,455	38	2	18,722	23,039	5,487	2,835
CORK,	12,122	86,862	13,049	8	225	15	7	125,288	62,004	29,684	8,083
DONEGAL,	591	86,406	1,724	28	1,316	169	185	90,419	44,979	17,618	817
DOWN,	12,752	102,848	534	13	67	352	88	116,735	47,735	19,989	965
DUBLIN,	4,288	13,548	2,576	8	74	3	50	20,575	8,699	2,668	836
FERMANAGH,	350	19,638	36	23	457	20	13	21,137	15,726	2,800	785
GALWAY,	6,095	43,973	3,662	41	2,767	6	105	56,649	43,251	12,498	2,293
KERRY,	2,131	24,494	2,048	21	605	14	.	29,313	28,177	5,266	1,870
KILDARE,	2,013	21,825	13,454	26	359	3	3	37,718	8,179	11,224	1,216
KILKENNY,	6,519	31,469	17,788	.	8	.	.	55,784	16,886	9,454	1,571
KING'S,	349	20,373	19,423	23	755	2	4	40,929	18,437	10,121	1,715
LEITRIM,	70	11,853	5	4	350	1	.	12,289	16,904	1,036	325
LIMERICK,	5,730	17,671	1,239	2	71	7	1	24,741	20,833	5,114	1,793
LONDONDERRY,	1,273	70,986	1,200	31	614	193	14	74,314	31,762	14,456	271
LONGFORD,	320	13,479	18	5	248	.	.	14,070	10,999	2,327	449
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	1,131	23,468	15,155	5	13	55	13	39,846	11,545	3,977	639
MAYO,	1,829	49,470	1,154	48	3,117	3	46	55,657	48,097	8,077	744
MEATH,	1,151	25,488	1,050	3	192	3	.	27,892	11,192	5,956	961
MONAGHAN,	758	49,246	787	3	96	12	2	50,905	22,828	5,412	865
QUEEN'S,	659	19,739	22,415	10	21	3	1	42,848	15,561	11,898	1,544
ROSCOMMON,	457	23,113	267	13	1,404	10	.	25,264	25,067	4,666	797
SLIGO,	784	20,359	595	3	442	4	2	22,199	19,362	3,192	633
TIPPERARY,	8,029	42,761	20,590	46	96	7	8	71,537	31,985	13,455	2,639
TYRONE,	1,606	96,250	56	3	341	21	6	98,188	41,801	15,920	476
WATERFORD,	1,935	28,104	1,563	4	75	.	.	31,733	14,040	5,929	1,851
WESTMEATH,	49	17,397	440	3	196	5	2	18,594	10,755	5,004	1,163
WEXFORD,	5,501	49,170	34,068	37	20	1,257	5	90,058	22,480	18,851	3,001
WICKLOW,	1,101	23,646	613	1	.	.	.	25,366	10,273	5,234	766
PROVINCES.											
LEINSTER,	24,894	279,647	132,527	128	1,918	1,857	119	440,562	151,655	95,109	14,591
MUNSTER,	32,765	228,675	42,133	85	2,527	81	18	301,334	190,078	70,975	19,046
ULSTER,	22,851	586,846	5,390	151	3,263	2,244	334	621,129	302,920	101,280	5,442
CONNAUGHT,	9,235	148,784	5,633	107	8,080	26	153	172,068	132,581	29,469	4,942
TOTAL,	89,745	1,238,952	185,783	471	15,736	3,688	653	1,535,093	767,234	297,913	44,021

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1889, THE VALUATION IN 1889, AND THE POPULATION IN 1881.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

Green Crops.							Extent for Hay only.		Total Extent under Crops.	Valuation in 1889.	Population in 1881.	Counties.
Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Clover, Rainbain, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation.		£		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
58	207	536	10	848	55,288	18,498	51,040	49,185	245,961	1,248,301	421,943	Antrim.
57	288	326	31	1,040	38,394	8,566	33,457	22,026	187,184	428,227	163,177	Armagh.
111	651	8	38	418	16,459	.	14,563	19,217	77,121	184,917	46,568	Carlow.
81	1,180	63	78	1,596	34,215	5,706	17,476	53,411	180,048	274,529	129,478	Cavan.
105	1,913	20	29	830	84,278	19	8,109	53,868	144,991	817,185	141,457	Clare.
400	4,062	1,594	268	2,685	108,678	88	54,678	129,311	418,441	1,254,355	495,607	Cork.
123	2,531	698	65	1,147	67,078	10,489	24,142	44,380	237,394	296,932	206,035	Donegal.
107	586	643	84	2,418	72,502	20,945	71,600	11,973	293,755	848,561	272,107	Down.
218	999	47	38	2,078	18,574	.	12,574	83,856	82,579	1,478,445	418,910	Dublin.
52	313	65	15	533	20,342	2,745	8,194	37,985	108,311	236,416	84,879	Fermanagh.
76	1,881	171	2,620	1,291	64,181	6	12,186	76,674	209,696	474,674	242,005	Galway.
58	4,078	49	261	738	40,532	10	6,093	93,003	189,001	290,150	201,039	Kerry.
89	277	43	263	401	21,702	.	18,831	39,422	117,073	358,799	73,904	Kildare.
65	1,767	70	24	498	30,335	1	22,565	43,878	182,360	358,488	99,531	Kilkenny.
84	628	80	764	874	29,735	1	12,923	58,392	122,178	243,714	72,352	King's.
20	1,280	21	21	839	19,816	52	1,872	48,072	81,601	136,443	90,372	Leitrim.
107	2,129	48	89	551	30,748	1	7,793	107,892	171,170	332,321	180,032	Limerick.
36	673	314	78	1,458	40,296	16,148	32,104	15,118	186,977	366,277	164,091	Londonderry.
29	884	66	37	504	15,245	49	6,309	30,114	65,787	153,309	61,069	Longford.
67	423	148	2	628	22,459	728	17,804	8,078	88,815	233,254	77,684	Louth & Drogheda, County of Town.
21	2,271	196	428	1,441	81,274	123	11,240	40,025	186,820	814,558	245,212	Mayo.
32	380	43	120	901	18,665	85	15,430	65,496	128,548	547,033	87,469	Meath.
27	512	122	58	1,229	64,073	12,532	29,755	13,560	140,825	265,077	102,748	Monaghan.
123	718	78	154	332	30,400	.	19,200	42,604	135,032	259,863	73,124	Queen's.
18	1,177	25	746	508	33,059	1	4,920	66,472	129,716	295,572	132,490	Roscommon.
37	1,325	25	50	590	25,259	23	7,101	81,529	86,111	218,752	111,578	Sligo.
230	3,270	100	296	758	58,807	.	34,278	91,806	258,423	660,427	199,812	Tipperary.
33	926	188	26	2,523	81,686	19,950	39,608	32,162	251,708	438,194	197,718	Tyrone.
127	1,552	55	3	810	24,067	.	12,879	11,761	80,440	817,322	112,768	Waterford.
52	780	29	260	718	13,736	.	8,509	44,608	90,444	316,357	71,798	Westmeath.
180	1,998	90	20	672	46,882	1	59,410	26,641	202,992	376,547	123,634	Wexford.
34	578	18	48	586	17,632	.	15,981	43,891	102,890	278,948	70,886	Wicklow.
												PROVINCES.
1,186	10,118	717	1,781	8,607	254,822	845	204,109	457,091	1,367,429	4,745,654	1,279,989	Leinster.
1,194	17,021	1,678	894	6,277	297,300	116	124,030	517,636	1,240,476	3,871,740	1,331,115	Munster.
571	7,336	2,985	498	12,936	433,978	112,486	305,284	299,781	1,772,658	4,417,314	1,743,075	Ulster.
187	7,904	437	3,851	4,236	203,589	205	86,818	262,772	675,453	1,434,999	821,657	Connaught.
3,038	42,437	6,014	7,024	32,008	1,219,749	113,652	670,242	1,317,280	5,056,016	13,969,707	5,174,836	Total.

* The slight difference between the Total Valuation by Counties and that by Unions is accounted for by the fact that the County and Union Ratings do not take effect at the same period of the year

D

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 6.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES THE PRODUCE OF

COUNTIES.	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
ANTRIM,	26,663	1,075,302	15,258	166	855	28,634	315
ARMAGH,	35,168	615,295	855	153	2,880	2,364	166
CARLOW,	29,872	303,681	93,961	11	.	.	.
CAVAN,	5,473	426,660	1,007	147	2,950	98	54
CLARE,	39,023	203,838	11,607	51	17,379	906	24
CORK,	204,229	1,563,872	285,178	120	2,619	222	90
DONEGAL,	9,962	1,130,433	26,464	896	15,975	3,213	1,906
DOWN,	191,740	1,341,412	6,713	232	797	7,563	996
DUBLIN,	99,913	297,564	56,164	90	647	69	1,236
FERMANAGH,	13,729	229,517	426	218	5,281	252	126
GALWAY,	97,430	647,780	50,786	516	35,913	70	935
KERRY,	34,663	343,468	33,368	258	7,095	249	.
KILDARE,	36,592	349,912	253,180	415	5,274	109	36
KILKENNY,	100,619	463,941	307,709	.	122	.	.
KING'S,	7,282	329,971	362,822	351	12,792	37	54
LEITRIM,	1,039	166,436	54	43	4,363	14	.
LIMERICK,	90,039	298,367	18,710	32	979	135	12
LONDONDERRY,	18,643	1,034,412	22,128	279	8,665	8,507	236
LONGFORD,	8,164	203,656	201	52	4,452	.	.
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	22,379	349,871	266,006	50	198	730	425
MAYO,	33,290	711,752	19,598	554	40,451	94	546
MEATH,	21,665	876,156	20,597	70	3,973	164	.
MONAGHAN,	10,658	433,709	11,880	129	894	204	22
QUEEN'S,	11,355	348,113	419,499	158	305	32	16
ROSCOMMON,	6,500	292,438	4,283	156	18,180	160	.
SLIGO,	12,934	617,406	3,579	36	6,628	49	23
TIPPERARY,	121,565	690,109	366,746	787	1,455	115	90
TYRONE,	21,200	1,270,156	836	96	3,533	362	72
WATERFORD,	36,391	471,353	28,296	48	449	.	.
WESTMEATH,	950	256,281	9,496	77	2,874	90	24
WEXFORD,	81,564	719,739	554,379	444	164	22,919	55
WICKLOW,	17,375	318,554	9,896	16	.	.	.
PROVINCES.							
LEINSTER,	435,030	4,318,489	2,330,392	1,714	29,391	24,073	1,906
MUNSTER,	526,709	5,569,497	743,896	1,299	29,374	1,627	219
ULSTER,	533,264	7,611,895	87,638	1,821	38,335	41,187	4,513
CONNAUGHT,	141,193	2,135,814	80,100	1,303	105,735	377	1,504
TOTAL,	1,436,163	17,632,645	3,242,522	6,139	203,435	67,270	8,139

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1889.

THE CROPS.											COUNTIES.
GREEN CROPS.							FLAX.	HAY.			
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation.		
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones of 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.		
135,145	124,813	3,118	397	7,800	10,737	103	506,373	108,550	127,142	ANTRIM.	
87,765	84,704	6,751	334	2,428	5,318	927	200,227	73,350	61,165	ARMAGH.	
42,336	71,133	9,808	1,055	5,822	109	439	.	30,765	37,619	CARLOW.	
90,899	43,035	8,948	216	18,026	357	890	150,198	42,802	145,722	CAVAN.	
73,480	66,256	36,426	948	19,781	183	188	509	19,363	185,215	CLARE.	
230,829	392,899	122,137	4,729	39,265	20,120	2,410	6,411	118,871	260,108	CORK.	
163,451	268,128	12,260	997	30,109	5,404	898	324,462	50,038	95,772	DONEGAL.	
197,382	219,072	10,503	809	5,817	6,630	750	450,796	139,678	26,906	DOWN.	
40,824	34,003	12,785	1,437	21,251	367	144	.	27,592	60,120	DUBLIN.	
40,339	39,096	10,813	658	2,564	506	93	70,753	14,797	128,866	FERMANAGH.	
157,561	175,473	34,100	605	19,262	1,297	17,531	132	27,958	106,491	GALWAY.	
105,842	60,669	24,265	717	33,010	333	2,212	290	14,075	186,829	KERRY.	
25,583	166,403	17,437	602	3,739	262	1,895	.	38,266	73,716	KILDARE.	
61,936	104,608	20,314	606	12,302	484	147	30	30,520	83,230	KILKENNY.	
50,467	160,187	27,353	782	6,353	626	9,332	25	29,342	81,721	KING'S.	
55,030	13,971	4,571	150	14,634	122	270	1,542	3,517	139,768	LEITRIM.	
84,052	86,139	25,247	1,565	21,251	158	296	32	18,126	257,458	LIMERICK.	
131,548	209,679	8,269	883	10,398	4,453	826	526,884	65,631	34,996	LONDONDERRY.	
36,129	29,344	5,464	217	9,703	544	218	1,646	16,381	73,345	LONGFORD.	
43,448	91,215	6,384	587	1,730	927	12	15,878	40,006	17,623	LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	
165,796	112,404	10,476	265	25,341	1,534	4,101	3,061	27,715	94,022	MAYO.	
34,881	95,059	15,925	763	4,918	246	803	1,561	31,194	130,900	MEATH.	
57,589	86,067	11,030	220	2,821	1,068	662	278,450	64,651	54,045	MONAGHAN.	
66,812	171,604	22,267	1,254	8,141	785	1,329	.	42,825	82,836	QUEEN'S.	
58,396	56,458	10,441	110	13,652	171	4,510	28	10,892	154,387	ROSCOMMON.	
74,647	51,549	10,711	416	13,179	292	360	718	17,656	77,263	SLIGO.	
118,508	252,749	37,567	2,043	30,103	782	1,784	.	76,008	206,050	TIPPERARY.	
139,094	239,842	5,972	172	7,344	1,319	285	581,506	90,948	86,582	TYRONE.	
31,505	75,143	29,962	1,023	10,656	398	27	.	28,048	23,853	WATERFORD.	
28,436	73,090	16,138	439	3,946	189	2,478	.	18,478	92,438	WESTMEATH.	
84,739	198,428	37,038	1,382	18,685	424	235	30	102,024	58,257	WEXFORD.	
34,965	73,703	12,026	382	3,764	207	360	.	36,654	84,247	WICKLOW.	
										PROVINCES.	
550,158	1,271,839	203,939	8,589	108,354	5,170	17,593	19,170	465,607	864,055	LEINSTER.	
678,824	818,354	275,627	11,045	155,276	21,956	6,912	4,241	274,512	1,118,514	MUNSTER.	
1,081,410	1,314,274	71,774	4,736	79,307	35,854	4,940	3,069,629	550,427	741,256	ULSTER.	
542,430	409,355	70,299	1,546	86,088	3,418	26,772	5,431	87,738	630,832	CONNAUGHT.	
2,847,622	3,909,822	621,639	26,916	431,025	66,396	56,017	3,098,521	1,478,344	3,375,657	TOTAL.	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 7.—SHOWING BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT OF LAND

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS										
	GRAIN, BEANS, AND PEASE.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ABBEYLEIX,	145	9,611	7,129	3	2	.	.	18,893	5,073	3,794	518
ANTRIM,	361	13,155	20	.	5	140	26	13,719	7,700	1,911	21
ARDEE,	410	8,314	4,364	5	10	40	18	13,181	3,104	3,378	214
ARMAGH,	1,495	25,051	10	7	70	122	11	26,766	12,563	4,882	372
ATHLONE,	78	5,632	40	1	241	.	.	5,992	4,984	1,653	371
ATHY,	990	11,326	14,257	5	91	1	1	26,671	4,508	7,791	669
BALLIBOROUGH,	14	7,782	.	.	9	.	.	7,805	4,503	731	46
BALLINA,	118	7,039	154	12	302	3	46	7,674	6,376	1,450	160
BALLINASLOE,	65	4,862	264	3	117	.	.	5,311	3,585	1,729	363
BALLINROBE,	1,445	5,380	109	13	203	1	.	7,151	5,232	1,947	311
BALLYCASTLE,	16	8,518	519	2	1	258	2	9,316	4,153	1,643	9
BALLYMAHON,	137	4,071	5	2	56	.	.	4,421	3,064	960	234
BALLYMENA,	94	15,527	1	1	10	.	1	15,634	11,932	1,093	32
BALLYMONEY,	21	17,001	5	.	9	7	4	17,047	9,293	2,555	51
BALLYSHANNON,	184	2,960	4	.	167	37	1	3,303	3,896	454	154
BALLYVAGHAN,	203	217	341	.	13	13	.	789	812	243	140
BALROTHERY,	1,471	5,186	1,571	3	67	.	12	8,317	3,512	1,170	274
BALTINGLASS,	101	7,188	530	.	.	.	.	7,819	3,401	1,790	229
BANBRIDGE,	487	22,663	25	7	10	18	6	23,211	9,349	3,894	61
BANDON,	622	7,226	733	2	9	.	1	8,593	3,704	2,505	703
BANTRY,	602	1,799	4	1	29	.	.	2,435	2,430	580	194
BAWNBOY,	24	4,293	2	.	28	.	.	4,347	4,543	22[illegible]	51
BELFAST,	219	3,538	8	3	1	3	5	3,787	1,712	1,101	56
BELMULLET,	.	2,903	508	2	518	.	.	3,931	3,397	369	12
BORRISOKANE,	301	3,509	6,230	.	22	.	2	10,064	2,244	3,351	393
BOYLE,	248	6,161	46	.	174	.	1	6,630	7,733	736	251
CAHERSIVEEN,	6	3,555	.	2	21	.	.	3,584	4,225	802	284
CALLAN,	2,022	5,400	1,239	.	.	.	.	8,661	2,791	1,388	197
CARLOW,	1,885	13,632	4,693	.	.	.	.	20,410	7,100	3,910	914
CARRICKMACROSS,	418	10,078	693	1	5	.	.	11,195	4,791	2,046	74
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON,	28	3,593	3	1	203	1	.	3,829	5,356	380	105
CARRICK-ON-SUIR,	706	5,923	29	.	1	.	.	6,661	2,[illegible]29	1,363	480
CASHEL,	1,964	7,942	1,448	1	2	8	3	11,361	4,223	2,918	407
CASTLEBAR,	661	6,220	85	6	139	.	.	6,630	6,059	1,081	99
CASTLEBLAYNEY,	2	17,334	2	.	.	.	.	17,338	7,890	2,589	105
CASTLECOMER,	148	2,300	1,225	.	6	.	.	3,674	2,126	704	158
CASTLEDERG,	20	7,793	5	.	23	.	.	7,839	8,294	1,164	8
CASTLEREAGH,	9	8,723	95	7	287	2	.	9,123	8,659	1,269	159
CASTLETOWN,	12	1,538	1	.	14	.	.	1,565	1,935	233	46
CAVAN,	279	12,745	28	3	124	5	4	13,194	10,436	824	258
CELBRIDGE,	821	4,558	286	3	.	.	28	5,701	1,018	1,172	508
CLARENMORRIS,	42	8,230	32	9	324	.	.	8,637	6,715	1,460	56
CLIFDEN,	13	1,909	239	6	808	.	.	2,075	3,579	191	115
CLOGREEN,	2,777	6,435	24	.	8	.	.	9,249	4,440	1,278	193
CLOGHER,	251	11,007	8	.	18	2	8	11,284	5,015	1,770	86
CLONAKILTY,	1,325	3,776	1,896	.	23	.	.	7,020	4,004	2,059	484
CLONES,	412	5,578	5	8	106	3	.	6,109	3,810	766	222
CLONMEL,	1,264	3,756	59	.	1	.	.	5,080	2,134	790	152
COLERAINE,	28	15,680	867	.	14	41	17	16,642	6,392	3,645	127
COOKSTOWN,	706	12,803	24	2	115	6	3	13,655	6,930	2,361	143
COOTEHILL,	78	13,749	22	8	57	.	1	13,913	6,973	1,250	89
CORK,	599	15,124	2,232	1	6	4	8	18,021	6,180	4,486	1,749
CORROFIN,	461	749	46	.	27	.	.	1,283	1,096	443	134
CROOM,	1,368	2,422	301	.	1	.	.	4,092	2,522	750	255
DELVIN,	10	3,736	2	.	17	.	.	3,765	1,852	1,067	219
DINGLE,	0	3,189	49	5	299	1	.	3,502	3,254	630	120
DONEGAL,	85	4,624	14	1	153	10	.	4,887	4,740	420	58
DOWNPATRICK,	6,945	27,341	44	.	37	39	21	34,427	13,130	5,953	333
DROGHEDA,	486	8,292	3,201	1	.	11	.	11,991	3,046	2,917	301
DROMORE WEST,	255	4,659	498	.	62	.	.	5,464	3,636	1,030	65
DUBLIN, NORTH,	1,284	2,588	741	.	5	3	40	4,661	2,068	386	155
DUBLIN, SOUTH,	668	2,378	16	.	1	.	2	3,065	1,337	370	103
DUNDALK,	524	13,117	8,517	.	4	7	.	22,169	8,260	4,489	289
DUNFANAGHY,	18	4,602	107	4	290	.	2	5,023	3,402	685	8
DUNGANNON,	805	16,326	2	2	65	1	.	16,761	6,637	2,552	132
DUNGARVAN,	455	5,546	393	.	8	.	.	6,402	3,372	1,120	312
DUNMANWAY,	865	3,472	18	3	30	2	.	4,387	3,588	1,245	159
DUNSHAUGHLIN,	194	2,771	17	.	4	.	.	2,986	1,048	612	70
EDENDERRY,	347	6,309	2,117	14	331	5	.	9,123	3,418	2,150	401
ENNIS,	504	2,491	48	.	109	13	.	3,165	2,802	1,040	461
ENNISCORTHY,	1,994	18,267	11,125	1	.	5	1	31,393	8,581	6,139	975
ENNISKILLEN,	184	7,798	16	3	149	6	3	8,164	6,662	1,249	314
ENNISTIMON,	187	925	54	2	250	1	.	1,369	3,754	600	453
FERMOY,	920	13,148	278	1	14	2	.	14,363	5,023	3,632	530
GALWAY,	1,540	5,249	1,149	8	543	2	79	8,570	6,563	1,924	518
GLENNAMADDY,	2	6,298	2	3	260	.	.	8,567	4,462	1,064	95
GLENTIES,	.	7,023	351	.	501	.	.	7,875	8,581	392	1
GLIN,	210	1,604	26	1	8	.	1	1,845	1,701	407	148
GOREY,	1,306	10,693	2,063	4	.	67	8	14,141	3,971	2,359	455
GORT,	1,481	2,862	1,021	2	77	2	18	5,463	3,517	1,454	282

* On the 1st April, 1889, the Union of Gortin was dissolved, and the area comprised

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1889, THE VALUATION IN 1889, AND THE POPULATION IN 1881.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

Green Crops.							Extent for Hay only.		Total Extent under Crops.	Valuation in 1889.	Population in 1881.	Poor Law Unions.
Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not Broken up in Rotation.				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£		
35	194	15	56	92	3,792	.	6,132	10,220	40,037	85,116	21,769	ABBEYLEIX.
6	20	165	3	78	9,955	2,586	11,384	11,780	49,426	124,815	32,734	ANTRIM.
20	102	44	2	221	7,086	12	6,917	7,756	34,952	94,267	19,788	ARDEE.
37	114	253	62	537	16,020	4,410	16,953	11,678	78,627	205,807	63,855	ARMAGH.
5	297	3	393	177	7,888	.	1,013	14,935	30,728	86,385	32,527	ATHLONE.
71	175	28	172	155	18,569	.	10,093	14,107	55,340	111,036	27,961	ATHY.
.	90	15	20	238	5,643	1,496	4,112	4,650	23,706	49,325	19,870	BAILIEBOROUGH.
2	364	84	187	515	8,138	88	9,442	4,864	23,706	49,314	50,720	BALLINA.
13	172	16	551	36	6,422	.	1,280	15,441	28,463	77,810	22,839	BALLINASLOE.
13	243	22	97	61	7,916	.	2,083	6,157	23,307	60,327	28,130	BALLINROBE.
1	16	13	3	40	5,887	1,065	3,880	1,027	21,983	45,085	18,735	BALLYCASTLE.
11	163	40	12	117	4,626	5	2,454	9,546	20,952	61,797	17,166	BALLYMAHON.
3	26	9	1	116	13,214	5,876	12,396	8,047	55,167	130,888	67,794	BALLYMENA.
2	51	36	1	280	12,269	5,252	6,675	3,752	47,995	83,411	36,045	BALLYMONEY.
3	238	10	3	97	4,863	166	1,504	13,674	23,542	80,565	26,513	BALLYSHANNON.
.	43	2	.	13	1,258	.	232	1,594	3,873	19,753	5,554	BALLYVAGHAN.
140	39	25	35	226	3,421	.	3,738	10,947	28,423	95,866	19,067	BALROTHERY.
24	230	1	14	124	5,923	.	3,966	17,948	35,676	73,727	16,466	BALTINGLASS.
29	63	90	21	331	13,528	5,713	16,465	3,188	61,910	159,403	55,862	BANBRIDGE.
43	154	100	6	188	7,376	.	4,691	5,321	25,931	78,637	23,702	BANDON.
9	196	18	1	114	3,503	1	738	4,085	10,760	22,646	16,229	BANTRY.
8	351	.	6	213	5,389	26	590	13,129	23,481	40,065	23,181	BAWNBOY.
7	111	50	3	696	3,736	346	2,991	6,623	17,485	785,145	239,283	BELFAST.
.	126	2	.	11	3,917	1	176	2,076	10,101	10,835	16,451	BELMULLET.
42	131	11	78	47	6,297	.	3,725	4,058	24,144	41,646	10,553	BORRISOKANE.
12	501	4	7	158	9,402	12	1,474	19,429	36,947	74,335	41,215	BOYLE.
9	362	1	35	14	3,225	.	98	3,515	18,422	22,909	26,190	CAHERSIVEEN.
6	332	10	1	78	4,803	.	4,028	10,988	23,180	72,187	16,433	CALLAN.
105	483	0	35	313	12,566	.	11,116	22,573	66,605	150,065	41,120	CARLOW.
4	112	15	4	276	7,324	1,169	7,206	1,352	26,246	50,251	15,477	CARRICKMACROSS.
3	303	4	3	160	8,296	1	121	16,030	26,205	46,163	26,051	CARRICK-ON-SHAN.
19	429	15	2	141	5,177	1	2,302	7,098	21,259	78,548	23,612	CARRICK-ON-SUIR.
54	518	10	4	70	8,204	.	5,350	14,609	35,524	107,504	26,222	CASHEL.
1	231	59	48	84	7,657	12	1,096	6,810	21,705	46,574	32,272	CASTLEBAR.
2	194	4	2	347	11,183	4,779	6,541	2,667	44,458	75,638	35,352	CASTLEBLAYNEY.
14	243	1	1	43	3,267	.	1,497	10,707	19,155	32,074	13,011	CASTLECOMER.
.	28	2	.	79	4,568	1,467	2,385	3,234	19,493	26,636	15,385	CASTLEBERG.
4	426	6	37	356	10,017	.	1,507	16,056	37,603	73,085	43,442	CASTLEREAGH.
.	222	2	4	109	2,551	.	23	2,915	7,059	12,029	18,034	CASTLETOWN.
24	302	22	36	668	12,952	1,204	4,574	25,090	57,014	114,232	48,789	CAVAN.
21	81	18	4	171	3,333	.	4,027	9,819	22,980	114,503	18,108	CELBRIDGE.
2	500	9	111	150	6,003	10	1,923	6,328	25,896	42,732	31,926	CLAREMORRIS.
1	126	3	.	94	4,110	.	145	2,682	9,913	17,464	24,259	CLIFDEN.
14	201	19	17	71	3,358	.	4,816	3,726	24,114	63,416	20,182	CLOGHEEN.
3	70	12	1	406	7,363	2,099	4,358	5,759	30,863	56,257	22,369	CLOGHER.
129	87	16	6	702	7,493	20	2,127	4,062	20,722	51,045	25,649	CLONAKILTY.
1	52	3	2	127	4,988	1,024	4,090	5,613	24,824	37,544	20,698	CLONES.
19	331	3	3	67	3,499	.	2,634	3,535	14,748	71,665	23,009	CLONMEL.
29	246	60	22	420	10,969	6,468	6,401	3,819	45,359	104,628	36,152	COLERAINE.
9	162	24	6	818	10,455	3,711	5,731	5,398	39,980	83,535	30,930	COOKSTOWN.
11	174	60	36	161	3,754	4,766	7,794	7,632	42,856	73,434	30,834	COOTEHILL.
39	451	364	19	573	13,888	53	9,522	16,685	58,449	356,248	145,216	CORK.
13	108	2	18	64	1,870	.	644	3,669	7,466	20,401	6,690	CORROFIN.
94	114	3	3	77	3,781	.	1,774	14,223	23,850	62,985	15,369	CROOM.
7	139	5	28	101	3,419	.	1,747	8,067	16,993	53,094	10,742	DELVIN.
3	349	3	4	81	4,444	.	669	4,424	13,030	22,919	20,142	DINGLE.
1	226	7	3	210	5,671	328	1,073	13,167	25,129	34,503	25,818	DONEGAL.
19	85	92	16	463	20,065	4,472	17,028	2,417	76,400	177,789	49,139	DOWNPATRICK.
29	54	46	2	463	6,858	.	6,890	8,384	33,671	125,590	61,630	DROGHEDA.
.	120	15	12	12	4,920	3	1,592	2,667	14,646	36,916	17,349	DROMORE WEST.
38	428	12	.	574	3,652	.	2,715	5,685	16,713	407,403	142,981	DUBLIN, NORTH.
21	450	3	1	492	2,896	.	2,475	6,231	14,607	704,774	202,264	DUBLIN, SOUTH.
57	321	33	.	265	13,750	1,141	3,063	4,603	49,620	109,468	43,193	DUNDALK.
2	255	140	4	186	4,677	405	789	811	11,705	11,466	16,721	DUNFANAGHY.
13	31	45	3	521	12,194	4,264	9,756	6,893	49,566	96,061	41,316	DUNGANNON.
28	401	10	1	166	5,410	.	2,610	2,169	18,590	53,364	20,190	DUNGARVAN.
5	261	140	32	43	5,467	10	1,851	4,629	16,364	38,633	17,428	DUNMANWAY.
3	22	2	14	86	1,857	.	1,685	13,019	19,547	105,768	10,561	DUNSHAUGHLIN.
21	136	13	340	172	6,657	.	3,313	17,969	39,064	96,378	18,774	EDENDERRY.
23	220	.	6	114	4,666	.	1,472	14,418	23,721	74,357	24,835	ENNIS.
26	787	88	9	176	16,729	1	14,622	5,816	68,360	111,018	37,138	ENNISCORTHY.
38	223	20	8	266	3,778	506	1,628	28,299	47,375	107,629	40,752	ENNISKILLEN.
2	328	.	1	163	5,286	8	52	14,525	21,278	86,962	22,786	ENNISTIMON.
51	293	85	12	121	9,787	2	6,427	5,645	37,174	103,299	28,384	FERMOY.
14	275	58	390	203	6,933	.	1,862	5,155	25,540	65,618	43,101	GALWAY.
1	161	1	234	552	6,400	.	1,795	5,119	13,881	31,743	19,974	GLENNAMADDY.
.	551	.	1	37	9,413	8	728	13,738	31,742	20,442	37,551	GLENTIES.
16	181	31	37	36	2,559	.	201	3,469	13,066	23,454	15,162	GLIN.
42	284	18	7	158	7,329	.	7,703	10,347	40,020	80,467	20,604	GOREY.
3	190	50	143	88	5,530	.	1,624	5,433	16,180	43,110	16,612	GORT.

Herein divided between the Unions of Omagh and Strabane.

Digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 7.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT OF LAND

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS										
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
GLANARD,	2	3,120	8	1	33	3	.	3,167	6,226	1,422	290
INISHOWEN,	18	14,708	862	20	266	16	59	15,947	7,943	2,969	135
IRVINESTOWN,	93	5,946	8	5	155	14	10	6,269	3,547	606	112
KANTURK,	1,031	4,945	5	.	9	1	1	5,992	4,450	1,225	171
KELLS,	84	6,018	29	1	20	1	.	6,103	3,388	944	181
KENMARE,	2	1,897	1	.	5	.	.	1,905	3,345	375	83
KILKEEL,	859	6,696	60	1	1	.	.	7,557	5,043	935	94
KILKENNY,	2,011	6,948	5,050	.	2	.	.	13,011	3,774	1,854	217
KILLADYSERT,	514	1,174	50	1	99	.	.	1,838	2,147	379	206
KILLALA,	1	2,493	173	1	7	.	.	2,680	2,159	567	36
KILLARNEY,	355	5,606	7	.	11	8	.	5,985	5,497	633	101
KILMACTHOMAS,	91	3,725	108	.	.	.	.	3,924	1,637	729	228
KILMALLOCK,	639	3,173	8	.	2	.	.	3,822	4,331	645	282
KILRUSH,	678	2,460	161	1	532	8	2	3,760	5,787	855	067
KINSALE,	838	5,609	2,552	.	5	.	.	8,004	3,175	2,151	527
LARNE,	749	6,553	38	9	.	701	.	10,049	5,267	1,220	30
LETTERKENNY,	15	10,386	17	.	2	4	9	10,393	3,344	2,472	55
LISNAVAGY,	264	16,942	433	5	463	117	3	21,262	7,390	4,854	50
LIMERICK,	323	5,570	502	2	116	10	.	6,525	5,745	1,939	858
LISBURN,	1,044	16,090	67	1	14	29	20	18,325	9,949	3,667	87
LISMORE,	306	7,016	49	4	69	.	.	7,443	3,475	1,372	313
LISNASKEA,	382	6,512	8	5	45	.	.	5,953	4,206	756	164
LISTOWEL,	584	4,411	313	13	202	7	.	5,530	5,193	986	552
LONDONDERRY,	101	27,292	6	.	.	147	5	27,540	7,270	7,329	108
LONGFORD,	134	5,784	13	4	189	.	.	6,124	4,994	914	166
LOUGHREA,	542	4,610	23	2	56	.	.	5,235	4,394	1,506	183
LURGAN,	1,720	11,463	363	.	87	37	7	13,747	7,835	1,905	175
MACROOM,	347	7,247	18	.	1	.	.	7,613	5,713	1,550	424
MAGHERAFELT,	299	16,206	25	23	131	14	6	20,399	12,219	2,285	62
MALLOW,	1,164	7,699	18	.	7	.	.	8,908	3,945	1,922	829
MANORHAMILTON,	7	2,709	2	1	91	.	.	2,810	4,853	364	146
MIDDLETON,	418	11,017	7,144	.	.	3	.	18,579	4,120	4,285	1,478
MILLFORD,	8	11,270	370	3	57	3	109	11,820	5,875	2,273	62
MILLSTREET,	308	2,002	.	.	16	1	.	3,121	2,618	628	33
MITCHELSTOWN,	407	3,815	7	.	1	.	.	4,030	3,674	632	86
MOHILL,	55	4,478	.	2	137	.	.	4,870	5,614	382	109
MONAGHAN,	164	17,072	18	5	43	3	1	17,307	8,087	3,045	566
MOUNTBELLEW,	59	4,460	2	.	69	1	1	4,592	3,739	1,006	600
MOUNTMELLICK,	180	8,924	10,353	2	27	3	1	19,490	7,569	5,396	627
MULLINGAR,	24	3,052	128	.	55	.	2	3,259	4,467	2,142	450
NAAS,	557	3,597	2,118	7	197	.	.	11,476	3,676	3,247	322
NAVAN,	200	6,729	40	.	15	.	.	3,984	1,665	825	144
NENAGH,	194	6,894	2,394	12	27	.	.	10,021	5,401	3,536	466
NEWCASTLE,	399	3,136	110	.	2	.	.	4,149	3,989	891	215
NEW ROSS,	1,364	15,737	12,944	.	.	3	1	30,051	7,666	7,158	925
NEWRY,	444	23,478	18	.	.	5	3	25,948	10,942	2,636	133
NEWTOWNARDS,	2,276	19,151	192	6	9	320	37	22,691	6,995	4,933	816
OLDCASTLE,	3	6,901	13	.	15	1	.	6,937	3,729	842	125
OMAGH,	16	27,580	2	4	111	1	1	27,715	10,548	3,642	61
OUGHTERARD,	862	2,481	357	8	347	.	.	3,756	3,192	274	74
PARSONSTOWN,	241	7,670	9,015	12	416	.	2	17,358	6,564	4,596	699
PORTUMNA,	689	2,191	306	2	33	.	.	3,223	2,054	900	211
RATHDOWN,	522	2,124	156	.	1	.	.	2,803	1,309	560	155
RATHDRUM,	623	10,253	318	.	.	.	.	11,394	3,979	2,274	376
RATHKEALE,	2,329	2,672	304	.	8	.	.	5,313	2,730	1,058	292
ROSCOMMON,	170	3,865	12	3	320	.	.	4,310	3,731	1,098	209
ROSCREA,	119	4,136	4,114	30	36	.	.	8,435	4,107	3,022	564
SCARIFF,	176	1,861	68	.	163	.	.	2,266	2,555	661	274
SHILLELAGH,	89	8,447	560	2	.	.	.	10,098	3,860	2,198	270
SKIBBEREEN,	1,413	4,463	34	.	55	.	.	5,970	4,906	1,569	466
SKULL,	817	1,214	54	.	12	.	.	2,097	1,934	388	162
SLIGO,	297	5,750	28	1	226	4	1	6,307	5,136	1,124	408
STRABANE,	376	30,438	17	.	6	2	.	30,836	9,169	7,076	382
STRANGOLAR,	28	3,859	18	.	1	.	1	3,907	4,133	1,035	64
STROKESTOWN,	142	2,969	4	3	327	8	.	3,453	3,999	417	116
SWINEFORD,	14	11,139	59	2	604	.	.	11,818	13,977	847	25
THOMASTOWN,	1,681	7,363	5,299	.	.	.	.	14,293	3,276	2,298	284
THURLES,	137	5,026	6,430	7	.	4	.	11,604	5,252	3,654	300
TIPPERARY,	746	5,001	139	.	10	.	.	5,896	5,336	1,194	261
TORREGARRY,	27	5,935	15	.	23	.	.	6,000	5,109	444	62
TRALEE,	1,097	3,448	1,373	.	64	.	.	7,987	8,813	1,429	717
TRIM,	384	6,714	81	1	101	1	.	6,282	2,258	1,607	287
TUAM,	1,283	9,720	181	6	448	1	7	11,576	6,357	2,720	275
TULLA,	127	2,250	14	.	221	.	.	2,612	2,457	699	192
TULLAMORE,	100	8,162	7,388	10	149	2	2	17,613	5,865	3,849	711
URLINGFORD,	370	3,847	4,422	.	1	.	3	8,643	3,021	2,202	146
WATERFORD,	924	10,056	504	.	3	.	.	11,487	3,398	2,137	1,027
WESTPORT,	64	5,995	53	4	1,086	3	.	7,205	7,062	511	36
WEXFORD,	1,129	9,571	9,795	32	20	1,180	.	21,727	5,015	4,841	860
YOUGHAL,	453	5,666	1,808	.	.	.	.	7,952	2,761	1,474	376
TOTAL,	89,749	1,288,952	165,783	471	15,786	5,638	668	1,536,092	787,234	297,816	44,021

* See note on page 28.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1889, THE VALUATION IN 1889, AND the POPULATION IN 1881—*continued.*

IN STATUTE ACRES.

Green Crops.						Flax.	Extent for Hay only.		Total extent under Crops.	Valuation in 1889.	Population in 1881.	POOR LAW UNIONS.
Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pastures or Grass not Broken up in Rotation.		£		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
8	593	30	27	271	8,865	38	3,711	15,846	36,627	35,719	31,373	GRANARD.
87	632	346	5	260	12,397	160	4,547	3,818	36,875	39,095	33,404	INISHOWEN.
7	58	7	3	152	4,692	1,076	2,834	9,184	28,555	49,149	17,568	IRVINESTOWN.
24	521	70	33	93	6,587	.	2,288	27,669	42,536	77,284	30,034	KANTURK.
25	129	16	16	158	4,827	73	3,462	10,841	25,326	96,574	19,665	KELLS.
3	470	3	17	34	4,108	.	272	7,905	14,190	19,601	18,790	KENMARE.
10	51	3	.	146	6,284	1,591	4,818	418	20,198	44,776	19,877	KILKEEL.
14	404	12	7	156	6,438	.	4,610	13,524	37,763	99,792	28,733	KILKENNY.
.	174	1	1	45	3,033	3	1,367	7,026	13,267	25,880	11,539	KILLADYSERT.
.	55	.	.	158	2,975	3	756	1,840	8,254	20,868	10,156	KILLALA.
16	870	25	63	371	7,904	4	1,496	23,697	39,086	76,757	44,958	KILLARNEY.
10	177	4	1	9	2,796	.	1,084	1,134	8,538	35,184	10,798	KILMACTHOMAS.
23	434	.	6	118	5,729	.	643	26,951	37,145	137,240	32,510	KILMALLOCK.
7	508	4	3	101	8,012	2	1,126	18,750	31,970	52,830	35,095	KILRUSH.
25	51	21	3	23	6,276	12	4,133	4,281	23,700	00,223	21,980	KINSALE.
1	13	54	1	213	8,808	346	7,779	18,356	35,336	103,193	36,256	LARNE.
5	196	36	1	61	6,150	2,322	2,478	2,042	28,370	31,649	15,571	LETTERKENNY.
14	128	149	24	257	12,867	2,974	7,349	1,394	45,866	68,692	26,281	LIMAVADY.
88	838	7	3	344	9,600	4	2,254	27,426	45,809	196,885	75,051	LIMERICK.
41	114	322	18	481	14,674	2,593	14,708	8,984	60,284	178,151	55,618	LISBURN.
24	386	16	1	92	5,659	.	3,788	2,259	19,149	49,921	17,254	LISMORE.
18	82	37	1	143	5,411	1,127	1,405	14,078	27,974	58,087	20,344	LISNASKEA.
26	615	3	88	136	7,509	.	708	28,405	37,452	53,857	35,405	LISTOWEL.
16	484	69	23	203	15,497	1,709	9,574	1,670	56,090	184,992	59,611	LONDONDERRY.
18	404	11	10	307	6,826	39	2,569	13,790	29,348	60,708	28,514	LONGFORD.
1	252	.	364	176	8,876	.	984	15,511	26,606	76,245	25,237	LOUGHREA.
14	59	126	25	460	10,599	442	9,330	9,217	43,335	145,620	62,982	LURGAN.
17	501	354	78	106	6,743	.	3,980	10,091	30,627	64,112	29,452	MACROOM.
32	197	66	27	411	15,299	6,159	9,791	8,863	60,511	92,258	52,620	MAGHERAFELT.
34	310	177	3	173	6,893	3	4,327	14,059	34,190	106,315	27,717	MALLOW.
16	459	.	.	23	5,809	.	163	18,407	25,254	43,665	29,135	MANORHAMILTON.
21	143	102	10	126	10,291	.	7,661	2,997	33,528	94,172	27,833	MIDDLETON.
4	358	78	5	98	8,741	1,332	2,147	1,795	25,835	29,976	23,921	MILLFORD.
1	265	70	8	42	3,678	3	1,422	7,787	16,011	28,142	13,811	MILLSTREET.
17	286	10	5	166	4,858	.	2,831	9,308	20,207	49,113	18,764	MITCHELSTOWN.
1	330	3	12	64	6,520	38	899	12,720	24,847	39,498	26,008	MOHILL.
14	163	51	19	541	12,506	4,977	9,728	5,897	50,418	94,986	35,847	MONAGHAN.
12	202	20	412	124	5,815	.	1,474	8,270	20,151	40,552	17,915	MOONTEELLEW.
32	273	32	56	158	14,188	1	8,386	18,302	59,357	102,603	34,596	MOUNTMELLICK.
35	347	14	123	272	7,850	.	3,627	20,407	40,143	158,460	33,423	MOLLINGAR.
20	87	7	9	189	7,557	.	5,709	22,066	46,799	158,215	39,905	NAAS.
14	68	3	47	105	2,847	.	2,113	12,250	21,194	99,219	17,581	NAVAN.
33	570	28	59	156	10,249	.	7,141	16,031	45,442	94,423	30,990	NENAGH.
8	635	3	10	45	5,798	1	980	24,219	35,147	63,197	30,233	NEWCASTLE.
45	756	15	2	236	16,799	.	11,421	5,447	63,718	104,382	37,338	NEW ROSS.
16	145	11	28	365	14,478	5,212	14,904	2,535	60,207	168,914	67,722	NEWRY.
26	129	306	9	345	13,056	3,494	13,681	1,462	54,384	143,073	42,921	NEWTOWNARDS.
9	119	3	11	207	5,105	118	4,014	8,507	24,682	62,801	20,182	OLDCASTLE.
6	287	41	3	488	15,046	4,704	9,542	8,013	65,020	107,278	51,350	OMAGH.*
2	81	1	3	66	3,699	.	277	2,051	9,783	14,846	20,705	OUGHTERARD.
33	346	12	249	263	12,764	.	4,646	16,326	51,095	102,649	30,383	PARSONSTOWN.
9	140	2	161	65	3,542	.	581	8,373	15,619	35,341	12,210	PORTUMNA.
9	46	8	.	870	3,045	.	2,778	7,152	15,778	271,553	57,913	RATHDOWN.
8	205	3	27	241	7,122	.	6,335	16,909	42,260	128,315	32,603	RATHDRUM.
40	109	1	3	122	4,525	.	2,415	7,918	19,971	56,012	16,124	RATHKEALE.
4	217	4	225	72	5,560	1	1,176	11,635	22,682	64,527	20,402	ROSCOMMON.
37	325	8	78	222	8,861	.	4,279	11,103	32,178	81,876	21,786	ROSCREA.
24	186	7	3	98	8,808	.	737	8,149	14,960	26,265	18,294	SCARRIFF.
9	339	5	6	63	6,758	.	6,983	9,282	33,121	50,261	15,988	SHILLELAGH.
17	804	40	31	58	7,483	2	2,463	5,594	21,511	47,173	32,280	SKIBBEREEN.
3	137	24	8	55	2,677	.	624	2,433	7,836	15,159	12,869	SKULL.
22	576	3	19	353	8,661	7	2,157	15,446	32,578	39,269	46,068	SLIGO.
17	466	66	30	194	17,400	6,024	9,562	3,049	66,371	107,925	44,002	STRABANE.*
3	93	21	2	85	8,242	2,242	3,185	3,816	24,392	30,412	17,449	STRANORLAR
1	91	4	3	151	4,785	.	864	11,413	20,515	50,618	21,734	STROKESTOWN.
1	438	4	8	76	12,371	7	2,251	5,144	31,591	41,043	53,714	SWINEFORD.
2	358	28	.	81	6,382	.	5,337	3,681	29,848	66,117	16,873	THOMASTOWN.
17	561	20	4	100	9,908	.	5,109	12,754	39,375	90,545	28,867	THURLES.
13	307	5	2	178	8,016	.	1,724	27,748	43,384	142,917	41,095	TIPPERARY.
3	258	4	2	167	6,049	.	1,937	6,678	20,664	40,782	25,721	TOBERCURRY.
20	848	12	49	161	9,758	6	2,826	23,035	43,612	87,868	50,578	TRALEE.
21	85	5	30	139	4,332	.	3,716	12,739	27,069	109,042	18,254	TRIM.
16	262	27	509	103	12,269	8	2,557	8,992	35,400	76,768	39,382	TUAM.
14	199	.	2	73	8,686	2	1,613	8,773	16,636	33,441	13,261	TULLA.
47	250	54	369	381	11,524	.	5,894	11,032	45,763	85,246	27,809	TULLAMORE.
23	816	8	45	32	5,793	.	3,992	6,584	25,012	48,656	11,866	URLINGFORD.
18	344	22	.	233	7,774	.	4,290	4,823	28,382	154,294	55,139	WATERFORD.
2	296	15	18	152	8,090	3	299	6,601	22,198	44,155	40,974	WESTPORT.
72	426	27	5	224	10,870	.	8,788	6,437	47,672	108,374	38,745	WEXFORD.
44	169	7	.	28	4,891	.	1,671	2,909	17,423	59,660	20,011	YOUGHAL.
8,008	42,487	6,014	7,024	32,008	1,219,749	115,652	670,242	1,517,280	5,056,016	13,969,987†	5,174,836	TOTAL.

* See note on pages 28, 29. † See note on page 25.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 8.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE						
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
ABBEYLEIX,	2,442	122,139	151,903	42	32	.	.
ANTRIM,	4,004	156,106	320	.	65	1,867	272
ARDEE,	6,849	130,486	84,183	50	158	544	425
ARMAGH,	19,318	304,685	140	97	1,000	1,850	132
ATHLONE,	932	76,698	642	19	3,133	.	.
ATHY,	16,803	172,371	237,788	77	938	13	12
BAILIEBOROUGH,	138	74,127	.	.	144	.	.
BALLINA,	2,189	97,745	2,465	124	4,280	56	546
BALLINASLOE,	1,193	75,936	3,076	32	1,146	.	.
BALLINROBE,	27,084	112,791	1,632	155	3,380	12	.
BALLYCASTLE,	173	108,450	3,185	28	14	4,905	32
BALLYMAHON,	3,290	62,618	66	29	781	.	.
BALLYMENA,	1,046	267,691	13	14	140	.	13
BALLYMONEY,	333	272,672	30	.	112	112	48
BALLYSHANNON,	1,946	38,498	62	.	2,172	962	12
BALLYTAGHAN,	8,000	2,760	6,502	.	107	874	.
BALROTHERY,	30,312	99,883	31,484	90	313	.	192
BALTINGLASS,	1,909	109,173	3,633	.	.	.	.
BANBRIDGE,	6,429	268,270	350	92	120	235	72
BANDON,	3,763	114,884	11,261	30	100	.	12
BANTRY,	9,052	25,190	58	15	313	.	.
BAWNBOY,	372	62,353	30	.	343	.	.
BELFAST,	3,741	60,338	150	38	12	154	63
BELMULLET,	.	43,331	7,787	20	3,749	.	.
BORRISOKANE,	4,737	50,322	105,969	.	264	.	18
BOYLE,	3,657	90,815	691	.	2,307	.	13
CAHERSIVEEN,	96	87,150	.	24	163	.	.
CALLAN,	39,419	38,993	17,648	.	.	.	.
CARLOW,	31,932	227,278	86,254	.	.	.	.
CARRICKMACROSS,	5,638	101,875	10,622	18	60	.	.
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON,	354	48,173	30	5	2,732	14	.
CARRICK-ON-SUIR,	13,278	94,119	553	.	12	.	.
CASHEL,	29,756	117,848	23,390	17	24	51	36
CASTLEDAR,	2,343	91,745	1,076	71	1,813	.	.
CASTLEBLAYNEY,	24	157,876	24	.	.	.	.
CASTLECOMER,	2,575	31,079	21,148	.	90	.	.
CASTLEDERG,	343	100,592	42	.	207	.	.
CASTLEREAGH,	161	113,684	1,850	34	3,676	32	.
CASTLETOWN,	116	11,693	21	.	154	.	.
CAVAN,	3,879	156,080	314	112	1,949	88	54
CELBRIDGE,	23,834	107,118	6,272	128	.	.	440
CLAREMORRIS,	606	122,621	447	117	4,763	.	.
CLIFDEN,	225	26,030	3,266	84	9,169	.	.
CLOGHEEN,	41,890	107,490	483	.	36	.	.
CLOGHER,	3,573	158,963	106	.	78	32	36
CLONAKILTY,	25,888	71,482	40,851	.	262	.	.
CLONES,	5,836	76,029	60	60	1,183	51	.
CLONMEL,	19,606	84,499	945	.	12	.	.
COLERAINE,	369	283,369	19,370	.	133	927	425
COOKSTOWN,	3,598	188,818	448	24	1,303	48	24
COOTEHILL,	1,108	101,419	384	60	862	.	11
CORK,	10,689	249,316	42,766	15	72	60	66
CORRIGIN,	4,980	7,695	411	.	412	.	.
CROOM,	13,325	31,204	4,053	.	14	.	.
DELVIN,	148	49,280	32	.	206	.	.
DINGLE,	218	39,274	1,172	60	3,251	12	.
DONEGAL,	1,261	40,824	138	13	1,542	130	.
DOWNPATRICK,	103,096	352,312	616	.	444	922	252
DROGHEDA,	10,498	122,679	62,464	14	.	122	.
DROMORE WEST,	3,676	64,300	6,449	.	724	.	.
DUBLIN, NORTH,	32,280	31,297	16,756	.	100	89	648
DUBLIN, SOUTH,	14,149	54,294	348	.	24	.	40
DUNDALK,	10,804	152,416	130,059	.	56	112	.
DUNFANAGHY,	245	56,061	1,606	72	3,190	.	30
DUNGANNON,	5,170	182,893	13	24	757	16	.
DUNGARVAN,	8,249	94,193	7,428	.	24	.	.
DUNMANWAY,	12,452	53,307	213	45	354	60	.
DUNSHAUGHLIN,	3,666	41,941	280	.	90	.	.
EDENDERRY,	6,010	105,221	40,981	197	5,239	90	.
ENNIS,	3,992	40,162	303	.	1,422	351	.
ENNISCORTHY,	31,368	272,781	183,788	12	.	75	11
ENNISKILLEN,	2,357	38,231	186	57	2,077	73	31
ENNISTIMON,	1,367	10,530	648	26	2,363	16	.
FERMOY,	17,114	202,326	4,361	15	174	30	.
GALWAY,	21,871	64,163	15,769	41	6,774	24	630
GLENNAMADDY,	24	78,801	42	85	2,887	.	.
GLENTIES,	.	97,168	3,085	.	6,110	.	.
GLIN,	8,000	24,082	418	12	13	.	19
GOREY,	20,082	143,721	30,853	48	.	1,169	33
GORT,	17,643	33,363	12,902	26	1,241	24	160

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1889.

OF THE CROPS.										
OTHER CROPS.								HAY.		POOR LAW UNIONS.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grasses not Broken up in Rotation.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	
23,907	56,849	7,400	419	2,504	139	448	.	13,729	20,903	ABBEYLEIX.
26,306	19,944	302	59	290	5,521	23	71,272	24,715	31,175	ANTRIM.
9,001	39,177	2,692	77	725	180	9	252	16,143	15,270	ARDEE.
42,121	46,708	4,349	213	1,026	3,814	577	104,030	35,028	32,644	ARMAGH.
15,765	18,523	4,638	35	3,407	16	2,490	.	4,355	30,190	ATHLONE.
14,489	109,349	9,612	555	1,314	185	1,194	.	20,884	21,730	ATHY.
13,498	9,283	537	.	502	90	200	41,792	9,079	11,637	BAILIEBOROUGH.
20,003	20,185	2,769	25	5,156	766	1,570	2,260	7,068	12,343	BALLINA.
10,785	25,787	5,456	106	1,779	109	4,259	.	2,669	34,724	BALLINASLOE.
23,905	29,878	4,273	160	2,555	129	1,030	.	5,581	15,425	BALLINDERRY.
17,867	20,423	143	8	160	87	30	67,268	6,543	1,942	BALLYCASTLE.
9,377	9,789	2,382	85	1,702	292	83	.	5,881	20,933	BALLYMAHON.
51,253	12,375	465	68	132	86	19	201,646	20,874	19,727	BALLYMENA.
35,778	31,712	500	16	349	402	14	158,299	18,040	8,849	BALLYMONEY.
12,999	5,570	1,960	52	2,750	60	135	5,491	3,683	29,832	BALLYHAUNNON.
2,337	2,139	1,090	.	386	14	.	.	518	3,175	BALLYVAGHAN.
14,218	12,204	3,286	963	302	127	140	.	7,739	28,020	BALROTHERY.
11,372	27,411	3,730	300	708	9	94	.	8,063	33,800	BALTINGLASS.
30,920	29,532	964	232	532	636	147	94,818	27,959	6,803	BANBRIDGE.
12,966	33,428	11,021	386	2,164	667	47	.	10,187	7,432	BANDON.
7,365	5,930	2,630	15	1,593	172	17	30	2,178	9,823	BANTRY.
17,462	2,911	770	27	4,763	3	60	756	1,185	34,729	BAWNBOY.
9,435	19,470	1,127	39	1,421	580	14	10,860	7,341	19,314	BELFAST.
10,335	5,531	150	.	991	13	.	25	332	3,480	BELMULLET.
7,357	39,025	5,037	288	1,686	84	338	.	7,821	7,563	BORRISOKANE.
24,992	7,008	3,152	122	3,816	42	62	875	8,340	43,796	BOYLE.
18,944	7,130	3,658	16	6,166	10	265	.	149	13,864	CAHERSIVEEN.
10,681	16,394	2,479	107	3,615	63	8	.	6,251	24,501	CALLAN.
31,044	58,945	9,512	912	5,758	73	437	.	23,762	49,868	CARLOW.
14,159	14,571	939	23	675	116	49	21,825	15,122	3,761	CARRICKMACROSS.
23,201	5,530	1,575	31	4,515	17	45	45	263	47,676	CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.
13,660	22,795	9,045	161	3,998	107	12	30	5,662	18,708	CARRICK-ON-SUIR.
14,391	41,229	5,949	378	4,042	60	56	.	10,853	50,944	CASHEL.
23,002	16,234	1,090	15	3,160	476	396	286	2,452	12,495	CASTLEBAR.
21,074	23,914	856	20	1,265	31	27	105,114	17,778	6,169	CASTLEBLAYNEY.
7,855	8,917	2,032	135	3,362	10	6	.	8,180	21,304	CASTLECOMER.
9,941	20,018	39	.	520	15	.	43,312	4,972	7,751	CASTLEDERG.
37,906	18,866	2,357	24	5,037	57	254	.	4,115	40,390	CASTLEREAGH.
4,570	2,931	572	.	1,895	14	45	.	54	5,541	CASTLETOWN.
35,634	12,614	4,931	166	6,125	102	316	38,649	12,602	74,068	CAVAN.
5,932	16,200	3,929	147	295	62	20	.	7,825	16,992	CELBRIDGE.
19,040	18,385	732	20	4,196	51	970	250	4,376	15,095	CLAREMORRIS.
12,040	1,678	1,176	5	1,194	15	.	.	267	5,368	CLIFDEN.
15,634	17,161	2,640	129	2,400	81	136	.	8,748	7,641	CLOGHEEN.
13,688	25,374	1,526	17	488	60	16	34,519	9,813	14,920	CLOGHER.
16,740	26,075	7,053	1,371	1,066	167	90	772	6,380	9,532	CLONAKILTY.
11,095	10,813	3,529	12	464	57	26	31,573	10,835	23,968	CLONES.
8,916	12,141	2,379	182	3,356	23	24	.	5,612	8,399	CLONMEL.
28,750	57,168	1,491	287	3,136	1,058	308	201,829	20,348	9,070	COLERAINE.
26,179	27,812	1,799	26	1,113	147	85	86,584	17,480	15,927	COOKSTOWN.
17,549	19,345	1,941	84	3,213	401	400	101,250	19,739	20,141	COOTEHILL.
26,374	63,748	26,529	1,063	4,878	4,269	190	1,187	21,652	29,233	CORK.
3,126	4,302	1,866	104	1,012	17	80	.	1,242	6,096	CORROFIN.
7,888	7,658	3,003	321	1,017	32	82	.	3,939	28,797	CROOM.
8,545	15,673	3,221	60	1,798	45	290	.	8,170	15,752	DELVIN.
15,748	6,083	1,181	24	2,644	21	45	.	1,555	8,668	DINGLE.
12,107	5,030	703	9	1,743	68	85	9,180	2,918	30,532	DONEGAL.
59,067	61,939	3,253	26	524	1,217	148	93,056	83,516	4,387	DOWNPATRICK.
9,475	30,754	3,221	176	448	359	15	.	14,139	15,720	DRUGHEDA.
14,231	18,033	1,659	.	1,587	197	120	90	3,324	5,583	DROMORE WEST.
11,391	7,117	3,573	121	8,527	125	.	.	7,240	11,936	DUBLIN, NORTH.
7,813	6,682	2,984	194	11,839	69	4	.	6,156	13,064	DUBLIN, SOUTH.
34,203	50,599	3,667	408	1,114	460	.	22,339	17,921	9,103	DUNDALK.
16,256	8,503	48	16	2,085	702	45	12,683	1,797	1,652	DUNFANAGHY.
28,273	28,929	1,111	77	653	273	85	94,392	22,406	17,748	DUNGANNON.
18,226	15,025	4,058	164	8,214	66	8	.	6,034	4,200	DUNGARVAN.
18,713	18,669	3,117	60	4,916	2,049	347	367	4,501	8,904	DUNMANWAY.
3,387	8,534	971	23	208	9	84	.	2,894	25,160	DUNSHAUGHLIN.
9,481	29,210	5,731	125	2,780	148	3,259	.	14,718	35,407	EDENDERRY.
8,545	15,385	7,134	198	2,353	.	32	.	3,841	32,766	ENNIS.
33,073	30,330	13,315	199	5,816	207	139	30	38,838	12,851	ENNISCORTHY.
19,884	17,288	4,567	312	1,861	148	52	14,115	3,664	62,138	ENNISKILLEN.
13,793	7,390	6,305	20	3,071	.	10	200	205	52,357	ENNISTIMON.
16,357	49,416	7,378	449	2,466	538	125	60	12,237	12,436	FERMOY.
27,470	30,087	6,050	60	1,776	300	1,901	.	4,378	10,769	GALWAY.
18,996	20,760	1,277	19	2,333	12	1,382	.	4,225	12,503	GLENNAMADDY.
25,955	4,717	12	.	3,607	.	10	255	2,193	26,058	GLENTIES.
5,484	3,805	1,384	143	1,312	112	315	.	388	16,572	GLIN.
16,109	25,429	4,831	251	2,357	59	63	.	18,143	22,093	GOREY.
13,959	16,866	2,699	68	1,013	500	992	.	3,528	12,754	GORT.
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	

* See note on pages 28, 29.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 8.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE PRODUCE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Corn, Beans, and Pease.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
GRANARD,	36	112,037	83	13	356	30	.
INISHOWEN,	287	195,653	16,415	253	3,334	278	708
IRVINESTOWN,	992	70,521	72	49	1,505	174	65
KANTURK,	20,501	68,381	1,252	.	137	7	12
KELLS,	802	79,048	319	14	283	24	.
KENMARE,	24	18,378	9	.	50	.	.
KILKEEL,	8,925	78,376	240	11	10	.	.
KILKENNY,	30,401	79,989	78,811	.	82	.	.
KILLADYSERT,	5,679	12,446	724	4	802	.	.
KILLALA,	14	84,309	2,380	13	91	.	.
KILLARNEY,	4,406	81,638	112	.	132	96	.
KILMACTHOMAS,	1,420	62,572	2,020	.	.	.	.
KILMALLOCK,	10,750	64,063	119	.	30	.	.
KILRUSH,	10,092	34,317	1,744	21	5,157	96	24
KINSALE,	12,347	79,441	36,092	.	60	.	.
LARNE,	11,304	153,931	643	126	.	14,740	8
LETTERKENNY,	210	118,763	255	.	24	64	114
LIMAVADY,	4,200	263,406	8,831	45	4,626	2,078	42
LIMERICK,	8,417	91,070	7,703	32	1,802	204	.
LISBURN,	13,500	218,889	771	5	174	1,021	208
LISMORE,	4,558	103,562	816	48	401	.	.
LISNASKEA,	6,319	56,843	108	43	540	.	.
LISTOWEL,	8,127	60,214	8,954	162	2,801	141	.
LONDONDERRY,	1,955	431,451	30	.	.	2,582	78
LONGFORD,	1,673	90,201	135	86	8,638	.	.
LOUGHREA,	8,755	77,244	839	34	889	.	.
LURGAN,	26,350	150,286	5,972	.	1,398	958	90
MACROOM,	8,104	104,744	301		12	.	.
MAGHERAFELT,	12,342	216,389	250	234	1,793	268	147
MALLOW,	22,260	155,757	452	.	84	.	.
MANORHAMILTON,	72	82,116	24	18	1,066	.	.
MIDDLETON,	6,315	176,200	123,882	.	.	87	.
MILLFORD,	112	142,292	4,703	60	653	48	873
MILLSTREET,	4,290	40,013	.	.	108	8	.
MITCHELSTOWN,	7,991	81,518	112	.	12	.	.
MOHILL,	855	81,860	.	22	1,575	.	.
MONAGHAN,	2,441	176,102	156	71	898	153	11
MOUNTBELLEW,	960	74,831	32	.	966	11	10
MOUNTMELLICK,	8,143	159,957	180,747	28	409	32	16
MULLINGAR,	465	116,160	1,910	.	543	.	24
NAAS,	10,541	130,447	86,139	93	3,027	.	.
NAVAN,	3,490	57,357	748	.	220	.	.
NENAGH,	3,419	121,414	56,454	210	550	.	.
NEWCASTLE,	15,680	47,488	1,429	.	17	.	.
NEW ROSS,	13,506	244,685	226,700	.	.	105	11
NEWRY,	5,909	293,094	184	.	.	88	86
NEWTOWNARDS,	48,309	283,892	2,768	84	114	8,250	438
OLDCASTLE,	126	74,468	206	.	211	16	.
OMAGH,*	231	351,285	18	48	1,028	16	12
OUGHTERARD,	5,272	27,958	8,616	123	5,881	.	.
PARSONSTOWN,	5,444	127,200	171,878	180	7,332	.	24
PORTUMNA,	13,380	36,250	5,154	26	429	.	.
RATHDOWN,	8,748	85,128	3,170	.	10	.	.
RATHDRUM,	12,826	136,489	5,228	.	.	.	.
RATHKEALE,	37,034	40,884	5,236	.	93	.	.
ROSCOMMON,	2,199	49,580	170	86	4,712	.	.
ROSCREA,	2,129	70,740	73,978	810	557	.	.
SCARRIFF,	4,255	37,658	1,564	.	2,602	.	.
SHILLELAGH,	1,454	120,706	8,084	27	.	.	.
SKIBBEREEN,	10,771	67,851	533	.	642	.	.
SKULL,	11,587	23,811	670	.	184	.	.
SLIGO,	5,653	89,765	425	12	2,923	49	10
STRABANE,*	7,020	438,649	204	.	73	32	.
STRANORLAR,	489	100,826	168	.	12	.	12
STROKESTOWN,	2,274	84,656	48	36	3,848	128	.
SWINEFORD,	203	135,204	725	20	7,955	.	.
THOMASTOWN,	23,498	97,944	84,490	.	.	.	.
THURLES,	2,279	84,008	120,910	112	.	64	.
TIPPERARY,	11,068	89,505	2,402	.	185	.	.
TOBERCURRY,	487	98,768	287	.	248	.	.
TRALEE,	20,939	100,209	23,122	.	682	.	.
TRIM,	7,003	91,625	1,284	14	1,715	18	.
TUAM,	15,518	154,002	2,395	88	6,262	11	65
TULLA,	1,331	84,776	213	.	3,443	.	.
TULLAMORE,	1,607	140,622	142,683	152	2,078	87	80
URLINGFORD,	5,967	64,204	87,013	.	13	.	36
WATERFORD,	18,125	184,663	10,867	.	24	.	.
WESTPORT,	857	81,512	709	58	13,211	16	.
WEXFORD,	14,098	131,925	149,839	884	184	21,570	.
YOUGHAL,	8,498	93,510	34,302	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	1,436,163	17,682,645	3,242,522	8,139	203,435	67,270	8,139

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1889—*continued.*

OF THE CROPS.										POOR LAW UNIONS.
OTHER CROPS.								HAY.		
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grasses not Broken up in Rotation.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones (14 lbs.)	Tons.	Tons.	
18,275	16,991	3,595	42	5,929	246	143	787	9,162	40,270	GRANARD.
34,088	48,324	1,745	700	11,056	3,608	50	5,900	11,251	8,586	INISHOWEN.
2,703	10,310	1,722	112	612	56	24	26,930	6,315	23,966	IRVINESTOWN.
15,134	18,203	2,197	238	4,403	1,296	337	.	5,553	80,920	KANTURK.
10,800	14,767	2,907	216	1,643	61	100	1,735	8,789	22,196	KELLS.
11,428	3,608	745	64	4,512	21	186	.	1,053	14,511	KENMARE.
22,417	9,187	1,003	30	408	24	.	37,707	5,039	360	KILKEEL.
12,287	17,672	2,381	101	2,582	89	42	.	9,876	28,636	KILKENNY.
5,127	4,190	3,582	.	1,932	23	10	105	3,814	16,652	KILLADYSERT.
6,294	7,765	393	.	397	.	.	75	1,681	3,723	KILLALA.
17,603	10,252	1,195	126	7,363	162	552	60	2,887	42,731	KILLARNEY.
6,289	8,004	3,465	70	1,055	28	7	.	3,873	2,701	KILMACTHOMAS.
19,406	6,709	5,006	187	5,036	.	18	.	1,536	70,584	KILMALLOCK.
16,860	8,972	7,974	60	4,305	31	18	50	2,267	40,766	KILRUSH.
11,425	26,649	11,270	174	830	184	35	720	7,664	6,720	KINSALE.
17,083	13,801	433	5	76	303	15	16,236	17,424	28,469	LARNE.
12,680	82,175	443	40	1,510	252	10	71,976	4,370	5,673	LETTERKENNY.
32,801	57,556	595	84	1,196	1,886	250	164,706	14,174	2,922	LIMAVADY.
24,430	25,172	13,164	781	8,142	40	16	100	5,046	72,987	LIMERICK.
36,822	32,352	757	626	1,155	4,356	130	56,917	31,790	21,148	LISBURN.
10,916	16,487	4,065	247	2,082	128	12	.	7,712	4,350	LISMORE.
12,459	8,712	2,119	222	635	296	7	28,551	2,041	29,259	LISNASKEA.
18,302	13,735	8,199	213	8,800	26	664	.	1,654	51,565	LISTOWEL.
36,536	136,777	1,957	241	9,820	471	188	83,558	15,932	3,406	LONDONDERRY.
17,437	13,104	2,387	140	8,278	99	56	1,456	6,861	33,926	LONGFORD.
15,597	20,760	2,569	6	2,120	.	2,033	.	2,323	32,475	LOUGHREA.
25,398	15,528	1,856	114	495	1,885	310	12,460	10,552	25,438	LURGAN.
23,280	17,995	5,844	122	8,430	5,659	571	.	9,098	16,781	MACROOM.
46,536	28,068	721	298	1,388	873	234	169,712	20,299	21,618	MAGHERAFELT.
16,455	28,088	5,232	332	2,618	1,966	20	165	9,887	28,278	MALLOW.
14,309	4,427	2,034	112	4,703	.	.	.	407	42,262	MANORHAMILTON.
17,127	54,057	24,050	174	927	591	53	.	13,906	7,327	MIDDLETON.
16,298	23,306	538	40	6,403	344	45	44,065	4,890	3,986	MILLFORD.
8,370	8,867	527	12	6,472	1,462	117	90	2,810	18,100	MILLSTREET.
15,031	10,526	1,031	182	2,093	61	50	.	4,782	20,060	MITCHELSTOWN.
15,752	4,708	1,425	6	3,169	31	53	1,125	2,438	87,796	MOHILL.
23,312	82,646	8,015	118	742	561	309	169,070	20,503	13,951	MONAGHAN.
12,265	11,952	3,674	74	3,009	215	3,630	.	3,160	17,016	MOUNTBELLEW.
31,012	72,395	9,166	450	2,864	578	466	25	19,868	30,786	MOUNTMELLICK.
11,165	33,840	6,686	804	5,130	64	1,264	.	8,132	43,251	MULLINGAR.
11,620	52,670	4,830	169	1,466	48	56	.	11,744	47,694	NAAS.
4,794	13,354	2,756	161	736	54	292	.	4,161	26,267	NAVAN.
16,796	49,681	7,191	273	4,406	219	350	.	13,292	41,688	NENAGH.
18,100	11,776	2,948	65	5,776	21	112	32	2,232	53,987	NEWCASTLE.
27,094	65,503	10,383	303	3,225	39	15	.	20,558	10,746	NEW ROSS.
37,430	29,657	1,147	152	846	115	275	122,962	27,776	5,698	NEWRY.
30,143	71,213	4,079	238	2,078	3,479	96	98,786	31,363	4,186	NEWTOWNARDS.
14,916	12,493	1,659	71	1,449	16	75	3,532	7,816	17,665	OLDCASTLE.
33,867	38,581	355	38	2,234	246	25	162,412	21,395	21,457	OMAGH.*
13,446	4,039	1,041	20	907	8	58	.	836	5,203	OUGHTERARD.
28,873	65,156	10,574	314	3,112	99	1,498	.	10,028	35,283	PARSONSTOWN.
7,078	11,418	3,071	116	1,410	12	1,151	.	1,860	16,614	PORTUMNA.
6,490	8,422	2,750	04	676	86	.	.	6,398	12,803	RATHDOWN.
12,318	32,522	8,034	104	2,017	126	216	.	16,385	82,927	RATHDRUM.
8,300	11,338	2,077	342	623	4	10	.	8,061	18,582	RATHREALE.
10,930	11,726	2,678	31	2,388	28	1,370	28	2,444	23,902	ROSCOMMON.
19,564	51,221	8,194	820	3,556	64	333	.	10,153	23,429	ROSCREA.
6,172	6,294	3,114	211	1,590	31	21	.	1,614	15,306	SCARRIFF.
15,281	30,681	3,362	75	3,639	45	48	.	14,262	18,113	SHILLELAGH.
16,922	15,782	7,609	140	2,270	430	284	70	6,313	11,168	SKIBBEREEN.
6,654	4,513	1,707	21	1,633	355	32	.	1,523	3,246	SKULL.
24,709	19,619	6,618	271	7,640	23	190	195	3,332	40,803	SLIGO.
33,731	127,118	6,468	135	5,083	740	300	203,088	16,619	6,420	STRABANE.*
15,264	20,227	866	24	607	72	20	59,216	6,059	7,280	STRANGFORD.
10,385	3,660	1,147	6	890	10	16	.	1,926	27,726	STROKESTOWN.
32,029	111,678	338	10	5,684	24	75	161	6,192	12,550	SWINFORD.
12,331	21,532	3,121	74	1,922	216	.	.	12,661	6,691	THOMASTOWN.
21,670	69,120	3,423	134	4,858	156	24	.	11,449	29,500	THURLES.
23,492	15,920	4,252	122	5,187	30	20	.	4,267	64,724	TIPPERARY.
20,407	6,082	692	80	8,186	32	20	.	4,292	15,724	TOBERCURRY.
29,639	19,241	0,977	266	6,505	79	300	230	8,710	30,984	TRALEE.
6,242	23,719	4,540	205	1,386	33	286	.	7,765	25,171	TREIM.
27,052	36,559	4,134	128	2,796	181	8,225	132	6,866	18,898	TUAM.
6,722	9,951	8,061	104	2,600	.	14	53	4,038	10,353	TULLA.
17,219	67,057	11,932	480	2,637	419	3,366	.	14,457	21,676	TULLAMORE.
12,838	26,441	1,755	196	2,553	58	333	.	6,768	13,117	URLINGFORD.
14,544	27,203	16,901	146	1,862	114	.	.	3,756	9,155	WATERFORD.
23,330	3,913	450	15	6,270	66	160	62	662	14,976	WESTPORT.
17,741	44,355	10,890	565	4,735	122	43	.	28,336	15,627	WEXFORD.
10,020	18,373	5,529	362	1,360	46	.	.	3,307	4,014	YOUGHAL.
2,847,622	3,909,022	621,639	26,916	431,025	68,396	56,017	3,098,521	1,478,344	3,375,657	TOTAL.

* See note on pages 28, 29.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889. Corn, Beans, and Peas. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Rye.	Beans & Peas.	Total.	Other Crops. Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	Total Extent under Crops.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM:	1880	20,567	3,962	77,257	991	21	60	2,083	84,374	44,811	10,728	329	2,647	58,715	18,333	82,638	244,060
	1881	20,801	4,442	76,445	1,353	2	37	2,495	84,779	46,027	9,471	323	2,521	58,342	17,662	87,347	248,330
	1882	20,960	4,504	77,847	1,101	10	21	2,638	86,121	44,974	9,365	263	2,325	56,927	18,340	87,443	243,831
	1883	20,612	2,939	75,810	1,006	3	51	2,008	81,417	44,285	10,004	379	2,028	56,648	12,463	86,151	237,677
Area, 711,276 Acres.	1884	20,504	1,685	73,449	908	5	29	2,334	78,400	42,984	10,131	241	2,007	55,363	10,851	83,522	227,936
	1885	20,480	1,928	73,567	1,164	1	28	1,915	78,573	43,651	9,791	254	2,139	55,835	11,999	86,911	233,418
	1886	20,465	2,342	71,811	1,281	7	32	1,831	77,304	44,690	10,185	211	2,027	57,053	14,568	88,712	237,677
	1887	20,398	2,140	70,511	1,098	6	41	2,214	76,010	44,470	10,153	310	2,429	57,362	16,202	96,960	246,534
	1888	20,383	2,383	70,594	959	5	64	1,805	75,790	44,467	10,129	306	2,559	57,461	13,726	95,228	242,205
	1889	20,516	2,034	70,661	895	12	24	1,324	74,950	42,572	106,83	229	1,804	55,288	15,498	100,226	245,961
ARMAGH:	1880	15,010	6,481	53,090	218	6	20	429	55,185	27,340	8,027	488	2,448	38,291	15,885	43,675	162,236
	1881	19,015	7,161	54,165	358	7	29	505	56,205	28,150	7,739	641	2,434	38,964	18,012	45,172	166,353
	1882	18,840	6,739	57,767	136	1	38	552	65,233	28,067	7,669	387	2,188	38,331	12,212	47,238	163,064
	1883	19,691	8,938	57,252	94	3	14	723	62,724	27,058	8,147	393	1,759	37,357	11,057	48,242	159,380
Area, 313,036 Acres.	1884	18,686	2,327	55,897	84	5	42	622	54,977	26,807	8,747	275	1,977	37,806	10,054	46,889	154,526
	1885	18,701	2,933	53,520	65	8	37	540	57,112	26,503	8,363	390	2,168	37,452	11,790	47,867	154,201
	1886	18,744	3,502	52,620	94	5	41	236	56,498	27,511	7,716	382	2,170	37,779	15,346	48,060	155,683
	1887	18,596	2,623	54,281	74	.	45	419	57,392	26,884	8,022	524	2,186	37,617	12,757	51,963	159,709
	1888	18,441	4,007	54,019	89	1	144	165	58,425	27,641	7,418	577	1,791	37,344	8,321	54,578	159,668
	1889	18,575	2,800	51,727	53	11	156	194	54,741	27,574	8,425	595	1,800	38,394	6,560	55,488	157,184
CARLOW:	1880	4,669	3,476	20,598	5,603	5	.	6	29,691	9,300	5,288	180	1,394	16,862	.	31,256	77,809
	1881	4,668	3,409	20,209	5,305	4	.	5	29,022	9,456	4,972	863	967	16,658	.	31,275	76,955
	1882	4,662	3,228	21,136	5,381	6	4	4	30,454	9,780	4,923	691	1,232	16,626	.	32,246	79,326
	1883	4,602	1,444	21,340	5,833	.	.	2	28,619	9,687	5,101	600	1,233	16,720	.	36,533	81,294
Area, 221,294 Acres.	1884	4,565	1,008	21,555	4,783	.	3	1	27,345	9,500	5,058	627	1,240	16,425	.	30,528	74,398
	1885	4,561	920	20,496	5,077	2	.	.	26,495	9,096	4,714	654	1,182	15,646	.	31,185	73,326
	1886	4,573	1,049	21,313	5,068	1	2	5	27,438	9,457	4,879	759	1,327	16,422	1	31,363	75,224
	1887	4,578	890	22,090	4,591	.	1	.	27,301	9,490	4,776	718	1,204	16,276	.	33,100	76,757
	1888	4,571	1,676	20,923	4,609	.	19	.	27,227	9,131	4,686	673	1,368	15,884	.	33,362	76,473
	1889	4,602	1,813	19,546	5,522	1	.	.	26,882	9,549	4,945	640	1,225	16,459	.	33,780	77,121
CAVAN:	1880	19,080	346	47,360	77	14	43	6	47,846	25,362	2,980	374	2,064	30,800	9,720	55,760	145,133
	1881	19,215	379	46,856	28	18	34	13	47,326	26,355	2,915	469	1,675	31,414	8,807	60,683	148,230
	1882	19,181	402	45,327	23	3	19	4	45,068	26,952	2,588	327	2,276	32,143	6,574	58,153	142,738
	1883	19,055	306	45,891	14	6	38	5	45,754	25,351	2,999	339	2,386	31,125	5,152	60,785	142,916
Area, 467,011 Acres.	1884	18,868	173	42,367	10	3	25	6	42,592	26,410	2,720	279	2,529	31,938	4,437	61,495	140,462
	1885	18,811	133	41,857	24	1	33	2	42,152	26,275	2,717	331	2,364	31,687	6,385	62,586	142,810
	1886	18,912	239	41,434	68	8	74	6	41,851	27,382	2,639	345	2,350	32,704	8,460	64,502	147,317
	1887	18,996	217	38,450	18	6	67	5	38,763	26,132	2,605	346	2,705	31,788	8,190	68,992	147,731
	1888	18,969	376	39,949	23	2	108	9	40,467	27,916	2,718	422	2,756	33,812	6,724	69,659	150,663
	1889	19,030	389	39,064	55	10	192	10	39,740	27,943	2,661	469	2,942	34,215	5,706	70,887	150,548
CLARE:	1880	17,045	3,045	16,852	1,859	10	472	282	22,020	26,074	8,024	1,730	2,276	36,104	74	83,104	141,302
	1881	17,018	2,597	16,218	1,397	4	515	414	21,142	25,681	5,654	2,009	1,853	35,197	61	85,236	141,635
	1882	17,013	2,587	16,215	1,397	4	515	414	21,142	25,681	5,654	2,009	1,853	35,197	61	85,236	141,635
	1883	16,621	2,183	16,106	1,293	8	619	546	20,985	24,639	9,070	1,977	2,337	35,029	58	92,101	139,175
Area, 768,265 Acres.	1884	16,633	1,710	15,399	1,116	14	654	350	19,243	26,400	6,034	2,004	2,574	37,012	83	90,507	146,847
	1885	16,830	1,577	15,549	873	11	709	174	18,868	24,936	5,977	2,285	2,675	35,871	74	90,235	145,161
	1886	16,668	1,783	14,720	585	4	1,197	128	18,417	24,262	6,031	2,644	2,424	35,361	147	92,567	146,492
	1887	16,665	1,744	14,104	516	5	1,288	66	17,723	23,221	5,466	2,388	2,056	34,131	42	93,309	145,221
	1888	16,721	2,249	13,002	648	21	1,320	53	17,291	22,842	5,110	2,716	2,646	33,314	28	94,366	145,001
	1889	16,732	2,748	13,783	892	4	1,453	40	18,732	23,030	5,487	2,035	2,917	34,278	19	91,972	144,951
CORK:	1880	32,033	21,761	100,769	20,660	46	97	15	143,367	65,664	32,244	6,587	8,308	112,803	965	153,946	411,078
	1881	32,390	24,597	101,933	22,013	14	28	21	148,810	68,709	33,784	7,681	7,573	117,747	581	164,307	431,145
	1882	32,202	20,801	105,405	20,471	6	148	26	146,857	66,422	32,993	8,648	7,461	115,524	224	161,201	421,888
	1883	31,912	14,251	104,970	19,701	14	145	43	139,122	64,545	33,101	8,427	6,887	110,960	80	156,104	406,266
Area, 1,838,921 Acres.	1884	31,835	11,345	102,347	18,619	10	129	24	132,474	68,876	32,494	6,676	7,376	110,414	47	156,505	399,440
	1885	31,965	11,002	101,258	19,179	54	145	12	131,727	63,414	32,724	6,994	8,317	111,249	55	162,780	405,761
	1886	31,961	9,373	104,972	18,528	11	193	26	133,102	64,039	32,063	7,018	8,223	111,345	55	171,578	416,080
	1887	31,990	8,594	105,764	15,384	2	105	27	129,876	64,221	30,961	7,736	8,821	111,761	41	180,466	422,144
	1888	32,055	12,189	99,302	16,644	39	270	26	128,479	64,316	30,068	8,334	9,070	111,768	56	183,843	424,166
	1889	31,966	12,122	96,862	16,049	5	223	22	125,283	62,004	29,684	8,033	9,107	108,878	86	184,189	418,441
DONEGAL:	1880	30,217	561	93,354	2,076	4	589	184	96,777	47,029	15,741	648	3,526	57,004	14,391	51,425	229,597
	1881	30,643	671	93,989	2,069	11	640	458	97,849	48,666	14,797	738	3,604	57,806	11,844	53,599	231,468
	1882	30,529	890	95,301	1,691	16	611	593	99,304	48,549	15,048	480	4,032	68,109	7,846	55,441	230,700
	1883	30,191	458	96,165	1,398	50	844	412	99,106	45,719	16,316	557	3,588	66,210	4,749	51,766	221,831
Area, 1,190,269 Acres.	1884	30,124	254	93,913	1,624	25	654	287	96,755	44,569	16,375	573	3,688	65,210	5,250	53,029	220,244
	1885	30,001	269	91,637	1,576	44	727	290	94,542	44,734	16,477	827	3,927	65,765	8,309	54,057	223,173
	1886	30,062	302	88,269	1,608	8	79	233	91,269	45,375	16,500	605	4,287	67,067	10,771	57,603	226,710
	1887	30,130	546	91,306	1,807	6	904	240	94,809	44,997	17,410	729	4,777	67,913	10,202	62,998	235,917
	1888	30,011	471	86,551	1,707	36	957	259	91,981	45,172	18,352	850	5,679	68,053	12,151	61,335	233,520
	1889	30,259	591	86,406	1,724	28	1,316	354	90,419	44,979	17,616	817	4,564	67,978	10,469	58,508	227,394
DOWN:	1880	25,918	22,015	106,554	467	7	113	815	130,569	48,225	17,456	1,305	8,447	70,413	31,454	64,815	297,251
	1881	25,632	22,385	106,094	635	14	109	957	130,174	51,668	18,818	1,230	8,524	73,235	28,089	70,035	301,533
	1882	25,562	22,182	108,395	381	5	88	1,075	132,126	49,640	17,298	847	5,360	71,145	23,026	73,071	299,368
	1883	25,853	16,336	107,391	367	7	60	1,184	125,345	48,603	18,790	949	3,079	71,421	19,326	69,377	286,071
Area, 611,927 Acres.	1884	25,785	14,366	106,656	420	9	114	1,022	122,587	48,414	18,504	809	8,419	71,646	19,187	66,338	279,668
	1885	25,112	13,913	105,743	351	1	109	941	121,051	48,464	18,368	1,231	3,867	72,025	22,287	69,090	284,443
	1886	24,968	14,694	102,983	407	10	114	719	118,923	47,884	18,868	937	4,159	71,848	25,068	70,754	286,596
	1887	25,044	14,126	103,358	402	13	93	803	118,002	48,525	19,936	1,203	4,206	73,870	25,264	75,246	293,183
	1888	25,100	17,591	103,948	360	19	175	689	122,781	49,514	18,737	1,203	4,121	73,575	19,899	80,061	295,755
	1889	25,367	12,752	102,848	534	19	67	465	116,785	47,735	19,989	965	8,813	72,502	20,945	85,878	295,755

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889. Corn, Beans, and Pease. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Other Crops. Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
DUBLIN:	1880	6,125	3,095	14,572	2,418	3	43	66	23,195	10,140	2,382	859	3,428	[illegible]	.	48,638	88,457
	1881	6,153	5,599	14,213	2,168	3	[illegible]	78	22,093	9,881	2,845	657	3,194	15,722	.	50,908	88,724
	1882	6,061	6,340	14,086	2,018	28	[illegible]	86	23,081	9,289	2,454	661	3,114	15,516	.	47,164	85,761
	1883	6,073	4,274	13,994	2,044	6	[illegible]	73	20,434	8,374	2,664	709	3,007	15,344	.	43,758	80,038
Area, 226,895 Acres.	1884	6,060	3,935	13,610	1,952	3	20	40	19,570	8,991	2,357	703	3,139	15,190	1	43,654	78,415
	1885	6,092	3,876	12,849	1,738	11	[illegible]	62	18,569	8,591	2,182	755	3,183	14,631	.	45,394	78,594
	1886	6,128	3,836	13,550	1,737	1	47	77	19,244	8,694	2,447	744	3,184	14,978	.	45,924	80,147
	1887	6,099	3,459	14,154	1,638	1	55	70	19,377	8,962	2,365	853	3,175	15,355	.	48,522	81,254
	1888	6,108	4,964	14,077	2,017	5	107	116	21,286	8,997	2,237	871	3,270	15,381	.	50,050	86,717
	1889	6,137	4,288	13,546	2,576	8	74	83	20,575	8,699	2,668	836	3,371	15,574	.	46,430	82,579
FERMANAGH:	1880	12,973	553	22,062	30	20	179	30	24,780	16,101	2,968	728	853	20,648	3,490	55,704	104,622
	1881	13,052	579	23,252	50	22	174	49	24,126	16,353	3,097	753	1,033	21,233	3,329	57,752	106,439
	1882	12,857	857	22,429	31	6	152	51	23,526	16,584	3,070	554	1,008	21,216	2,746	58,037	105,525
	1883	12,861	780	21,516	34	6	151	22	22,509	15,443	3,070	623	975	20,111	2,248	56,334	101,202
Area, 417,665 Acres.	1884	12,770	486	20,490	7	4	150	52	21,197	15,133	2,769	535	987	19,394	1,839	55,512	97,742
	1885	12,785	497	21,159	11	9	179	23	21,878	15,144	2,867	570	1,093	19,674	2,198	58,392	102,142
	1886	12,818	586	20,853	21	11	257	85	21,743	15,569	2,842	533	987	19,901	3,061	58,995	103,700
	1887	12,781	722	20,136	19	10	224	16	21,126	15,423	2,772	554	1,021	19,772	3,075	63,374	107,347
	1888	12,903	1,015	20,107	23	20	418	25	21,608	15,798	2,909	688	1,053	20,448	2,705	59,843	104,404
	1889	12,875	950	19,638	34	23	457	33	21,137	15,726	2,908	733	873	20,342	2,743	64,089	108,311
GALWAY:	1880	34,480	4,090	52,920	6,052	15	998	34	64,109	46,746	12,206	2,085	5,439	68,476	62	78,605	211,252
	1881	35,112	3,544	54,352	5,624	13	1,140	201	64,774	50,533	12,307	2,121	4,945	69,906	45	85,345	220,070
	1882	34,332	3,561	51,198	5,184	14	919	159	61,235	47,305	12,090	1,398	5,583	66,576	18	80,950	208,779
	1883	33,999	2,626	52,209	4,950	17	996	194	60,991	47,010	12,840	1,538	6,036	67,424	11	81,682	210,108
Area, 1,502,362 Acres.	1884	33,626	1,951	49,522	4,947	19	1,186	117	57,742	45,507	12,912	1,460	5,935	65,614	82	79,338	202,726
	1885	33,850	1,870	50,631	4,034	16	1,436	124	59,111	45,505	13,307	1,752	6,052	66,617	32	86,385	212,145
	1886	33,749	2,435	48,855	5,011	15	1,406	103	57,862	44,393	13,187	1,767	5,920	65,267	24	87,705	210,828
	1887	34,577	3,317	46,982	3,816	23	1,562	169	55,869	44,506	13,009	2,074	6,021	65,412	9	91,217	212,507
	1888	33,638	3,764	44,961	3,649	16	1,971	118	56,484	44,389	11,130	2,329	5,783	64,637	15	95,110	216,246
	1889	33,867	6,093	43,973	3,662	41	2,707	111	56,646	43,251	12,498	2,398	6,030	64,181	6	88,860	209,696
KERRY:	1880	17,609	893	25,830	4,915	29	489	5	32,161	30,276	5,477	1,792	4,665	42,210	98	85,699	160,165
	1881	18,400	1,032	27,533	4,129	29	443	3	33,169	31,176	5,723	1,898	3,408	42,202	39	90,060	165,570
	1882	18,082	1,493	26,347	3,305	8	284	22	31,456	29,654	5,202	1,570	4,459	40,885	74	81,058	153,473
	1883	18,091	1,182	25,784	3,817	10	494	12	31,209	28,420	5,086	1,400	4,557	39,551	59	82,822	153,641
Area, 1,159,356 Acres.	1884	17,850	675	25,412	3,298	10	239	40	29,674	28,063	4,672	1,206	4,606	38,547	71	84,670	152,962
	1885	17,927	788	25,884	3,071	25	356	20	30,124	28,843	5,122	1,296	5,269	40,630	61	92,387	163,232
	1886	17,954	742	25,628	3,361	15	360	10	30,187	28,812	4,838	1,378	4,741	39,569	43	91,982	161,781
	1887	18,016	1,136	25,442	2,458	3	538	12	29,605	28,470	4,771	1,534	4,940	39,721	29	91,257	160,612
	1888	18,059	1,900	26,102	1,900	30	716	1	30,709	29,763	5,015	1,604	5,502	41,884	20	102,232	174,845
	1889	18,193	2,131	24,494	2,048	21	605	14	29,313	28,177	5,266	1,870	5,289	40,582	10	99,098	169,001
KILDARE:	1880	7,543	2,860	24,328	14,460	29	172	7	41,956	8,733	11,030	1,406	1,040	23,117	.	52,399	117,472
	1881	7,477	4,125	24,206	13,630	15	143	3	42,122	9,346	11,615	1,441	1,149	23,449	.	55,389	120,960
	1882	7,427	4,580	24,046	11,359	11	281	3	40,280	8,784	11,104	1,198	1,126	22,212	10	51,372	113,874
	1883	7,378	2,754	23,121	10,839	21	239	8	36,982	8,870	11,469	1,240	1,172	22,751	55	49,954	109,742
Area, 418,497 Acres.	1884	7,340	1,854	24,173	9,814	12	179	1	36,033	8,342	11,690	1,029	1,079	22,150	3	52,054	110,220
	1885	7,441	1,730	24,096	12,860	2	172	6	39,406	8,869	11,878	1,040	1,320	23,110	1	56,884	119,461
	1886	7,514	1,287	24,201	12,732	3	225	5	38,453	8,922	11,557	1,328	1,153	22,860	.	60,350	121,663
	1887	7,417	1,306	25,384	13,164	8	236	9	40,162	8,967	12,167	1,248	1,027	23,409	.	59,345	122,916
	1888	7,394	2,045	24,269	14,133	13	444	2	40,906	8,760	11,870	1,397	1,390	23,417	.	65,247	129,570
	1889	7,319	2,013	21,825	13,454	28	389	9	37,718	8,178	11,224	1,218	1,083	21,702	.	58,253	117,878
KILKENNY:	1880	12,311	11,496	34,086	17,202	8	.	.	63,691	17,287	10,833	1,710	2,444	31,744	1	59,649	155,085
	1881	12,340	11,848	35,878	17,443	66	.	2	65,232	18,258	9,943	1,685	2,105	31,995	.	62,077	159,304
	1882	12,228	10,078	35,072	16,169	3	1	1	61,924	17,302	9,749	1,249	2,003	30,303	4	58,800	151,031
	1883	12,201	4,956	35,746	17,165	3	.	2	57,872	16,988	9,670	1,457	1,957	30,078	.	58,340	146,290
Area, 507,254 Acres.	1884	12,070	4,026	35,547	14,782	6	.	1	54,362	16,293	9,876	1,210	2,071	29,450	.	60,167	143,979
	1885	12,056	5,269	33,752	16,114	1	1	3	55,160	16,372	9,321	1,235	2,313	29,241	.	62,679	147,080
	1886	12,161	5,691	35,356	17,565	.	2	3	58,617	17,418	10,264	1,280	2,357	31,319	.	66,279	156,215
	1887	12,167	4,695	35,853	18,004	1	.	2	58,554	17,298	10,236	1,561	2,548	31,638	.	67,248	155,458
	1888	12,108	3,584	33,375	15,245	1	7	5	57,167	17,840	9,565	1,719	2,546	31,176	1	68,780	157,124
	1889	12,139	4,519	31,469	17,788	.	8	.	55,704	16,866	9,454	1,671	2,424	30,385	1	66,240	152,360
KING'S:	1880	9,733	678	22,315	17,560	40	369	3	40,705	14,749	10,304	1,749	1,952	28,752	2	44,765	114,224
	1881	9,809	1,437	23,082	15,437	48	258	1	40,263	15,758	9,862	1,748	1,815	29,179	2	50,308	119,752
	1882	9,679	3,702	24,348	12,474	45	390	6	40,965	15,569	9,453	1,230	1,684	27,936	10	48,345	117,256
	1883	9,552	2,173	23,380	12,700	29	816	3	38,601	15,065	9,809	1,344	1,848	28,166	12	46,399	113,178
Area, 493,019 Acres.	1884	9,538	814	22,808	12,242	33	258	9	36,237	14,951	9,578	1,294	1,876	27,699	1	48,354	112,291
	1885	9,591	655	22,375	13,923	24	338	36	37,341	15,145	9,554	1,429	2,005	28,133	1	49,436	114,911
	1886	9,585	263	21,822	15,590	18	381	4	38,060	14,548	10,031	1,412	2,014	28,005	3	50,348	116,436
	1887	9,551	330	21,979	15,290	25	372	12	38,028	14,806	10,018	1,805	2,080	28,704	4	50,312	117,048
	1888	9,417	580	21,222	16,712	16	620	5	39,155	15,380	10,180	1,015	2,284	29,759	.	51,940	120,854
	1889	9,399	849	20,373	19,423	23	758	6	40,929	15,437	10,121	1,715	2,460	29,733	1	51,515	122,178
LEITRIM:	1880	14,186	188	18,078	8	.	170	3	18,447	18,592	867	179	1,871	21,509	113	46,463	81,532
	1881	14,257	306	13,750	17	3	170	2	14,248	19,623	943	251	1,274	21,794	177	46,838	82,557
	1882	14,203	195	13,682	19	6	152	1	14,055	18,651	1,027	244	1,659	21,581	107	49,094	84,837
	1883	14,055	124	13,628	18	1	111	3	13,882	17,392	1,859	259	1,807	20,817	51	49,262	84,016
Area, 376,212 Acres.	1884	14,041	78	12,780	19	3	170	4	13,054	17,930	1,238	232	2,321	21,721	54	51,866	86,695
	1885	13,959	57	12,462	13	6	191	2	12,731	17,764	1,282	177	1,989	21,212	59	50,110	84,112
	1886	14,033	53	12,312	9	2	379	2	12,757	17,451	1,355	249	1,841	20,896	110	48,901	82,754
	1887	13,930	63	12,587	8	2	286	2	12,949	17,407	1,480	243	1,957	21,067	117	48,863	83,006
	1888	13,894	47	12,152	2	8	385	1	12,594	17,549	1,305	333	1,829	21,066	90	49,755	85,586
	1889	13,874	70	11,853	5	4	350	1	12,206	16,804	1,036	325	1,651	19,816	52	49,444	81,601

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889. Corn, Beans, and Pease. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Other Crops. Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Red Beet.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	Total Extent under Crops.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
LIMERICK:	1880	14,349	7,805	23,188	3,065	8	25	5	33,096	22,082	5,945	1,555	2,528	32,083	5	111,610	176,774
	1881	14,310	7,017	22,308	2,969	12	15	5	32,326	24,175	5,605	1,537	2,510	33,827	11	114,304	180,468
	1882	14,310	7,017	22,308	2,969	12	15	8	32,326	24,175	5,605	1,537	2,510	33,827	11	114,304	180,468
	1883	14,100	3,119	28,834	2,249	3	29	3	29,227	22,093	5,118	1,075	2,394	31,480	7	112,625	173,539
Area, 362,978 Acres.	1884	14,062	1,892	22,460	1,586	.	28	5	25,931	22,095	4,914	1,048	2,656	30,713	6	112,769	169,479
	1885	14,011	2,780	21,456	1,602	6	25	5	25,892	21,587	4,670	1,141	2,934	30,342	9	113,848	170,079
	1886	14,209	2,729	22,184	1,535	.	19	1	26,468	22,070	4,782	1,307	2,843	31,002	2	118,503	175,978
	1887	14,132	3,404	21,179	986	1	15	.	25,585	21,862	5,373	1,524	3,109	31,948	6	117,617	175,156
	1888	14,068	5,245	18,698	825	1	41	2	24,812	20,915	4,815	1,724	2,808	30,262	8	121,409	176,492
	1889	14,213	3,750	17,671	1,239	2	71	8	24,741	20,833	5,114	1,768	3,033	30,740	1	115,685	171,175
LONDONDERRY:	1880	15,974	1,484	75,218	1,506	9	421	428	79,010	31,600	12,608	454	2,803	47,745	18,791	35,667	181,239
	1881	16,145	1,817	74,608	2,023	13	547	514	79,567	34,437	12,491	741	2,848	50,517	13,940	38,047	186,891
	1882	15,888	1,920	74,821	1,942	1	567	406	79,657	33,446	13,175	492	2,891	50,004	15,441	38,948	184,050
	1883	15,854	1,417	74,230	1,501	16	470	427	78,061	31,705	13,748	462	2,456	48,369	14,760	36,486	177,702
Area, 513,363 Acres.	1884	15,703	1,028	73,209	1,484	33	494	380	76,573	32,020	14,118	494	4,231	50,855	12,937	36,772	178,140
	1885	15,600	1,085	72,797	1,567	17	377	385	76,436	32,281	13,644	635	3,778	50,535	15,673	37,625	180,269
	1886	15,731	1,219	71,549	1,639	23	567	413	75,410	31,485	13,294	252	2,343	47,374	16,696	38,097	177,577
	1887	15,576	1,130	72,068	1,256	4	297	454	76,009	31,843	14,358	187	2,593	49,976	13,250	48,147	189,382
	1888	15,635	1,316	73,329	1,282	8	546	328	76,809	32,937	14,090	237	2,310	49,574	16,183	45,075	187,624
	1889	15,715	1,276	70,966	1,290	31	614	207	74,314	31,762	14,456	271	2,809	49,298	16,148	47,217	186,977
LONGFORD:	1880	7,997	530	18,182	75	28	182	6	18,973	13,272	2,749	495	1,301	16,807	414	36,555	72,749
	1881	7,994	307	18,670	29	15	181	8	19,210	13,102	2,621	490	1,308	17,521	236	37,899	74,866
	1882	7,952	313	18,102	40	7	15	9	18,523	12,484	2,457	399	1,362	16,702	114	36,030	71,469
	1883	7,836	15[illegible]	18,489	23	7	180	1	18,837	12,026	3,110	479	1,473	17,088	77	35,461	71,463
Area, 257,221 Acres.	1884	7,860	58	18,180	35	8	10[illegible]	29	16,337	11,846	2,562	285	1,479	18,172	57	34,981	67,497
	1885	7,867	45	15,096	37	.	156	27	18,296	11,475	2,600	370	1,417	15,871	72	35,783	69,022
	1886	7,875	131	14,949	22	6	178	26	15,362	11,788	2,243	320	1,328	15,679	40	36,518	67,599
	1887	7,920	110	14,354	30	1	156	16	14,673	11,569	2,227	386	1,388	15,562	34	37,436	67,705
	1888	7,900	321	14,294	24	9	244	8	14,900	11,389	2,296	413	1,343	15,441	38	38,886	69,266
	1889	7,842	320	13,479	18	8	243	.	14,070	10,398	2,327	449	1,470	15,225	49	36,423	65,767
LOUTH AND DROGHEDA CO. OF TOWN:	1880	6,922	2,468	27,083	21,376	.	5	25	51,184	10,731	10,219	566	1,162	22,869	1,501	22,133	97,507
	1881	6,765	3,382	26,544	20,213	6	8	392	50,545	11,356	8,906	588	1,108	22,958	1,306	22,582	97,391
	1882	6,789	4,586	26,832	17,190	20	12	557	49,147	11,574	10,118	492	936	23,120	902	23,445	96,614
	1883	6,605	2,972	27,590	14,594	.	5	815	46,075	11,431	10,253	555	1,159	23,398	853	22,915	93,240
Area, 201,618 Acres.	1884	6,589	1,592	27,031	14,574	8	1	835	44,341	11,526	11,227	506	1,815	24,574	793	22,021	92,529
	1885	6,663	1,389	27,904	14,588	2	65	158	44,106	11,123	8,550	497	1,224	22,394	878	24,168	91,546
	1886	6,620	1,036	28,380	14,903	20	17	152	42,518	10,895	9,154	488	1,384	21,921	707	24,971	90,117
	1887	6,592	728	27,155	13,271	15	88	212	41,447	11,527	8,989	630	1,305	22,511	807	25,079	89,844
	1888	6,555	1,255	25,992	14,163	2	27	171	41,609	11,905	8,926	643	1,434	22,908	431	26,531	91,579
	1889	6,602	1,131	25,469	15,155	5	13	73	39,946	11,545	8,977	639	1,298	22,459	729	26,782	89,915
MAYO:	1880	35,060	1,778	62,698	1,342	15	1,620	[illegible]	67,498	36,491	8,902	426	3,374	49,193	327	43,360	160,378
	1881	35,528	1,048	62,830	1,308	31	1,866	[illegible]	67,111	36,728	8,427	583	3,203	49,011	482	42,739	79,243
	1882	35,419	1,083	61,127	1,045	26	1,898	49	65,226	34,593	7,961	395	3,577	46,516	286	43,370	75,398
	1883	34,846	871	59,078	1,301	11	1,580	43	62,886	32,881	9,284	393	4,137	46,725	171	43,612	73,394
	1884	34,366	765	56,838	1,053	2	1,536	1	59,210	30,576	9,231	223	4,352	44,382	88	48,920	170,500
Area, 1,818,130 Acres.	1885	34,119	856	54,971	844	39	1,857	11	58,578	30,906	9,428	303	4,581	44,168	112	51,528	174,308
	1886	34,321	892	56,061	947	4	2,283	[illegible]	60,199	31,423	8,625	358	4,404	44,808	162	50,336	176,105
	1887	34,065	1,093	54,166	970	27	2,402	25	58,683	30,158	8,210	43[illegible]	4,008	42,785	248	51,954	173,875
	1888	34,077	1,562	51,170	832	24	2,442	18	56,248	49,401	8,216	350	3,690	62,157	143	53,215	171,763
	1889	34,090	1,829	49,476	1,1[illegible]	46	3,117	51	55,667	40,097	8,077	744	4,356	61,274	123	51,265	168,329
MEATH:	1880	10,257	3,554	31,736	1,544	14	87	[illegible]	36,981	11,498	6,715	1,234	1,771	21,218	230	79,740	138,169
	1881	10,235	3,113	32,099	1,84[illegible]	8	[illegible]	19	37,178	12,711	7,043	1,446	1,926	23,126	137	85,893	148,334
	1882	10,232	2,785	31,202	1,442	17	[illegible]	2[illegible]	33,552	12,069	6,727	1,081	2,026	21,903	59	82,583	140,097
	1883	10,209	1,718	31,281	1,257	9	[illegible]	12	34,358	12,135	7,455	1,414	1,902	22,954	77	77,297	134,686
Area, 578,247 Acres.	1884	10,115	1,149	28,742	1,036	3	79	24	31,033	12,168	6,562	1,123	2,015	21,870	37	76,878	129,018
	1885	10,136	1,073	28,832	767	3	7[illegible]	19	30,789	11,694	8,070	1,085	1,870	20,719	80	83,332	134,920
	1886	10,176	1,105	29,114	792	.	7[illegible]	23	31,112	11,900	6,327	961	1,884	21,022	126	85,618	137,878
	1887	10,194	970	27,410	933	1	102	24	29,440	11,851	6,328	1,082	2,029	21,290	135	79,575	130,440
	1888	10,145	1,47[illegible]	26,407	949	6	242	9	29,091	11,794	6,064	1,289	2,046	21,142	80	91,079	141,392
	1889	10,082	1,181	25,488	1,050	5	192	0	27,892	11,192	5,986	961	1,526	19,665	65	80,926	128,548
MONAGHAN:	1880	17,209	945	53,400	2,286	36	60	47	56,834	19,452	7,573	627	1,209	28,861	16,659	26,741	131,095
	1881	17,100	1,049	55,904	2,130	30	69	69	59,311	21,326	7,877	736	1,127	31,070	15,688	32,154	138,223
	1882	16,972	1,239	53,967	1,560	29	49	[illegible]	56,870	21,321	7,562	470	1,063	30,416	12,346	31,434	131,118
	1883	16,933	794	52,573	1,154	20	61	64	54,666	19,649	7,840	686	1,195	29,170	10,416	31,106	128,355
Area, 818,806 Acres.	1884	16,907	437	52,698	807	7	57	55	54,061	20,526	7,588	479	1,296	29,889	9,923	32,814	126,593
	1885	16,875	386	49,218	9[illegible]	9	71	56	50,679	20,367	7,440	490	1,538	29,843	11,154	33,640	125,316
	1886	16,801	446	49,363	1,256	3	72	[illegible]	51,378	20,847	7,426	570	1,298	30,141	14,084	34,699	130,297
	1887	16,857	594	49,506	660	7	69	[illegible]	50,884	21,534	7,539	511	1,668	31,252	14,619	38,378	135,113
	1888	16,794	998	47,984	709	3	11[illegible]	57	49,850	21,727	7,837	772	1,490	31,826	12,141	38,797	132,614
	1889	16,899	753	49,246	787	3	[illegible]	14	50,905	22,828	8,412	885	1,948	34,073	12,552	43,315	140,925
QUEEN'S:	1880	9,744	2,716	22,374	23,716	52	13	1	48,878	15,447	12,589	2,095	1,427	31,508	.	55,521	136,307
	1881	9,727	4,415	23,814	21,326	25	20	31	49,435	16,656	11,745	2,149	1,818	31,898	.	53,498	139,331
	1882	9,649	7,634	24,084	19,898	7	9	.	52,062	17,135	12,790	1,938	1,455	33,313	7	55,530	141,012
	1883	9,512	3,127	23,604	19,747	23	2	34	46,534	16,958	12,572	2,096	1,502	35,125	1	60,877	140,537
Area, 424,854 Acres.	1884	9,599	639	24,467	17,639	4	1	8	42,755	15,338	12,077	1,582	1,234	30,781	.	56,081	129,617
	1885	9,520	4[illegible]	22,781	19,81[illegible]	5	8	.	43,049	15,306	11,866	1,425	1,102	29,899	.	57,311	130,559
	1886	9,585	457	22,741	20,128	7	[illegible]	5	43,370	15,709	11,803	1,453	994	29,959	.	63,147	136,476
	1887	9,502	83[illegible]	23,383	18,311	8	2[illegible]	1	43,055	15,849	12,463	1,587	1,267	31,166	.	60,387	134,608
	1888	9,497	8[illegible]	23,125	21,799	9	4[illegible]	5	45,939	10,303	12,340	1,84[illegible]	1,463	31,951	.	31,300	139,190
	1889	9,456	639	19,789	22,415	10	21	4	42,848	15,561	11,898	1,544	1,397	30,400	.	61,804	135,052

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889. Corn, Beans, and Pease. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Other Crops. Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	Total Extent under Crops.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ROSCOMMON:	1880	19,635	771	28,152	431	38	382	2	29,776	28,551	4,573	431	2,236	35,791	102	67,329	132,698
	1881	19,792	452	28,325	270	6	241	4	29,302	28,901	4,543	599	1,770	35,813	82	68,867	133,564
	1882	19,666	637	27,689	195	4	470	33	28,976	28,459	5,141	625	2,531	36,756	50	64,239	130,023
	1883	19,545	351	26,735	100	5	443	1	27,635	25,977	5,266	679	2,174	34,096	17	66,211	127,959
Area, 505,407 Acres.	1884	19,475	133	26,246	115	4	429	1	26,931	26,178	5,236	4[illegible]	2,222	34,118	6	69,371	130,426
	1885	19,454	195	25,743	94	5	588	1	26,624	26,498	4,931	440	2,375	34,244	3	68,384	129,255
	1886	19,350	264	24,139	205	8	960	1	25,577	25,511	4,832	55[illegible]	2,263	33,164	13	72,885	131,637
	1887	19,347	188	23,511	161	2	534	7	24,903	25,518	4,632	71[illegible]	2,558	33,416	5	68,521	126,845
	1888	19,385	372	22,393	102	2	1,310	6	24,244	25,210	4,559	77[illegible]	2,430	32,969	1	78,188	130,402
	1889	19,306	457	23,113	267	13	1,404	10	25,264	25,067	4,666	797	2,529	33,059	1	71,592	129,716
SLIGO:	1880	14,782	238	26,539	740	.	112	[illegible]	27,631	21,915	3,147	227	1,501	26,790	135	32,865	86,921
	1881	14,920	324	25,907	867	.	128	.	27,224	22,485	3,362	36[illegible]	1,578	27,583	98	34,955	89,864
	1882	14,776	369	26,173	830	1	152	6	27,528	22,925	3,427	297	2,081	28,660	52	33,741	90,001
	1883	14,596	465	24,884	881	4	128	4	26,367	20,167	3,869	45[illegible]	1,496	25,939	41	35,185	87,552
Area, 451,129 Acres.	1884	14,600	278	23,055	714	51	213	15	24,324	19,635	3,827	43[illegible]	1,800	25,897	24	36,120	86,365
	1885	14,656	235	22,709	877	1	183	4	23,709	19,720	3,824	51[illegible]	2,053	26,116	24	36,067	88,916
	1886	14,614	168	21,920	623	8	290	10	22,954	20,007	3,392	597	2,179	26,175	24	37,497	86,630
	1887	14,514	537	21,261	833	9	208	5	22,853	19,659	3,199	64[illegible]	2,011	25,499	85	35,244	83,681
	1888	14,524	340	19,985	691	1	350	1[illegible]	21,378	19,236	3,237	707	1,994	25,174	14	38,861	85,427
	1889	14,638	784	20,369	595	3	442	6	22,199	18,362	3,192	68[illegible]	2,022	25,259	25	30,630	83,111
TIPPERARY:	1880	21,874	14,722	55,847	16,095	67	85	10	88,626	33,508	21,082	2,992	4,560	62,142	7	116,112	265,897
	1881	21,743	14,858	54,348	17,306	36	134	11	88,493	34,430	19,892	2,703	3,911	60,934	3	116,371	265,801
	1882	21,795	13,423	57,332	15,830	59	116	13	86,773	34,938	20,186	1,761	4,496	61,381	4	117,297	265,455
	1883	21,639	6,654	56,147	15,884	46	84	12	78,827	34,005	20,491	1,958	4,484	60,938	4	119,796	259,565
	1884	21,449	4,581	53,139	16,017	34	77	8	73,856	33,199	20,264	1,550	4,632	60,045	2	125,305	259,208
Area, 1,048,969 Acres.	1885	21,540	5,474	50,198	17,998	30	46	[illegible]	73,753	33,042	19,196	2,09[illegible]	4,499	58,833	6	127,478	260,070
	1886	21,651	4,957	53,028	18,274	27	85	8	76,377	32,813	20,338	2,21[illegible]	4,568	59,935	3	131,570	267,935
	1887	21,627	4,658	52,038	16,805	43	73	10	73,627	32,813	19,997	2,779	4,677	60,266	7	127,578	261,678
	1888	21,541	[illegible]	47,973	17,542	45	126	21	74,089	32,926	19,868	2,896	4,901	60,591	1	137,896	272,579
	1889	21,599	[illegible]	42,781	20,590	46	66	15	71,537	31,905	19,495	2,630	4,668	58,697	.	126,064	256,428
TYRONE:	1880	26,224	1,93[illegible]	106,157	34	5	186	86	108,400	41,506	15,005	759	3,153	60,423	24,268	54,902	247,993
	1881	26,471	2,0[illegible]	106,005	56	4	216	101	110,470	43,248	14,815	888	2,472	61,423	23,508	56,592	251,993
	1882	26,286	2,20[illegible]	105,281	64	8	170	87	107,791	42,72	14,657	591	2,808	60,779	17,947	56,779	243,296
	1883	26,093	1,54[illegible]	104,421	81	1	174	81	106,307	41,083	15,041	633	2,760	59,419	18,675	54,293	238,594
Area, 776,945 Acres.	1884	26,006	1,008	102,798	36	5	142	54	104,042	41,115	14,976	379	2,838	59,306	12,725	54,599	230,770
	1885	26,037	1,013	104,040	29	6	168	87	105,343	40,649	15,581	487	2,670	59,387	18,[illegible]	66,484	237,528
	1886	25,973	1,21[illegible]	101,168	20	14	315	73	102,806	41,189	16,630	522	2,549	59,887	20,340	59,118	242,151
	1887	25,943	1,282	98,772	34	12	396	63	100,559	41,107	15,570	436	3,305	60,460	20,428	70,192	251,647
	1888	26,802	1,828	99,734	73	15	893	55	102,095	42,598	15,553	833	3,302	62,086	20,361	63,888	253,430
	1889	25,766	1,506	96,250	56	6	341	27	98,188	41,801	15,928	476	3,693	61,898	19,858	71,768	251,703
WATERFORD:	1880	8,116	9,679	26,476	1,460	8	82	.	39,697	13,718	7,111	1,994	2,061	24,884	1	20,200	84,782
	1881	8,155	8,559	30,048	1,345	.	29	4	39,974	14,453	6,933	2,042	1,810	25,258	5	20,979	86,196
	1882	8,071	5,96[illegible]	31,392	940	.	27	18	38,328	14,442	6,829	1,822	1,929	25,032	.	20,116	83,476
	1883	8,027	2,62[illegible]	31,861	1,369	.	26	5	35,883	13,857	6,923	1,901	1,864	24,545	1	20,875	81,304
Area, 456,198 Acres.	1884	7,919	1,90[illegible]	30,714	1,030	2	45	[illegible]	33,706	14,041	6,615	1,840	1,887	24,583	.	21,937	80,225
	1885	7,955	2,053	30,278	1,170	.	21	1	33,529	14,318	6,666	1,828	2,292	25,044	1	22,845	81,419
	1886	7,971	1,326	32,795	1,308	3	28	1	35,461	14,361	6,171	1,618	2,268	24,438	.	24,069	83,968
	1887	7,887	1,081	31,701	1,240	4	33	6	34,064	14,295	6,731	2,023	2,342	25,391	.	26,536	85,991
	1888	7,914	2,25[illegible]	29,367	1,324	1	37	1	32,982	14,668	5,213	1,916	2,586	25,335	.	25,763	84,000
	1889	8,017	1,93[illegible]	28,104	1,565	4	75	.	31,753	14,040	5,929	1,851	2,247	24,067	.	24,640	80,440
WESTMEATH:	1880	9,757	110	23,079	506	10	38	9	23,802	11,278	8,480	1,114	1,684	19,556	[illegible]	68,176	93,542
	1881	9,703	147	22,837	427	3	54	6	23,473	11,771	8,319	1,257	1,460	19,807	.	54,560	97,845
	1882	9,701	157	23,318	250	8	119	4	23,856	11,815	5,142	929	1,782	19,668	4	53,091	96,619
	1883	9,629	95	21,510	110	4	103	6	21,825	11,012	5,676	1,167	1,580	19,441	4	47,722	88,992
Area, 434,017 Acres.	1884	9,641	49	20,085	84	1	75	9	20,318	10,820	5,378	784	1,555	18,547	1	50,004	88,868
	1885	9,649	53	20,706	169	4	72	.	21,004	11,260	8,259	1,038	1,637	19,194	.	53,554	93,752
	1886	9,705	33	19,969	238	10	127	3	20,375	11,100	5,352	1,129	1,595	19,202	1	56,619	96,287
	1887	9,671	65	19,497	190	.	164	.	19,916	10,950	5,297	1,176	1,822	19,245	1	54,383	93,545
	1888	9,622	69	18,365	238	8	242	1	18,423	11,086	5,080	1,195	1,782	19,143	.	56,659	95,225
	1889	8,591	46	17,897	440	5	196	7	18,594	10,755	5,004	1,163	1,814	18,736	.	53,114	90,444
WEXFORD:	1880	14,642	7,516	43,545	46,747	4	22	5,277	103,111	21,862	18,426	2,930	2,584	45,802	1	67,926	206,840
	1881	14,609	7,933	45,766	45,151	8	34	5,805	104,397	22,451	17,818	3,144	2,479	45,892	2	59,695	209,986
	1882	14,634	7,369	47,497	41,028	6	87	4,575	100,536	21,687	17,769	2,909	2,600	44,965	7	58,589	204,097
	1883	14,581	5,827	46,085	40,725	3	18	4,147	96,805	21,229	18,605	2,976	2,244	45,054	.	57,334	199,190
Area, 575,700 Acres.	1884	14,381	4,442	49,580	35,549	14	20	2,873	92,478	22,091	18,864	3,164	2,376	46,495	.	60,096	199,059
	1885	14,434	5,137	48,188	37,087	.	30	2,217	92,659	22,359	17,957	2,911	2,758	45,985	.	62,556	201,200
	1886	14,454	4,541	50,381	35,036	45	11	2,500	92,513	21,857	18,888	2,843	2,374	45,967	.	64,064	202,543
	1887	14,527	3,927	50,786	28,730	8	50	2,086	85,587	21,981	17,692	2,900	2,589	45,312	.	64,079	194,978
	1888	14,454	5,725	50,903	31,007	0	37	1,869	89,549	22,754	17,508	3,146	3,160	46,568	1	67,995	204,113
	1889	14,428	6,501	49,170	34,068	37	20	1,282	90,058	22,480	18,551	3,091	2,963	46,882	1	68,051	202,992
WICKLOW:	1880	7,197	3,289	24,629	1,176	4	.	3	29,101	10,134	5,387	817	1,130	17,768	.	58,260	105,129
	1881	7,282	3,397	25,209	1,192	1	1	8	29,805	11,374	5,237	777	1,072	18,460	.	59,168	107,433
	1882	7,281	5,367	25,544	890	.	1	8	29,807	10,909	4,837	637	1,291	17,674	.	57,575	105,056
	1883	7,136	2,205	24,575	1,042	.	.	8	27,825	11,207	5,217	718	1,170	18,312	.	55,423	101,560
Area, 499,894 Acres.	1884	7,026	1,258	25,403	699	4	.	8	27,369	11,055	4,851	611	1,222	17,739	.	58,891	104,099
	1885	7,092	1,890	25,508	831	11	.	3	27,449	11,283	4,901	887	1,306	18,177	.	58,291	103,917
	1886	7,159	814	25,344	945	1	25	2	27,129	10,547	5,304	711	1,261	18,121	.	60,390	105,642
	1887	7,111	874	24,998	673	1	4	1	26,551	10,359	5,193	830	1,304	18,186	[illegible]	59,557	104,296
	1888	7,093	1,040	24,837	492	.	3	4	25,576	10,722	5,201	777	1,319	18,019	.	60,914	104,509
	1889	7,021	1,101	23,646	618	1	.	.	25,366	10,273	5,234	766	1,359	17,632	.	59,882	102,880

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889. Corn, Beans, and Peas. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Rye.	Beans & Peas.	Total.	Other Crops. Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	Total Extent under Crops.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
LEINSTER:	1880	106,897	44,891	307,418	152,181	197	927	5,856	511,260	153,490	102,051	15,644	21,312	292,407	2,187	597,438	1,403,270
	1881	106,950	49,117	312,826	144,255	202	822	6,053	512,775	161,465	98,024	16,245	19,931	296,665	1,683	628,253	1,439,361
	1882	106,195	54,606	317,167	128,139	158	1,162	5,055	506,287	158,397	97,526	13,409	20,629	289,938	1,117	604,872	1,402,214
	1883	105,411	31,677	311,115	128,083	105	995	4,793	474,769	156,025	101,607	14,856	20,445	292,931	1,065	586,772	1,355,556
Area, 4,836,510 Acres.	1884	104,833	20,614	310,039	118,199	103	736	3,335	448,226	153,471	100,070	12,920	20,601	287,062	893	594,609	1,330,790
	1885	105,102	21,706	304,065	128,054	55	950	2,561	452,365	152,578	65,806	13,134	21,287	282,800	1,032	621,073	1,357,268
	1886	105,515	20,243	305,176	124,751	111	1,119	2,816	454,216	153,051	96,259	13,333	20,905	283,546	878	644,591	1,386,227
	1887	105,200	17,781	307,072	113,625	61	1,199	2,433	442,171	154,104	97,946	14,774	21,030	288,654	703	637,021	1,368,629
	1888	104,777	28,649	297,469	121,387	77	2,034	2,192	451,828	155,574	95,952	15,832	23,431	290,789	546	672,843	1,416,006
	1889	104,618	24,894	276,647	132,527	128	1,616	1,450	440,802	151,655	96,159	14,591	21,387	284,622	845	641,200	1,367,429
MUNSTER:	1880	111,186	57,625	249,763	49,574	168	1,220	317	358,667	191,262	77,383	16,633	24,398	310,178	1,147	569,698	1,239,988
	1881	112,014	58,454	252,380	49,150	85	1,368	458	361,914	198,626	77,591	17,068	21,060	315,245	700	593,257	1,271,116
	1882	111,476	51,300	258,986	44,015	86	1,105	490	356,882	195,312	76,469	15,347	22,710	309,846	374	579,292	1,246,394
	1883	110,590	30,214	248,702	44,300	81	1,335	621	335,253	188,167	76,795	14,818	22,723	302,503	209	574,525	1,212,496
Area, 5,934,692 Acres.	1884	109,752	22,106	243,491	41,675	70	1,172	429	314,943	187,67[illegible]	75,189	14,720	23,731	301,314	211	591,633	1,208,101
	1885	110,028	23,762	244,621	43,893	126	1,272	227	315,901	186,250	74,155	15,636	25,626	301,969	226	614,629	1,230,725
	1886	110,405	20,910	253,397	43,591	61	1,881	17	320,012	180,162	74,278	16,176	25,081	301,700	250	630,272	1,252,234
	1887	110,337	20,817	250,238	37,809	58	2,046	138	310,096	184,886	73,209	16,006	27,025	303,218	125	636,763	1,250,802
	1888	110,358	32,217	234,504	38,861	137	2,519	104	308,362	186,430	71,089	19,190	27,465	3,174	114	665,513	1,277,163
	1889	110,660	32,765	223,675	42,183	85	2,837	99	301,534	180,07[illegible]	70,975	19,046	27,261	297,360	116	641,666	1,240,476
ULSTER:	1880	187,172	38,627	641,362	7,683	128	1,670	4,109	693,781	301,694	93,066	5,890	22,250	422,900	182,997	474,567	1,744,245
	1881	188,070	40,551	643,438	8,699	124	1,855	5,161	699,827	316,235	90,015	6,722	21,040	434,009	143,673	501,771	1,779,480
	1882	186,745	41,076	641,135	6,929	68	1,915	5,423	696,546	312,276	90,432	4,411	21,951	429,070	111,480	506,594	1,743,690
	1883	185,642	28,511	635,469	5,649	52	1,662	5,326	676,969	298,848	95,783	4,971	20,226	416,828	94,354	494,537	1,685,628
Area, 6,322,321 Acres.	1884	184,753	21,766	621,473	5,336	94	1,707	4,814	655,189	297,981	96,328	4,069	22,927	421,305	67,917	492,670	1,657,061
	1885	184,402	22,234	613,647	5,734	96	1,924	4,241	647,866	298,070	95,251	5,221	23,641	422,183	106,659	506,592	1,683,300
	1886	184,492	24,566	600,229	6,454	89	2,258	8,587	637,183	301,849	95,400	4,377	22,128	423,754	126,429	520,384	1,707,700
	1887	184,323	23,310	599,130	5,366	66	2,187	4,247	634,334	300,917	98,358	4,851	24,890	429,016	128,967	574,245	1,766,562
	1888	184,088	29,963	598,206	5,225	115	2,925	3,372	639,806	307,77[illegible]	97,743	5,689	22,971	434,179	112,690	578,465	1,760,146
	1889	184,996	22,851	506,846	5,390	151	3,263	2,628	621,129	302,920	101,200	5,442	24,336	433,978	112,456	605,065	1,772,638
CONNAUGHT:	1880	118,354	7,065	183,387	8,573	60	3,250	78	202,461	174,29[illegible]	29,695	3,248	14,421	221,759	1,239	268,122	693,581
	1881	119,709	5,672	185,168	7,901	53	3,543	241	202,656	177,970	29,562	3,008	12,652	224,187	854	277,746	705,338
	1882	118,396	5,812	180,016	7,271	51	3,591	248	197,022	171,944	29,646	3,149	15,381	220,169	513	271,394	689,038
	1883	117,041	4,336	176,018	7,259	88	3,256	250	191,761	166,427	32,614	3,300	15,090	215,021	295	275,952	683,029
Area, 4,268,240 Acres.	1884	116,108	3,205	167,441	8,631	79	3,534	151	181,261	159,826	32,447	2,852	16,630	211,752	204	283,815	675,712
	1885	116,037	3,319	166,518	6,462	67	4,253	142	180,758	160,399	31,772	3,136	17,000	212,357	280	292,474	685,614
	1886	116,067	3,827	163,187	6,802	37	5,318	120	179,299	158,785	31,391	3,527	16,607	210,310	338	298,012	687,954
	1887	115,483	5,208	158,607	5,789	63	5,392	209	175,262	157,930	30,520	4,102	16,552	209,204	409	295,789	679,664
	1888	115,518	8,184	150,659	3,436	51	6,464	155	170,949	155,785	29,453	5,039	14,726	206,003	263	310,159	687,374
	1889	115,772	9,285	146,784	5,683	107	8,080	179	172,068	152,581	29,489	4,942	16,597	203,509	265	299,591	675,433

TOTAL OF IRELAND.

—	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889. Corn, Beans, and Peas. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Rye.	Beans & Peas.	Total.	Other Crops. Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	Total Extent under Crops.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TOTAL OF IRELAND:	1880	528,609	148,708	1,381,928	218,018	551	7,167	10,157	1,766,427	820,651	302,695	41,415	82,381	1,247,242	187,549	2,209,829	6,631,064
	1881	526,743	153,794	1,353,812	210,003	474	7,583	11,914	1,777,178	855,289	294,212	44,853	74,680	1,270,026	147,145	2,001,029	5,195,875
	1882	522,612	152,824	1,337,307	187,256	363	7,773	11,216	1,709,737	837,916	294,070	36,316	80,039	1,248,341	113,484	1,902,152	5,061,836
	1883	518,684	94,740	1,321,304	183,291	310	7,250	11,190	1,618,691	809,467	306,799	37,945	78,072	1,230,283	95,943	1,901,784	4,865,701
Area, 20,379,783 Acres.	1884	515,440	67,890	1,343,414	167,031	346	7,148	8,729	1,593,518	793,952	304,651	34,541	83,889	1,221,413	68,326	1,963,487	4,872,744
	1885	515,580	71,017	1,328,880	176,135	344	8,399	7,141	1,594,066	797,292	296,984	37,170	87,854	1,219,309	108,147	2,034,708	4,857,127
	1886	516,479	69,546	1,321,990	181,598	298	10,576	8,703	1,590,704	790,847	290,323	37,413	84,720	1,201,312	127,890	2,094,200	5,004,115
	1887	515,853	67,181	1,315,038	162,100	268	10,774	7,926	1,563,485	796,089	300,123	41,733	89,287	1,229,232	130,284	2,143,013	5,045,657
	1888	514,901	99,013	1,280,888	170,929	380	13,942	8,823	1,573,915	804,566	294,237	48,742	88,599	1,234,145	118,013	2,221,840	5,146,008
	1889	516,046	89,746	1,238,892	185,783	471	13,780	4,896	1,533,568	787,244	297,313	44,021	90,081	1,219,719	112,582	2,187,807	5,034,676

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE OF CROPS TO THE STATUTE ACRE, IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1880 to 1889.

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
ANTRIM,	1880	14·5	16·3	21·0	16·0	16·9	21·0	13·2	4·8	15·6	17·0	8·8	26·7	2·0
	1881	16·3	17·2	19·0	11·0	17·9	22·9	13·1	4·4	13·3	11·9	11·8	30·4	2·2
	1882	13·1	14·7	16·8	13·3	13·5	21·1	12·1	1·9	8·8	10·1	10·3	32·6	2·1
	1883	13·2	15·6	17·5	13·3	16·6	20·4	17·3	4·1	14·2	13·2	9·4	30·5	2·0
	1884	13·0	15·3	20·0	13·0	18·4	10·0	12·6	4·0	12·7	18·4	9·8	28·1	2·1
	1885	14·2	16·1	21·5	14·0	13·2	18·2	14·1	4·6	12·4	14·2	8·4	35·5	2·1
	1886	14·4	16·1	21·8	13·0	10·8	10·5	16·5	3·7	13·7	12·5	10·6	33·7	2·2
	1887	16·9	15·1	19·9	14·2	15·4	13·9	15·6	4·6	13·6	14·6	8·4	23·2	2·1
	1888	13·1	17·9	15·9	14·0	12·0	15·6	13·2	3·0	7·8	3·9	7·5	34·5	2·3
	1889	13·1	15·2	17·0	14·0	14·8	18·7	14·8	8·9	11·6	13·6	8·7	32·7	2·4
ARMAGH,	1880	13·4	12·7	14·4	16·2	13·6	15·6	10·8	3·7	12·1	13·4	8·3	23·3	2·1
	1881	14·3	12·4	10·8	15·5	14·9	17·8	17·3	4·3	10·8	10·0	8·3	29·6	2·0
	1882	11·5	10·9	12·7	20·0	11·8	16·4	11·9	1·9	8·2	8·2	5·4	28·1	2·1
	1883	10·1	11·2	10·5	14·0	9·6	18·7	10·7	4·3	12·1	13·8	9·4	30·8	2·0
	1884	11·0	10·9	11·2	11·0	10·8	14·1	12·1	3·6	8·7	9·7	9·3	23·0	2·0
	1885	15·3	11·3	14·1	12·0	11·6	12·0	10·8	4·4	6·9	9·4	8·3	24·1	2·0
	1886	14·3	12·3	14·0	12·0	10·9	15·4	20·0	3·1	11·1	9·8	6·8	26·2	2·1
	1887	12·2	9·3	15·8	.	11·0	7·1	12·0	4·6	6·9	8·3	7·0	18·5	1·8
	1888	13·9	12·3	14·3	14·0	12·4	19·3	14·2	3·1	6·6	9·2	7·0	29·7	2·5
	1889	13·5	11·8	10·1	13·9	15·3	13·2	12·4	3·2	9·9	11·3	6·5	23·4	2·4
CARLOW,	1880	12·0	13·6	14·7	14·4	.	9·0	10·0	4·8	14·9	12·9	7·6	.	1·7
	1881	15·2	15·5	17·6	12·3	.	18·0	10·0	3·9	15·7	15·2	9·1	.	1·8
	1882	12·5	14·5	14·9	15·0	14·0	20·0	10·0	3·3	12·7	12·0	6·9	.	2·0
	1883	15·3	14·3	14·2	.	.	16·0	5·0	4·7	14·2	13·7	7·9	.	1·9
	1884	10·2	15·7	17·7	.	19·7	12·0	.	3·0	13·2	14·8	8·0	.	1·7
	1885	14·1	14·4	16·5	10·0	.	.	.	4·0	13·3	18·7	9·4	.	1·9
	1886	15·4	14·8	15·5	14·0	14·0	13·3	10·0	4·1	15·2	13·3	10·6	36·0	2·0
	1887	14·6	8·5	9·9	.	14·0	.	.	4·6	5·5	9·0	6·1	.	1·5
	1888	15·3	13·9	15·8	.	14·0	.	.	4·5	12·1	14·3	9·7	.	2·7
	1889	16·5	15·5	17·0	11·0	.	.	.	4·4	14·4	15·8	8·9	.	2·0
CAVAN,	1880	13·1	12·1	12·8	12·6	16·7	13·0	11·0	2·4	12·3	13·7	10·8	24·6	2·1
	1881	11·9	12·7	13·2	10·4	14·6	15·3	11·0	3·5	12·7	13·8	9·0	34·6	2·0
	1882	13·0	10·6	13·4	11·0	13·1	7·7	15·0	1·8	10·7	11·6	9·9	25·8	2·2
	1883	13·8	11·8	16·4	14·2	14·2	17·3	12·0	4·3	16·3	14·6	10·7	29·7	2·2
	1884	14·6	11·8	16·2	15·0	13·0	17·0	10·5	3·2	11·4	11·8	8·4	28·4	2·2
	1885	16·2	11·2	13·3	17·0	22·3	17·0	.	3·4	10·8	12·4	8·4	30·1	2·1
	1886	15·9	11·4	14·4	16·5	12·4	14·6	12·0	3·1	12·6	12·8	12·0	28·8	2·8
	1887	13·4	8·0	15·0	14·4	16·0	14·5	9·0	4·3	6·4	10·5	8·2	18·4	1·7
	1888	12·0	11·8	15·1	14·0	8·0	14·0	10·0	2·5	10·4	12·4	8·3	25·0	2·6
	1889	14·1	10·9	16·3	14·7	15·4	14·7	13·5	3·3	16·0	17·1	13·8	28·3	2·7
CLARE,	1880	13·3	14·2	17·3	12·1	9·0	17·3	10·0	3·0	11·4	12·4	9·4	21·8	2·2
	1881	13·0	15·1	13·3	10·3	8·2	13·8	17·0	3·9	12·8	12·5	10·7	24·0	2·2
	1882	13·1	14·0	12·4	10·0	6·8	18·6	12·0	1·9	10·6	10·4	10·1	21·5	2·2
	1883	14·1	15·7	14·5	14·8	13·0	18·6	11·4	4·3	12·2	12·5	11·1	27·3	2·2
	1884	12·8	13·1	12·2	12·0	8·8	17·0	15·0	3·1	11·8	12·8	10·1	25·9	2·1
	1885	14·0	13·9	14·8	12·5	11·2	20·5	10·0	3·3	11·8	12·8	12·4	25·8	2·3
	1886	14·1	14·8	15·9	13·5	9·7	14·6	11·0	2·9	12·2	12·6	10·3	21·5	2·3
	1887	11·5	9·9	10·1	10·6	9·5	12·3	9·0	4·3	9·5	11·9	8·4	31·5	1·7
	1888	13·2	14·1	11·6	12·0	10·7	15·3	10·0	3·3	12·7	13·6	10·7	21·5	2·6
	1889	14·2	14·8	16·8	12·8	11·9	23·8	12·0	3·2	12·1	12·8	10·3	26·7	2·2
CORK,	1880	16·4	16·0	10·8	18·5	13·3	15·8	13·8	4·9	14·8	16·3	9·4	33·6	1·9
	1881	14·4	14·8	15·0	18·1	12·8	14·3	12·4	3·9	11·6	14·3	8·0	33·1	1·8
	1882	13·6	15·0	15·4	15·3	9·0	12·8	14·5	2·9	12·3	13·8	9·5	30·7	2·0
	1883	13·5	15·3	16·0	14·1	13·7	16·7	10·8	4·7	12·9	15·1	8·5	32·6	2·0
	1884	14·7	14·0	18·6	15·6	14·7	15·8	10·6	4·1	10·2	13·1	8·3	29·0	1·7
	1885	14·6	14·9	16·1	14·0	11·7	15·8	12·6	4·1	11·9	14·8	8·2	30·9	1·9
	1886	12·2	14·1	14·6	14·2	11·1	16·0	12·8	3·4	11·7	13·9	8·8	26·0	1·9
	1887	15·4	12·0	15·7	22·5	12·7	14·2	12·0	4·5	8·1	13·3	6·6	17·6	1·6
	1888	12·9	13·6	15·8	15·3	11·3	15·2	12·0	3·2	12·0	13·0	8·7	36·4	2·1
	1889	18·0	16·1	17·0	15·0	11·6	14·8	12·9	3·9	18·2	15·1	9·8	39·7	2·1
DONEGAL,	1880	16·4	12·9	13·3	12·3	6·3	21·2	0·0	4·0	14·9	14·9	19·5	28·0	2·1
	1881	14·6	11·9	11·1	10·3	9·6	20·1	9·6	3·9	14·1	15·2	10·8	25·4	1·9
	1882	14·0	11·1	11·7	10·4	7·0	16·2	11·5	2·8	11·7	11·4	7·8	26·1	1·9
	1883	13·9	11·9	11·7	10·8	8·5	18·4	6·9	3·8	15·5	13·5	9·2	30·9	2·0
	1884	13·9	12·7	12·1	7·9	9·3	20·0	10·2	3·6	14·9	13·0	18·5	33·3	2·0
	1885	14·5	11·8	10·3	11·3	9·3	18·4	9·0	4·2	14·1	15·1	10·0	34·6	2·0
	1886	15·2	13·7	13·4	10·6	9·7	17·7	11·7	5·6	17·6	16·2	11·8	30·4	2·0
	1887	16·7	12·1	15·8	10·3	11·4	14·5	8·6	4·4	15·4	16·8	10·4	27·7	2·0
	1888	16·3	12·3	17·8	13·9	11·8	15·3	11·6	2·5	11·9	10·7	9·0	29·0	2·1
	1889	18·9	13·1	15·4	14·2	11·7	10·0	10·3	3·6	15·2	15·0	11·9	30·9	2·1
DOWN,	1880	15·7	14·1	15·4	11·6	13·3	22·7	15·6	4·8	13·9	13·8	7·8	24·6	1·6
	1881	14·8	13·3	13·0	13·7	10·1	21·9	14·5	4·3	10·5	9·0	10·1	32·0	1·9
	1882	13·1	12·4	14·8	15·6	14·3	21·4	11·9	2·6	11·1	10·2	9·0	30·7	1·9
	1883	13·0	12·8	14·3	12·6	14·3	16·5	14·2	4·8	12·0	11·9	8·6	31·3	1·8
	1884	14·3	13·0	15·2	14·0	14·2	13·3	14·1	4·2	11·1	11·0	8·8	27·5	1·8
	1885	15·3	13·2	16·8	15·0	18·5	18·1	13·3	4·8	10·6	11·2	9·2	28·7	1·9
	1886	14·5	13·4	15·0	15·0	12·6	17·7	13·6	3·4	12·2	11·0	12·5	27·4	2·0
	1887	15·8	11·8	17·0	11·7	12·6	16·0	12·7	5·2	10·2	10·8	8·3	11·6	1·7
	1888	12·3	12·5	15·5	13·3	13·8	12·2	9·4	3·0	8·3	8·3	10·0	27·1	2·0
	1889	15·0	13·0	14·9	12·2	11·9	13·8	12·0	4·1	11·0	10·9	10·5	21·5	2·0

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beet.	Rape.	Hops.	Hay.
		Cwts. lbs. Bus.	Cwts. lbs. Bus.	Cwts. lbs. Bus.	Cwts. lbs. Bus.	Cwts. lbs. Bus.	Cwts. lbs. Bus.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Cwts. lbs.	Tons.
DUBLIN.	1860	28-7	16-9	17-0	13-0	12-0	16-2	29-4	5-0	10-7	17-1	1-0
	1861	31-1	16-7	15-0	13-0	0-0	20-3	15-4	5-0	14-0	15-0	22-7
	1862	18-4	16-4	20-0	16-5	7-1	16-6	16-1	4-0	15-5	16-0	17-2
	1863	16-0	16-0	20-1	14-3	15-0	16-1	16-0	5-0	16-0	16-0	17-7
	1864	21-0	16-1	16-3	15-5	15-4	16-2	17-5	2-0	11-0	15-0	20-0
	1865	26-0	21-4	21-0	17-0	12-0	16-0	16-0	5-0	14-0	15-2	15-7
	1866	25-7	21-2	20-0	16-0	0-1	16-0	16-0	4-0	16-1	15-2	15-2
	1867	22-7	17-5	20-5	16-0	15-0	16-1	21-1	4-0	0-0	12-0	12-2
	1868	19-7	18-4	20-0	15-0	14-7	16-0	15-0	2-0	15-0	15-0	16-0
	1869	20-5	22-0	21-0	21-5	5-7	20-0	19-2	4-7	15-0	15-5	21-0
FERMANAGH.	1860	13-1	10-2	14-7	12-0	12-0	10-1	15-2	2-5	12-3	14-0	0-7
	1861	15-0	12-5	11-1	12-2	11-7	13-0	15-0	2-5	12-0	13-0	0-7
	1862	13-1	0-0	11-7	12-5	15-0	14-0	12-4	1-0	7-5	0-0	0-7
	1863	13-0	14-7	12-1	10-0	15-0	12-7	8-4	13-5	12-5	0-0	20-1
	1864	14-0	10-2	10-1	14-0	15-0	10-7	11-7	2-0	15-1	12-0	0-0
	1865	12-0	10-5	11-0	12-1	13-7	12-0	10-0	5-5	11-5	13-4	13-0
	1866	13-5	10-3	11-1	10-0	12-0	12-4	12-0	2-0	12-5	13-0	0-7
	1867	14-0	10-0	12-0	10-5	12-0	11-4	12-2	4-0	12-2	14-0	0-2
	1868	12-4	11-7	12-0	11-4	12-5	10-0	12-0	2-7	7-5	10-1	0-4
	1869	14-5	11-7	11-0	9-0	11-0	12-0	0-7	1-5	13-7	14-7	0-0
GALWAY.	1860	11-4	13-0	14-2	0-0	0-4	11-2	10-4	2-7	15-3	12-0	10-0
	1861	11-0	13-2	12-0	10-2	0-2	11-0	11-2	2-5	11-2	12-5	0-7
	1862	13-5	13-1	13-7	14-5	10-4	13-2	12-5	2-5	12-0	12-4	11-2
	1863	13-6	13-0	13-3	14-0	10-0	12-1	0-0	4-0	13-0	13-0	12-4
	1864	12-4	12-4	12-0	12-4	10-1	10-2	0-0	3-5	11-0	12-5	0-0
	1865	10-0	14-0	14-0	12-0	11-7	20-0	9-4	5-0	11-4	11-0	10-5
	1866	13-0	10-7	10-1	12-0	12-0	10-0	13-4	3-4	13-0	13-0	0-0
	1867	13-0	11-1	0-4	12-1	0-4	17-4	11-0	4-0	0-2	11-1	0-0
	1868	10-7	12-0	11-7	0-4	14-1	15-0	10-4	3-0	15-7	12-0	11-2
	1869	14-5	14-7	10-0	12-7	15-0	11-7	8-4	2-0	14-0	14-0	11-3
KERRY.	1860	15-0	10-0	10-7	13-1	12-0	10-3	11-0	5-5	11-5	12-0	7-0
	1861	10-1	12-7	17-0	10-0	13-0	0-0	10-0	2-4	10-3	12-0	7-5
	1862	10-0	13-2	13-0	14-3	2-0	10-0	3-0	2-0	5-0	5-0	10-0
	1863	17-1	10-5	17-0	0-5	12-0	10-4	3-0	2-0	7-1	7-0	9-0
	1864	10-0	12-0	14-3	12-4	10-7	14-0	0-0	5-0	12-5	14-3	7-2
	1865	10-7	13-4	16-2	14-7	10-7	10-4	17-0	2-0	10-5	12-1	0-0
	1866	16-3	12-5	13-0	12-2	11-0	24-0	12-0	2-4	10-0	10-2	7-9
	1867	14-2	12-0	9-2	10-0	10-7	14-0	0-5	4-4	7-0	0-0	17-0
	1868	17-7	10-0	16-0	11-5	12-0	10-0	-	5-0	10-0	11-0	7-0
	1869	19-0	14-0	15-0	12-5	11-7	17-0		3-0	11-5	13-0	0-2
KILDARE.	1860	18-7	17-5	14-2	10-4	14-5	01-0	13-4	2-0	17-3	10-0	0-0
	1861	17-5	18-0	10-0	17-7	10-2	17-0	12-0	3-0	14-0	13-2	0-1
	1862	15-0	10-2	10-4	12-5	15-1		12-0	2-0	14-1	12-5	7-4
	1863	14-0	17-2	17-2	10-2	10-4	17-0	13-4	4-1	14-4	10-0	10-7
	1864	15-7	10-2	13-4	10-0	14-4	-	13-7	3-0	13-0	13-0	7-1
	1865	10-4	15-3	13-0	14-0	10-2	14-0	12-0	3-0	16-1	13-4	9-5
	1866	18-7	15-0	13-0	10-3	10-0	1-0	12-1	3-1	17-0	10-0	0-0
	1867	10-7	12-2	13-0	20-0	13-1	10-0	17-4	0-0	7-4	0-4	4-0
	1868	15-0	12-0	13-0	13-0	10-0		12-0	3-4	13-4	10-0	5-4
	1869	15-2	10-0	17-0	14-0	10-0	13-0	12-0	3-1	14-0	14-2	13-0
KILKENNY.	1860	13-3	14-0	15-0	14-0				4-1	10-7	10-0	7-0
	1861	14-0	15-0	10-4	17-0	-	7-0	12-0	4-5	10-7	12-7	7-0
	1862	11-4	14-1	14-2	13-3	17-0		13-0	2-5	9-0	11-1	7-0
	1863	12-0	14-4	14-4	0-7	-	10-0	8-1	3-1	10-7	7-0	0-2
	1864	13-0	12-6	14-5	10-3	-	-	13-0	4-0	9-0	12-2	8-0
	1865	10-0	13-4	13-7	14-0	17-0		10-7	2-7	0-2	11-4	0-0
	1866	13-2	10-7	13-0		17-0	12-0	13-5	5-2	10-0	12-0	0-7
	1867	12-5	0-0	0-4	0-0		10-5		0-2	4-0	0-7	0-7
	1868	13-2	13-5	14-0	14-0	10-1	14-0	12-0	3-1	11-5	10-0	30-0
	1869	13-4	14-7	17-0		15-3			0-7	11-1	12-0	7-9
KING'S.	1860	10-7	14-7	10-1	15-0	12-5	12-7		3-4	10-5	12-0	10-2
	1861	17-2	15-0	13-0	12-0	11-0	15-0		4-1	13-7	11-0	9-4
	1862	10-5	15-0	13-1	15-5	14-1	15-0	11-7	2-2	10-3	10-0	13-3
	1863	14-0	10-0	10-4	17-0	13-0	14-0	2-0	4-2	10-0	10-0	11-0
	1864	10-5	16-3	10-4	10-5	14-0	13-2	11-4	3-7	11-5	13-4	0-0
	1865	17-0	14-7	17-0	14-0	12-0	13-0	10-2	5-0	15-4	12-0	8-1
	1866	15-5	10-0	17-5	10-0	10-0	13-2	15-0	3-0	14-0	10-2	17-0
	1867	16-2	11-0	15-5	14-0	12-0	13-0	0-7	3-5	12-0	7-1	10-0
	1868	17-4	15-0	17-7	13-0	15-1	10-5	11-3	3-0	13-5	14-0	8-5
	1869	20-5	10-2	10-7	10-3	16-0	10-0	13-5	3-3	15-0	15-2	10-0
LEITRIM.	1860	12-0	12-5	14-0		12-0	13-7		2-4	11-2	14-0	14-1
	1861	15-1	14-0	16-2	10-3	11-0	13-0		3-5	12-0	14-0	10-0
	1862	14-2	12-0	10-5	12-2	14-2		12-0	2-1	11-0	11-4	14-1
	1863	13-7	13-1	10-2	10-0	14-0	10-0	2-0	2-0	14-0	12-1	10-3
	1864	13-0	12-0	15-1	11-0	11-0	14-0	2-0	2-0	11-0	10-7	15-3
	1865	14-3	11-5	12-7	13-2	12-0	14-0		2-7	11-0	11-4	11-3
	1866	13-7	12-2	11-7	12-5	13-2		12-0	2-0	11-7	13-5	10-7
	1867	10-7	11-7	10-0	10-5	12-0	10-5		4-0	0-7	13-0	8-5
	1868	11-4	10-7	11-0	11-3	10-0	10-0	-	2-5	11-5	10-0	15-0
	1869	14-0	14-0	10-0	10-0	10-0	14-0		0-0	13-5	14-1	11-7

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
LIMERICK,	1880	15·7	15·7	17·6	15·9	14·3	25·8	9·0	4·6	14·0	15·0	11·9	29·8	2·2
	1881	16·4	15·4	16·3	16·3	13·9	10·5	10·0	4·7	12·0	12·8	11·3	30·5	2·2
	1882	11·7	14·8	14·4	14·2	11·9	10·0	10·0	2·4	10·5	10·5	8·3	29·6	2·2
	1883	13·1	15·3	14·5	15·0	13·7	8·0	9·0	4·7	15·1	12·4	9·7	33·1	2·2
	1884	13·0	15·4	10·8	.	9·8	5·7	9·0	4·5	8·9	8·9	8·3	28·5	2·1
	1885	16·8	18·8	13·7	14·5	11·5	17·0	15·0	4·1	12·7	13·7	10·3	30·8	2·4
	1886	15·4	16·8	15·0	.	11·7	.	9·0	3·8	12·8	13·5	9·8	19·0	2·4
	1887	15·9	11·9	8·4	6·0	9·8	.	.	4·4	7·8	8·8	8·7	18·8	1·6
	1888	13·8	14·0	13·7	18·0	16·5	13·0	10·0	3·8	13·6	14·5	8·6	23·6	2·7
	1889	15·8	16·3	15·1	16·0	13·3	19·8	12·0	4·0	12·9	14·8	10·0	32·0	2·4
LONDONDERRY,	1880	14·3	15·6	22·6	18·1	10·7	19·3	18·7	4·8	15·8	14·5	11·1	27·5	1·9
	1881	15·5	15·3	22·9	16·8	8·6	21·3	13·5	5·1	15·9	14·7	10·2	33·1	2·1
	1882	12·7	12·4	15·1	12·0	8·0	17·5	10·5	2·1	11·2	11·4	7·8	30·9	2·3
	1883	13·5	14·3	21·8	11·0	10·5	21·4	7·9	5·4	15·7	16·9	8·8	30·9	2·1
	1884	13·5	13·8	20·4	13·8	10·8	19·8	11·4	3·9	15·7	13·6	10·3	30·6	2·0
	1885	15·8	15·2	22·3	13·9	13·7	20·2	11·2	4·3	11·3	15·1	12·0	27·8	2·2
	1886	15·3	15·5	18·8	14·1	11·2	17·2	11·7	3·9	17·3	18·1	12·3	29·9	2·1
	1887	12·1	13·2	21·7	14·7	7·0	11·3	9·9	4·3	15·3	11·9	11·0	24·1	2·3
	1888	13·9	15·6	16·6	12·0	10·8	17·1	11·5	2·9	8·3	8·9	8·0	28·4	2·1
	1889	14·5	14·8	13·4	9·0	10·9	18·2	16·9	4·1	14·5	12·1	11·6	32·5	2·1
LONGFORD,	1880	13·5	13·3	13·7	13·0	11·8	13·0	14·0	2·3	13·1	12·5	13·2	25·1	2·1
	1881	13·7	16·4	16·6	11·3	13·0	18·8	8·0	3·4	11·5	12·2	8·9	33·1	2·0
	1882	15·0	12·1	11·1	14·6	10·8	15·5	8·0	2·3	9·1	9·5	10·0	34·0	2·3
	1883	14·4	15·4	14·6	9·6	11·8	22·0	.	3·3	11·1	11·8	10·4	32·4	2·1
	1884	14·6	13·7	15·7	11·8	11·0	13·3	11·9	3·3	9·8	11·1	9·8	24·1	2·3
	1885	15·3	12·0	13·9	.	11·3	17·3	12·2	3·1	9·0	10·8	7·7	31·9	1·9
	1886	11·4	11·9	14·0	10·6	11·8	15·3	12·1	3·1	8·3	11·3	8·3	31·7	2·4
	1887	20·5	10·8	12·4	9·0	12·2	.	11·6	4·4	7·1	8·9	8·4	25·7	1·8
	1888	15·1	12·9	13·0	12·4	11·3	10·7	11·5	2·3	10·6	10·5	9·3	33·9	2·6
	1889	16·1	15·1	11·2	10·4	17·9	.	.	3·6	12·3	12·2	11·8	35·6	2·5
LOUTH AND DROGHEDA, CO. OF TOWN.	1880	17·0	14·2	15·2	.	11·4	21·6	15·3	4·9	13·6	14·3	8·7	27·9	1·7
	1881	18·0	14·7	14·2	21·7	11·0	22·4	14·7	4·8	13·9	12·0	11·0	30·4	1·9
	1882	17·8	15·7	14·6	17·7	10·5	23·0	14·4	3·0	15·2	13·0	10·6	35·1	2·0
	1883	18·8	15·0	16·7	.	11·4	20·2	14·1	5·2	17·5	18·2	10·2	32·5	1·9
	1884	15·6	14·7	16·0	13·1	14·0	11·9	17·1	4·2	11·8	12·5	7·9	18·9	1·7
	1885	17·1	13·4	17·1	13·0	14·8	17·4	13·1	4·8	10·0	12·0	10·0	24·6	1·8
	1886	14·7	13·8	13·4	12·9	13·2	9·0	12·5	3·3	15·0	14·2	0·8	27·8	2·0
	1887	17·8	11·7	13·7	11·2	12·3	8·7	8·7	5·8	8·0	10·1	5·4	11·0	1·7
	1888	17·0	13·1	16·9	13·0	12·7	13·9	11·7	8·6	11·9	13·1	5·3	30·6	2·0
	1889	18·8	14·9	17·6	10·0	15·2	13·3	23·6	3·3	10·2	10·6	4·1	21·8	2·2
MAYO,	1880	13·1	13·8	14·8	14·0	8·1	13·3	8·8	2·4	12·0	14·2	11·6	22·1	2·0
	1881	13·8	18·2	13·6	13·1	9·3	18·8	10·8	3·7	12·3	13·3	11·1	24·2	2·0
	1882	14·7	12·7	13·0	13·0	12·0	10·0	5·4	1·8	11·8	11·8	11·0	23·8	2·1
	1883	12·0	13·3	13·0	15·4	9·7	14·0	9·6	3·9	12·4	12·9	10·7	28·6	2·0
	1884	12·6	14·1	15·0	15·0	9·8	20·0	12·8	3·5	11·8	12·3	8·9	20·5	2·1
	1885	13·2	13·4	18·0	12·7	15·0	17·5	11·6	3·4	11·0	12·8	10·8	30·0	2·1
	1886	14·0	13·7	13·9	10·5	12·6	14·0	12·8	3·8	12·3	14·1	10·2	24·3	2·2
	1887	15·0	13·2	13·4	9·7	10·1	12·3	14·7	4·9	9·7	12·9	9·3	19·1	2·1
	1888	15·9	15·0	14·9	10·4	15·5	12·0	10·6	3·4	12·9	14·2	10·2	27·7	2·5
	1889	18·2	14·4	14·4	12·0	13·0	16·8	11·9	8·5	13·0	14·1	11·1	24·3	2·4
MEATH,	1880	16·3	18·2	16·6	13·1	14·8	15·5	16·7	3·3	17·7	16·4	12·5	34·8	1·8
	1881	16·0	16·4	17·2	17·5	14·8	18·0	16·0	3·8	14·1	14·8	14·0	35·8	1·8
	1882	15·4	15·5	15·4	15·5	13·2	17·5	12·1	2·2	15·3	14·8	10·6	27·8	2·0
	1883	16·7	18·0	21·1	14·0	15·4	18·0	12·5	4·1	17·6	14·8	12·5	30·3	1·9
	1884	16·3	16·9	18·1	14·0	15·9	11·2	10·8	3·6	14·8	15·0	13·8	29·9	1·9
	1885	17·2	15·4	16·8	15·0	12·6	16·0	10·8	3·6	13·7	15·2	10·9	29·7	1·8
	1886	17·2	15·0	16·0	.	11·5	13·1	15·0	3·2	16·1	15·9	15·3	29·5	1·9
	1887	16·0	12·1	18·0	11·0	12·3	18·4	11·8	4·4	10·5	11·8	8·0	18·8	1·5
	1888	19·7	14·9	18·5	14·0	15·7	18·0	12·0	2·8	15·2	15·8	11·7	29·5	2·1
	1889	18·8	14·8	10·8	14·0	18·0	17·3	.	3·1	15·9	18·8	12·9	24·0	2·0
MONAGHAN,	1880	14·1	10·2	12·6	18·8	18·7	21·7	9·8	2·8	11·8	11·5	7·0	24·1	1·8
	1881	14·5	10·4	10·9	10·9	12·5	12·8	10·2	3·1	10·0	10·2	5·8	29·3	1·9
	1882	12·9	9·9	12·1	9·1	13·1	21·2	11·7	1·8	7·7	8·1	5·2	25·9	2·0
	1883	14·0	10·6	13·8	12·5	11·2	17·4	11·7	3·4	11·1	10·1	7·2	28·5	1·8
	1884	13·2	9·7	12·7	12·9	11·7	13·3	13·0	2·8	8·7	10·4	3·8	26·2	2·0
	1885	13·6	8·7	11·8	12·9	12·4	12·9	11·4	3·8	8·8	10·6	7·3	32·5	2·3
	1886	13·1	10·4	10·6	12·0	10·8	13·1	12·5	2·3	10·7	11·0	8·8	26·6	2·0
	1887	13·1	7·3	9·9	13·6	12·5	19·9	18·0	3·2	8·7	9·7	5·8	12·5	1·8
	1888	13·0	9·7	15·8	13·0	11·9	17·4	11·1	2·7	8·4	7·5	5·5	28·2	2·3
	1889	14·2	9·0	15·2	14·9	10·4	17·0	11·0	2·1	10·3	12·5	5·5	22·2	2·3
QUEEN'S,	1880	15·8	15·4	15·6	15·8	18·1	.	8·0	5·1	16·2	14·2	10·3	.	1·8
	1881	18·1	16·8	17·0	17·1	17·8	20·1	18·6	5·1	14·3	14·5	10·5	.	1·8
	1882	14·0	14·8	14·8	14·6	17·8	.	.	3·5	18·5	13·2	7·3	24·0	1·2
	1883	15·2	15·5	14·9	18·1	14·2	18·0	12·0	3·4	14·8	14·1	10·5	45·0	2·0
	1884	13·2	16·4	17·0	15·0	18·0	8·4	.	3·2	12·0	13·8	8·2	.	1·8
	1885	14·0	15·2	15·2	14·0	11·0	.	.	4·4	14·4	14·6	11·4	.	1·9
	1886	13·9	16·7	18·9	13·0	11·2	18·0	.	4·6	14·4	13·4	12·1	.	2·1
	1887	15·8	12·1	14·1	14·2	10·7	.	10·0	4·4	8·3	9·2	7·1	.	1·3
	1888	16·4	16·0	15·6	10·0	14·3	15·0	.	4·0	13·0	13·0	8·4	.	2·2
	1889	17·2	17·5	18·7	18·8	14·8	10·7	18·0	4·3	14·4	14·4	12·8	.	2·0

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Beans.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
ROSCOMMON,	1880	11·6	12·7	16·0	13·0	11·0	19·0	9·0	1·9	11·8	11·7	12·3	20·5	2·0
	1881	14·4	14·1	13·2	16·7	12·6	16·5	10·5	3·5	11·2	10·3	10·8	25·1	2·1
	1882	13·6	12·8	15·7	12·5	11·5	13·9	10·5	2·1	9·7	9·3	10·9	17·0	2·2
	1883	15·2	13·9	16·3	14·6	12·6	17·0	.	3·9	14·2	12·2	10·8	25·7	2·0
	1884	14·4	13·0	13·3	15·0	11·5	16·0	.	3·2	10·3	10·6	9·4	22·6	2·1
	1885	15·5	12·8	17·6	13·8	12·3	19·0	.	3·5	11·0	11·3	12·4	31·0	2·2
	1886	13·6	15·0	14·8	14·4	11·8	.	8·0	3·5	12·4	11·8	11·1	29·3	2·8
	1887	12·0	11·3	14·8	11·0	13·3	14·5	8·0	4·2	8·3	12·1	8·0	33·7	1·9
	1888	14·5	14·0	17·5	9·0	14·4	16·0	12·0	2·9	12·3	13·9	11·8	30·0	2·5
	1889	14·2	12·7	16·0	12·0	12·9	16·0	.	3·5	12·1	13·1	11·6	28·0	2·3
SLIGO,	1880	18·2	13·2	13·1	.	13·2	19·0	19·0	2·5	12·0	13·4	12·4	27·9	2·2
	1881	17·6	14·9	13·7	.	15·3	.	.	4·1	13·6	13·4	11·8	26·0	2·4
	1882	12·7	12·5	13·1	13·0	11·7	17·3	11·7	2·0	13·8	12·0	11·0	24·7	2·4
	1883	14·2	14·4	12·7	9·7	15·7	18·0	13·5	3·9	15·8	14·1	12·8	30·1	2·5
	1884	18·4	14·8	14·1	13·9	12·9	16·6	12·5	3·5	14·7	13·7	13·5	32·2	2·3
	1885	18·4	15·9	16·7	12·0	15·2	17·5	10·5	4·3	11·9	13·4	13·1	18·8	2·7
	1886	18·4	14·2	23·3	12·1	13·1	14·5	12·0	3·3	14·5	14·1	12·5	30·3	2·4
	1887	12·5	13·0	10·8	12·3	10·6	12·7	13·5	5·4	12·2	13·8	10·3	18·5	2·1
	1888	16·4	12·9	11·4	18·0	13·7	16·0	13·0	2·9	12·4	13·7	11·1	28·8	2·7
	1889	16·5	15·6	14·1	12·0	15·0	12·3	11·5	3·9	16·1	15·7	11·5	31·2	2·5
TIPPERARY,	1880	13·9	15·7	16·1	15·7	14·2	18·9	21·0	4·3	13·3	12·8	9·0	18·7	2·1
	1881	13·6	16·4	17·6	12·0	11·4	10·9	15·3	5·0	13·1	12·1	9·5	20·3	2·0
	1882	12·0	16·0	15·5	14·8	9·3	11·7	11·0	3·0	10·9	10·7	8·8	38·0	2·2
	1883	12·0	15·8	16·0	16·4	10·6	13·5	18·0	4·0	12·7	12·4	8·0	24·0	2·1
	1884	15·1	13·6	16·8	13·8	10·4	13·4	8·0	4·5	8·6	10·3	7·8	26·3	1·8
	1885	13·6	15·1	17·5	15·6	13·5	12·8	10·7	3·9	12·0	12·4	8·4	22·0	2·0
	1886	14·0	15·4	17·0	16·5	11·3	21·0	9·3	3·4	11·8	12·9	9·3	25·0	2·1
	1887	14·6	10·7	14·7	14·4	10·6	17·2	11·0	4·4	5·5	8·7	8·8	25·9	1·5
	1888	13·2	14·0	16·7	15·6	11·9	16·8	11·6	3·8	12·7	13·2	8·7	25·0	2·4
	1889	15·1	16·3	17·8	17·1	15·2	16·4	11·3	3·7	13·0	14·2	8·2	.	2·2
TYRONE,	1880	14·0	13·0	13·1	11·6	11·7	19·1	14·6	3·2	13·9	13·5	7·9	26·5	2·0
	1881	15·5	12·4	16·4	16·3	10·7	17·1	12·6	4·0	13·4	13·3	7·2	30·8	2·1
	1882	13·8	11·5	14·0	13·7	12·5	14·9	9·6	2·0	9·2	9·7	8·9	28·2	2·0
	1883	13·3	10·7	13·4	18·0	11·0	17·9	13·7	4·1	14·6	14·0	6·8	30·8	2·2
	1884	13·7	12·4	12·2	11·2	13·3	10·7	12·0	3·4	14·1	14·9	7·9	30·1	2·2
	1885	14·8	12·2	12·4	14·0	15·7	17·0	11·3	4·7	12·5	14·1	7·5	32·0	2·3
	1886	13·6	12·9	13·0	12·0	10·9	13·3	11·6	3·1	12·9	9·3	8·1	31·5	2·3
	1887	12·6	11·0	12·1	12·0	10·0	11·5	11·0	4·1	12·6	11·3	6·8	22·1	1·9
	1888	13·1	12·0	12·3	11·6	10·5	13·2	11·7	2·8	8·8	8·8	6·3	30·9	2·3
	1889	14·1	13·2	14·9	12·0	10·4	17·2	12·0	3·3	15·1	12·5	7·8	28·3	2·5
WATERFORD,	1880	13·9	15·9	16·9	16·0	8·6	.	.	4·4	14·7	15·8	8·1	20·0	2·0
	1881	13·5	18·9	15·4	.	13·1	11·0	.	3·8	14·4	17·1	5·8	20·0	1·9
	1882	11·8	15·3	14·7	.	10·8	11·7	11·7	2·9	11·2	12·4	6·6	.	2·0
	1883	13·0	18·0	16·8	.	12·0	13·0	18·5	4·4	13·2	15·1	6·1	12·0	2·0
	1884	15·0	14·5	16·4	14·0	10·4	20·0	12·0	4·4	11·8	14·0	6·9	.	2·0
	1885	14·6	18·2	15·8	.	10·0	13·0	12·5	4·1	10·8	13·1	5·3	37·0	2·0
	1886	13·9	14·5	15·4	11·7	8·0	10·0	.	3·0	11·3	13·8	5·0	.	2·0
	1887	15·8	10·9	18·2	12·0	5·6	16·0	.	4·7	8·4	10·8	4·1	.	1·7
	1888	14·1	13·6	15·2	12·0	7·3	15·0	.	3·4	10·6	12·8	5·8	.	2·1
	1889	18·3	10·8	18·1	12·0	6·0	.	.	3·7	12·7	18·2	6·9	.	2·1
WESTMEATH,	1880	14·6	15·0	17·5	17·3	16·9	8·0	8·4	2·6	18·3	14·2	11·7	22·5	2·0
	1881	13·4	16·0	14·8	12·7	12·6	8·7	6·0	3·7	13·0	12·1	12·4	21·8	2·0
	1882	13·5	14·4	14·8	12·4	12·2	4·0	8·7	2·2	11·5	10·9	11·0	20·0	2·3
	1883	16·1	14·7	15·2	11·3	15·1	6·0	7·5	3·9	14·4	12·6	11·8	18·7	2·0
	1884	17·2	14·6	14·8	21·0	14·0	18·2	11·3	3·4	12·0	13·4	11·4	22·0	2·1
	1885	15·5	14·1	16·8	14·0	13·2	.	.	3·3	12·6	13·3	10·7	.	2·0
	1886	18·2	15·5	13·7	13·8	13·6	22·0	9·0	3·0	14·4	13·8	13·2	18·0	2·2
	1887	14·3	10·9	12·4	.	14·9	.	.	4·1	10·1	11·7	9·5	31·0	1·5
	1888	14·3	14·4	15·5	14·0	13·9	17·0	.	2·8	12·1	12·3	11·4	.	2·3
	1889	17·3	14·4	14·8	15·4	12·1	16·0	12·0	2·6	14·6	13·9	18·1	.	2·1
WEXFORD,	1880	12·5	12·7	15·8	15·5	14·8	20·3	18·1	3·5	14·2	13·9	8·4	34·0	2·2
	1881	12·5	13·1	15·1	16·3	14·1	12·4	11·7	3·6	13·4	14·5	8·2	25·0	2·1
	1882	11·6	11·7	13·8	16·0	14·0	16·3	12·2	2·3	12·6	12·6	9·5	23·1	2·2
	1883	11·3	13·5	13·9	14·0	10·9	11·7	.	3·7	14·1	13·8	8·6	32·5	2·2
	1884	12·5	12·1	15·0	13·0	12·0	14·7	12·2	4·0	6·7	10·6	6·0	.	1·8
	1885	13·4	13·7	15·2	.	10·2	18·8	12·0	3·3	14·3	14·6	8·2	.	2·2
	1886	12·2	12·7	12·4	15·8	10·0	14·7	12·0	2·8	11·0	12·1	7·8	.	2·1
	1887	12·5	8·6	10·2	11·1	10·5	7·2	12·2	4·0	6·6	9·8	5·3	.	1·7
	1888	12·9	14·1	16·2	12·0	7·6	7·9	10·4	3·4	12·8	12·6	8·1	30·0	2·4
	1889	14·3	14·6	18·3	12·0	8·2	18·2	11·0	3·8	10·8	12·0	8·4	30·0	2·4
WICKLOW,	1880	18·8	13·8	16·8	21·2	.	21·5	8·0	4·1	13·3	15·7	10·0	.	1·7
	1881	16·3	15·2	17·0	15·0	14·0	17·7	13·5	4·0	15·4	18·5	10·6	.	1·8
	1882	15·6	12·4	18·1	.	14·0	15·7	12·0	2·7	13·5	13·3	10·1	.	2·0
	1883	15·6	13·5	15·8	.	.	14·7	.	3·4	14·4	15·4	6·0	.	2·0
	1884	15·9	14·9	18·3	18·0	.	16·8	12·6	4·2	18·8	15·5	7·9	.	1·8
	1885	16·9	14·2	17·0	15·5	.	12·0	18·5	3·8	13·3	14·7	7·3	.	1·8
	1886	18·6	14·1	17·2	14·0	12·3	18·0	18·0	2·7	14·8	15·4	7·8	.	2·0
	1887	18·3	12·4	14·5	14·0	10·5	.	12·0	4·4	8·3	8·9	6·7	15·5	1·2
	1888	13·8	13·5	14·4	.	10·0	15·0	14·0	2·7	13·2	13·3	7·6	.	2·1
	1889	16·2	18·5	16·0	16·0	.	.	.	3·4	14·5	15·7	10·0	.	2·0

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

AVERAGE OF PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
LEINSTER,	1880	15·3	15·1	15·4	15·4	13·5	20·3	17·3	4·0	15·7	14·3	10·0	28·1	1·8
	1881	16·4	15·7	15·9	16·0	13·2	13·1	14·3	4·1	14·0	13·8	11·0	31·2	1·9
	1882	14·7	14·4	14·6	16·2	13·4	16·7	14·1	2·8	13·0	12·7	8·8	34·2	2·1
	1883	15·0	15·0	15·2	16·2	14·1	12·6	14·5	4·4	15·1	14·1	10·4	32·1	2·0
	1884	13·8	14·8	16·1	14·8	14·0	11·6	15·4	4·2	11·2	12·0	9·5	18·8	1·9
	1885	10·6	14·5	15·0	14·2	13·2	13·7	16·1	3·8	12·9	13·7	8·4	25·5	1·8
	1886	15·8	14·7	15·0	14·3	12·8	14·8	15·1	3·4	14·0	14·1	10·0	27·6	2·1
	1887	13·7	11·0	12·1	13·1	13·0	7·5	13·4	4·2	7·1	9·6	8·7	18·7	1·5
	1888	15·2	14·6	16·1	13·7	14·6	8·4	14·6	3·5	12·8	13·8	9·5	20·6	2·3
	1889	17·5	15·4	17·6	13·4	13·3	18·0	16·9	3·6	13·2	14·0	10·7	22·7	2·1
MUNSTER,	1880	15·1	15·6	17·8	15·3	10·6	17·4	13·5	4·2	13·7	14·7	8·9	31·8	2·0
	1881	14·0	15·2	16·1	14·5	11·2	18·4	13·7	4·1	12·3	13·8	8·9	31·7	2·0
	1882	13·0	14·9	15·3	14·5	9·4	17·7	12·7	2·7	11·3	12·0	8·4	27·8	2·1
	1883	13·2	13·3	16·0	14·9	12·1	18·2	10·9	4·5	12·7	14·0	8·3	28·7	2·1
	1884	14·3	13·7	16·2	14·5	10·4	16·7	10·4	4·0	16·3	12·7	8·1	25·8	1·9
	1885	14·7	14·8	16·6	14·4	11·2	19·7	13·5	3·9	11·8	13·7	9·8	24·7	2·1
	1886	13·5	14·5	15·7	14·5	10·3	15·4	11·7	3·3	11·7	13·4	8·3	21·4	2·1
	1887	14·9	11·8	14·3	13·3	10·6	13·1	11·6	4·5	7·8	11·5	6·0	22·7	1·6
	1888	13·5	14·0	15·2	14·8	11·1	15·5	11·5	3·4	12·2	13·5	8·3	30·5	2·3
	1889	16·1	18·0	17·6	15·2	11·0	20·1	12·0	3·7	12·0	14·3	9·1	36·8	2·2
ULSTER,	1880	13·0	13·4	16·1	13·9	10·3	20·5	12·8	3·8	14·0	14·2	8·8	25·9	1·8
	1881	14·9	13·2	15·2	12·6	10·2	21·6	12·6	4·1	12·8	12·2	9·8	30·6	2·0
	1882	12·9	11·8	14·1	11·5	9·3	20·0	11·6	2·1	10·0	8·8	7·9	29·1	2·1
	1883	12·7	12·3	16·1	12·0	10·4	19·7	11·2	4·2	14·0	13·2	8·9	30·5	2·0
	1884	13·8	12·6	10·0	12·0	11·1	17·6	12·4	3·0	12·7	12·8	8·3	28·2	2·0
	1885	15·4	12·7	16·6	12·3	11·9	17·4	13·2	4·3	11·4	12·8	9·7	30·8	2·1
	1886	14·4	13·3	15·9	13·0	11·0	17·8	13·4	3·3	13·8	12·3	10·6	29·3	2·1
	1887	15·2	11·5	17·3	12·4	11·0	13·4	12·0	4·4	12·2	12·2	8·5	18·6	1·9
	1888	12·7	13·1	18·6	12·9	11·6	15·3	11·1	2·8	8·8	9·6	9·5	29·0	2·6
	1889	14·8	13·0	16·2	12·1	11·7	18·4	11·8	3·0	13·0	13·2	10·7	27·3	2·9
CONNAUGHT,	1880	12·1	13·1	14·2	12·5	9·3	13·0	10·2	2·4	12·9	13·0	12·2	23·1	2·1
	1881	12·8	13·4	12·9	13·2	9·9	12·9	11·2	3·6	11·8	12·5	10·6	24·8	2·1
	1882	13·7	12·7	13·6	13·1	11·8	18·4	11·4	2·1	11·8	11·6	11·5	23·8	2·2
	1883	13·5	13·6	14·9	14·1	10·9	15·5	11·7	4·0	13·6	13·5	11·3	29·8	2·1
	1884	12·8	13·0	13·3	13·8	10·8	17·6	10·3	3·3	11·9	12·3	10·8	28·4	2·1
	1885	13·5	13·7	14·8	12·6	13·4	19·1	9·6	3·6	11·8	11·8	11·4	28·5	2·2
	1886	13·7	13·5	18·4	12·8	12·1	15·3	14·9	3·8	12·8	13·4	10·7	27·0	2·2
	1887	14·0	12·1	10·0	11·0	10·6	14·7	12·1	4·9	9·7	11·5	8·8	20·1	2·0
	1888	14·3	14·5	12·4	10·9	14·8	14·4	10·5	3·2	12·6	13·1	10·8	25·9	2·5
	1889	15·8	14·3	14·1	12·2	13·1	14·5	9·8	3·6	13·9	14·2	11·1	28·7	2·4

AVERAGE OF IRELAND.

—	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
IRELAND,	1880	15·0	14·2	15·3	14·7	10·8	20·8	13·5	3·6	14·8	14·0	9·6	25·3	2·0
	1881	14·9	14·1	15·8	14·5	10·8	16·9	12·6	4·0	12·8	13·4	8·0	30·8	2·0
	1882	13·8	16·1	14·7	14·5	10·9	18·3	12·0	2·4	11·5	11·9	8·3	29·1	2·1
	1883	13·7	13·6	15·4	14·4	11·4	16·4	12·1	4·3	14·0	13·9	9·5	30·5	2·0
	1884	14·5	13·4	16·0	13·7	11·1	15·2	12·0	3·8	11·5	12·7	8·2	28·1	1·9
	1885	15·4	13·8	16·1	13·4	12·7	18·0	13·4	4·0	11·9	13·4	9·4	30·4	2·0
	1886	14·5	13·8	15·3	13·8	11·8	16·3	14·0	3·8	13·8	13·5	9·7	29·2	2·1
	1887	15·2	11·8	12·9	12·5	10·8	11·3	12·4	4·5	9·1	10·9	7·4	18·6	1·7
	1888	13·8	13·8	15·6	13·3	13·4	12·6	11·8	3·1	11·3	12·8	8·1	29·0	2·8
	1889	18·0	14·2	17·5	13·0	12·9	18·2	12·2	3·6	13·1	14·1	10·2	27·3	2·2

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE II.—Showing the NUMBER of STOCKHOLDERS, and the QUANTITY of LIVE STOCK in each COUNTY and PROVINCE of IRELAND, in 1889

COUNTIES.	Number of Stockholders.	No. of Horses. Two years old and upwards. Agricultural Purposes.	Riding and Pleasure.	Breeding Mares.	Other purposes.	Total.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	No. of Cattle. Milch Cows.	Other cows (exclusive of Milch Cows).	Young Stock.	Total.	No. of Sheep. One year old and upwards. Ewes.	Other Sheep.	Total.	No. of Pigs. Breeding Sows.	Other sows.	Total.	No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry. Fowl.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.	Total.
Antrim,	22,[illegible]	10,000	4,000	2,200	9,000	1,000	20,000	100	600	22,000	17,000	44,000	37,000	100,000	100,000	10,000	11,000	20,000	40,000	7,000	60,000	60,000	8,000	128,000
Armagh,	20,000	10,000	600	200	800	600	12,000	600	8,000	60,000	90,000	90,000	10,000	90,000	100,000	8,000	9,000	17,000	40,000	12,000	70,000	80,000	8,000	170,000
Carlow,	8,000	8,000	200	100	1,400	1,200	10,000	100	10,000	40,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	6,000	20,000	26,000	20,000	3,000	15,000	20,000	2,000	40,000
Cavan,	60,000	8,000	900	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	100	10,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	110,000	7,000	1,000	8,000	10,000	18,000	1,000	90,000	27,000	20,000	1,000	138,000
Clare,	10,000	10,000	900	100	3,000	3,000	10,000	700	10,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	100,000	60,000	160,000	10,000	100,000	110,000	8,000	90,000	40,000	10,000	150,000
Cork,	60,000	60,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	80,000	8,000	10,000	100,000	40,000	60,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	100,000	60,000	160,000	100,000	60,000	15,000	100,000	100,000	200,000
Donegal,	30,000	60,000	900	900	1,000	4,000	20,000	60	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	8,000	60,000	60,000	8,000	120,000
Down,	90,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000	60,000	100	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Dublin,	10,000	10,000	8,000	8,000	900	10,000	60,000	100	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Fermanagh,	60,000	4,000	100	600	600	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Galway,	30,000	10,000	700	900	8,000	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Kerry,	20,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Kildare,	8,000	1,000	600	1,000	2,000	1,000	10,000	600	4,000	10,000	40,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	1,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Kilkenny,	10,000	11,000	600	600	8,000	8,000	10,000	600	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
King's,	10,000	8,000	600	900	2,000	1,000	10,000	600	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Leitrim,	14,000	8,000	100	100	1,000	1,000	10,000	100	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Limerick,	20,000	10,000	600	600	8,000	8,000	10,000	600	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Londonderry,	17,000	10,000	600	600	1,000	1,000	10,000	600	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Longford,	8,000	8,000	100	200	1,000	1,000	10,000	100	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Louth and Drogheda, Co of Town	8,000	8,000	600	300	1,000	1,000	10,000	600	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Mayo,	60,000	11,000	600	600	8,000	8,000	10,000	600	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Meath,	10,000	8,000	600	600	1,000	1,000	10,000	600	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Monaghan,	10,000	8,000	600	600	1,000	1,000	10,000	600	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Queen's,	60,000	8,000	600	600	1,000	1,000	10,000	600	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Roscommon,	60,000	8,000	600	600	2,000	8,000	10,000	600	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Sligo,	10,000	8,000	600	600	1,000	1,000	10,000	600	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Tipperary,	10,000	10,000	600	600	1,000	1,000	10,000	600	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Tyrone,	60,000	10,000	600	600	1,000	1,000	10,000	600	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Waterford,	10,000	8,000	600	600	1,000	1,000	10,000	600	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Westmeath,	10,000	8,000	600	600	1,000	1,000	10,000	600	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Wexford,	10,000	8,000	600	600	1,000	1,000	10,000	600	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Wicklow,	8,000	8,000	600	600	1,000	1,000	10,000	600	8,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
PROVINCES.																								
Leinster,	100,000	100,000	15,000	11,000	60,000	11,000	170,000	6,000	60,000	300,000	600,000	900,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,200,000
Munster,	100,000	60,000	8,000	8,000	60,000	60,000	100,000	60,000	60,000	300,000	600,000	900,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,200,000
Ulster,	100,000	100,000	8,000	8,000	12,000	100,000	60,000	60,000	100,000	300,000	600,000	900,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,200,000
Connaught,	100,000	60,000	8,000	60,000	60,000	14,000	7,000	60,000	100,000	300,000	600,000	900,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,200,000
Total of Ireland,	200,000	200,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	174,000	60,000	200,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 12.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS AND THE QUANTITY OF STOCK IN EACH POOR LAW UNION OF IRELAND, IN 1889.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Stockholders in each Union.	No. of Horses. Two years old and upwards kept for Agricultural purposes.	Trade and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	No. of Cattle. Milch Cows.	Other descriptions of Cattle. Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Sheep. One year old and upwards. Rams.	Ewes and Wethers.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Pigs. One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry. Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	Total.
Abbeyleix,	3,417	2,734	148	217	721	522	4,342	267	1,900	5,703	7,744	4,922	8,936	22,295	8,842	5,219	9,996	23,257	991	9,661	10,652	1,749	8,187	15,336	15,036	43,605	85,330
Antrim,	3,765	3,679	147	167	331	136	4,400	7	43	11,546	4,216	6,658	7,188	29,606	3,036	1,510	3,936	9,082	1,003	8,975	9,977	753	6,096	8,287	21,674	52,790	88,847
Ardee,	2,636	2,412	106	290	542	360	3,770	65	306	3,084	11754	5,337	2,336	22,711	12,091	2,590	12,732	27,413	430	3,927	4,357	1,551	4,826	5,578	16,714	61,514	90,632
Armagh,	3,062	3,535	517	269	437	331	6,390	36	1,094	13,964	5,600	10,691	9,679	39,934	2,451	454	3,048	5,953	1,706	12,927	14,635	3,626	10,310	11,556	43,069	142,117	206,061
Athlone,	4,902	2,293	48	164	551	611	3,672	592	2,452	5,510	9,948	6,246	4,880	26,584	24,372	10,246	22,790	56,408	691	8,525	9,216	2,847	5,472	16,188	22,675	67,642	111,972
Athy,	3,518	3,722	218	356	1290	762	6,356	291	1,796	6,477	9,987	7,296	4,407	27,167	16,448	5,901	15,122	37,561	844	7,158	8,002	1,495	9,921	12,691	16,006	53,976	92,573
Baltleborough,	3,054	1,527	53	82	236	316	2,154	167	760	4,916	2,235	3,953	3,352	14,456	811	103	1,013	1,927	1,218	5,397	6,610	3,163	2,727	10,040	14,497	60,441	87,705
Ballina,	4,554	1,751	117	112	463	620	3,043	138	2,783	6,413	5,320	4,276	4,043	20,057	12,979	3,724	12,857	29,560	795	7,017	8,412	913	3,476	17,324	19,647	47,350	87,797
Ballinasloe,	3,265	2,167	150	164	648	652	3,751	370	1,742	4,325	11210	6,024	3,029	24,590	30,943	21,461	31,270	83,674	620	5,966	6,586	1,056	6,163	16,609	19,219	44,563	86,574
Ballinrobe,	4,618	1,904	32	160	442	608	3,036	58	2,511	4,421	7,209	5,810	8,452	20,461	34,463	20,532	32,565	86,560	828	6,887	7,715	1,163	3,041	17,339	18,553	48,364	87,817
Ballycastle,	2,100	2,591	26	29	444	354	3,434	.	23	5,007	1,738	3,295	8,579	13,617	11,368	8,024	10,129	24,821	674	6,160	6,834	322	8,243	8,152	13,968	32,815	53,168
Ballymahon,	2,891	1,823	34	84	652	506	3,109	122	654	3,360	5,213	7,232	4,005	23,250	6,783	4,810	10,302	23,901	323	5,400	5,793	2,664	4,629	12,812	17,016	51,665	85,016
Ballymena,	5,601	4,879	200	142	554	592	6,437	32	66	15,395	8,135	9,507	10,037	35,074	7,926	2,368	6,342	16,636	2,132	12,584	14,716	1,609	6,301	18,009	33,403	75,733	133,446
Ballymoney,	4,136	4,065	96	201	545	547	5,442	9	34	10,769	2,295	6,020	7,251	26,341	5,907	664	5,352	11,923	1,519	10,006	11,525	1,784	7,029	11,380	25,446	76,313	114,668
Ballyshannon,	4,156	1,123	105	61	206	124	1,619	25	1,229	10,309	4,624	6,583	7,767	28,783	4,237	738	4,301	9,271	448	4,126	4,578	1,135	7,604	16,612	24,591	63,230	112,037
Ballyvaghan,	730	440	12	2	54	73	580	20	454	1,135	1,973	1,801	671	5,580	6,334	2,293	5,937	14,564	145	1,177	1,322	1,724	842	3,854	2,003	6,126	12,825
Balrothery,	2,547	1,218	128	264	533	396	3,179	62	428	2,378	12874	4,034	2,150	21,434	9,175	4,020	8,535	21,730	224	1,943	2,167	978	5,000	4,119	13,470	36,295	58,884
Baltinglass,	2,618	2,245	42	127	915	611	3,938	107	1,202	7,096	9,044	7,081	6,333	29,556	26,115	10,418	16,026	48,559	1,070	7,664	8,731	1,754	4,199	9,904	10,559	46,023	70,595
Banbridge,	6,520	4,543	242	114	354	325	5,578	12	617	10,914	5,810	8,008	7,042	30,954	8,270	1,178	4,134	8,591	973	8,140	9,113	2,937	9,261	3,068	27,593	102,879	147,006
Bandon,	1,864	2,190	92	139	479	618	3,418	77	550	6,168	2,144	4,151	6,749	22,130	10,420	1,853	11,292	23,833	1,246	8,303	9,549	920	12,217	14,418	13,910	51,002	92,347
Bantry,	1,706	1,114	88	31	151	246	1,630	35	265	8,432	1,462	2,087	4,202	16,183	4,037	839	4,040	9,916	303	6,066	7,069	1,259	3,457	10,063	7,060	28,726	50,206
Bawnboy,	3,822	1,087	12	35	182	237	1,553	73	2,717	10,420	3,186	4,014	6,272	23,902	967	214	979	2,160	1,422	8,022	9,444	2,596	7,268	12,292	22,763	55,698	98,021
Belfast,	4,248	1,362	4288	722	119	90	6,563	28	139	7,652	1,457	1,263	1,707	12,169	895	289	723	1,907	393	5,029	5,422	511	1,518	1,419	7,672	41,001	51,610
Belmullet,	2,203	805	12	12	63	143	1,035	23	1,053	4,180	4,152	3,781	2,563	14,706	6,942	6,230	6,912	19,084	243	2,198	2,446	391	315	11,228	7,692	22,004	42,030
Berrisokane,	1,037	1,604	27	83	515	356	2,645	159	1,071	2,071	3,600	2,853	1,230	9,754	7,175	5,302	7,576	20,153	737	4,396	5,133	709	4,405	10,028	9,446	26,146	50,025
Boyle,	5,000	1,021	65	119	382	826	1,912	237	3,708	11,652	3,856	8,560	9,222	36,790	4,484	1,006	5,943	11,743	1,349	12,049	13,438	5,038	7,118	23,137	20,668	74,702	133,625
Castlerea,	5,046	1,222	83	28	92	244	1,649	810	1,629	14,069	4,778	5,826	9,093	35,368	11,279	3,354	9,803	24,436	1,490	6,049	7,539	7,610	1,595	11,045	12,362	36,830	61,832
Cahir,	2,990	2,052	89	167	701	500	3,449	275	1,396	8,251	6,024	7,002	6,627	27,904	4,266	1,405	4,958	10,629	725	6,165	6,890	1,454	7,289	10,021	11,137	50,281	78,728
Carlow,	4,747	4,051	272	491	1220	937	6,970	299	1,923	9,413	12158	9,578	7,843	39,092	13,135	10,834	19,172	43,101	1,727	14,032	15,759	2,586	13,060	16,061	18,113	95,637	143,071
Carrickmacross,	3,777	2,162	89	40	237	289	2,817	175	945	4,558	2,883	4,105	3,170	14,722	2,379	289	2,505	5,173	875	8,513	7,388	3,754	5,579	7,751	23,570	65,975	102,855
Carrick-on-Shan.	3,328	794	30	79	334	291	1,528	138	2,369	8,900	4,944	6,916	7,446	28,205	8,052	1,231	4,012	6,295	1,123	6,590	8,718	3,298	4,873	15,451	22,744	43,853	86,721
Carrick-on-Suir,	2,698	1,958	146	120	600	486	3,310	351	1,433	11,175	5,249	6,070	7,976	30,470	4,096	1,538	4,024	9,718	1,068	9,981	11,049	2,069	9,196	10,040	13,667	54,870	87,880
Cashel,	3,134	2,592	86	192	866	594	4,330	219	1,786	10,495	9,323	10,464	8,573	38,855	13,165	5,395	13,839	32,399	1,006	7,811	8,817	1,671	8,4714	17,002	14,488	52,024	93,788
Castlebar,	4,040	1,460	52	38	376	465	2,441	100	3,578	6,461	6,576	5,037	4,827	22,901	14,069	4,171	15,091	34,151	656	7,652	8,308	1,739	2,683	10,024	21,294	52,308	92,509
Castleblayney,	5,883	3,550	90	61	306	486	4,495	202	654	9,908	2,684	5,718	6,882	25,187	969	193	1,503	2,695	1,278	9,210	10,488	4,116	6,922	10,413	30,906	105,133	153,368
Castleconnor,	1,015	1,207	29	34	288	258	1,816	101	535	4,840	2,220	3,980	3,756	14,696	1,950	1,127	2,369	5,446	895	5,102	6,037	1,027	3,692	7,341	5,257	28,886	45,178
Castlederg,	1,008	1,711	9	9	79	152	1,966	8	52	6,962	456	2,208	4,969	14,590	1,971	1,348	2,017	5,334	629	3,082	3,711	498	2,658	11,614	13,304	45,717	76,790
Castlereagh,	6,667	996	103	176	485	317	2,077	698	8,946	9,467	9,244	8,527	6,998	34,336	10,914	5,692	12,331	28,937	1,003	10,499	11,507	9,840	4,063	26,710	54,042	84,665	169,480
Castletown,	1,547	857	-	-	44	104	1,005	13	883	6,476	2,029	2,483	3,259	14,247	6,549	6,123	6,463	15,155	720	3,927	4,647	813	604	4,471	8,639	17,915	29,630
Cavan,	7,446	2,024	108	115	430	493	3,630	372	8,469	16,410	5,357	7,909	12,224	41,968	2,322	675	2,828	5,825	2,216	17,083	20,299	7,309	9,347	22,808	48,728	127,183	203,063

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 12.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS AND THE QUANTITY OF STOCK IN EACH POOR LAW UNION IN IRELAND, IN 1880—*continued.*

Poor Law Union.	No. of Holdings.	No. of Holders. Two years old and upwards, but not exceeding					No. of Holders.	No. of Holdings.	No. of Cattle. Milch Cows.	Other Description of Stock. Two years old and upwards.	Other Description of Stock. Under Two Years.	Total.	No. of Sheep. Old ewes and upwards.	Other Sheep.	Total.	No. of Pigs. Two years old and upwards.	Other Pigs.	Total.	No. of Holdings.	No. of Holders.					No. of Holdings.
		Acres.	Roods.	Perches.	Total.	Under 1 Acre.																			
Coleraine,	1,504	1,354	108	543	454	391	3,910	60	445	2,900	12,027	4,040	3,231	22,208	12,000	6,000	6,155	24,000	303	1,001	2,003	910	6,002	3,037	9,951	28,000	47,918
Claremorris,	4,847	1,264	60	43	209	378	1,907	110	3,000	6,107	8,916	4,000	5,561	23,117	13,794	8,134	15,451	33,000	1,470	3,000	10,362	787	3,000	1,742	20,146	35,651	109,117
Clifden,	2,235	1,216	48	31	293	417	2,005	15	60	4,000	5,997	3,007	3,453	16,403	10,789	3,905	13,006	28,000	607	4,310	3,713	506	1,710	1,124	3,100	11,000	42,001
Cloghnee,	3,440	1,789	55	201	300	302	2,736	273	1,000	7,484	3,117	3,311	3,000	26,141	12,734	4,000	13,000	29,000	1,411	3,146	10,237	1,505	3,115	3,443	11,191	40,300	73,153
Clogher,	4,000	2,700	43	67	434	366	3,510	11	000	8,789	3,110	4,500	6,157	21,610	9,214	217	2,783	8,100	799	6,735	7,614	1,320	4,123	10,191	23,728	39,101	124,000
Clonakilty,	2,000	1,276	13	71	676	401	3,100	56	916	9,215	1,440	5,501	6,018	21,901	3,000	1,200	10,000	20,101	1,213	7,100	10,000	612	4,004	13,100	19,865	47,497	61,952
Clones,	3,400	1,302	34	91	139	80	1,671	48	1,401	7,356	2,879	3,200	3,000	12,000	600	200	1,155	2,000	917	3,000	3,913	1,001	7,329	9,114	18,444	34,850	90,100
Clonmel,	6,007	1,900	91	265	404	243	2,903	100	1,100	8,000	4,000	4,165	4,238	16,771	6,177	3,100	9,000	18,000	900	4,000	6,002	1,014	6,357	1,006	8,273	23,000	54,750
Cootehill,	3,000	2,145	000	491	002	403	3,000	4	60	9,291	2,700	5,000	6,463	23,003	3,000	000	3,700	7,000	772	3,000	7,000	1,100	6,000	14,161	21,192	42,047	70,520
Castlebar,	4,154	2,270	100	93	195	000	3,000	31	000	9,195	5,000	4,000	6,001	23,195	9,101	000	9,000	9,000	4,000	900	6,100	2,107	7,210	10,200	21,535	71,004	122,100
Castlebellingham,	3,320	1,470	17	60	180	303	3,020	250	1,001	10,000	1,700	3,000	7,000	22,300	700	115	632	1,735	1,215	3,043	3,000	4,007	11,747	21,000	37,700	107,100	153,401
Cork,	4,515	3,979	600	613	302	100	3,000	125	1,210	11,292	3,000	5,000	8,100	24,101	14,700	4,017	11,000	34,700	5,101	12,000	13,000	1,025	10,043	10,955	21,213	43,216	114,930
Dereelle,	1,846	000	0	31	201	176	1,000	37	002	2,335	2,014	2,131	1,070	8,573	7,007	3,000	6,119	16,000	314	2,213	2,537	1,000	1,000	4,063	6,110	12,127	23,003
Dingle,	1,302	300	60	141	201	201	3,120	210	1,115	6,476	3,000	4,747	6,731	22,000	2,473	3,131	6,301	6,413	470	3,000	3,000	1,000	6,100	11,000	6,000	24,501	50,474
Dublin,	1,779	5,245	84	109	440	917	7,297	193	710	1,017	7,001	4,000	2,131	16,131	9,160	4,001	16,102	29,265	115	3,000	3,722	1,310	3,000	5,531	11,000	20,500	54,335
Dungiven,	3,181	2,000	44	92	120	200	2,500	254	1,000	9,132	2,157	4,701	3,000	22,000	13,000	3,007	17,243	33,251	661	6,000	1,028	3,000	9,0[illegible]	9,001	21,072	33,000	83,226
Donegal,	4,100	1,121	161	10	00	116	1,000	0	000	6,000	3,001	4,007	3,007	20,236	10,053	6,000	3,000	24,011	700	4,001	4,000	975	3,007	13,051	24,531	53,740	99,700
Downpatrick,	4,000	1,000	203	107	000	100	1,000	10	200	7,000	4,000	3,011	3,000	22,011	2,007	2,000	5,101	14,000	1,000	10,173	12,121	2,000	3,077	12,103	20,415	46,000	101,304
Donghadee,	2,003	2,455	000	401	414	4,107	114	000	3,000	10,000	1,000	3,000	10,000	24,000	10,000	4,113	12,001	31,101	830	3,007	4,133	1,000	4,470	6,103	13,000	10,710	43,111
Dromore West,	3,300	1,707	10	29	367	000	2,000	0	1,140	3,007	4,000	3,000	2,000	15,000	0,000	0,000	10,000	26,410	007	4,007	4,004	470	4,424	10,100	19,000	33,000	67,300
Dublin, North,	4,216	1,164	1341	920	239	100	5,000	07	000	3,016	6,700	2,000	1,577	1,000	4,030	3,101	10,011	45	4,000	2,004	1,710	2,004	1,314	10,007	20,000	30,000	53,700
Dublin, South,	4,245	2,148	6401	011	101	114	8,500	100	400	3,000	7,443	1,017	1,100	11,504	4,143	903	3,000	4,000	441	2,001	2,542	1,000	1,700	2,001	12,400	17,125	29,000
Dundalk,	3,421	3,071	000	000	701	007	6,000	500	1,000	8,217	4,100	3,000	3,000	18,000	9,741	3,417	8,011	41,000	1,707	11,348	13,500	3,135	7,000	9,717	41,329	61,163	120,000
Dundrum,	2,750	400	14	10	70	116	1,000		113	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,037	8,000	10,001	9,755	7,000	16,017	414	1,077	2,005	100	001	4,443	9,000	20,313	30,774
Dungannon,	4,314	4,000	187	74	000	000	4,000	10	412	9,000	3,000	6,132	6,000	24,132	3,000	1,017	1,412	5,100	000	2,005	2,035	3,453	9,100	21,443	36,002	136,426
Dungarvan,	2,000	494	75	50	330	472	2,000	100	377	7,000	3,017	3,011	4,000	20,101	6,444	1,000	10,000	17,444	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,444	4,000	7,111	12,555	25,111	61,416
Downpatrick,	1,472	1,446	11	07	000	340	2,000	70	400	5,422	1,000	2,000	2,000	10,422	4,000	477	6,075	10,736	1,000	7,014	6,111	1,000	7,010	12,153	20,100	51,371	60,204
Donaghmore,	1,010	1,003	95	401	434	000	2,007	57	164	1,003	0,014	4,007	1,000	41,701	10,033	0,010	0,541	30,142	120	1,100	1,012	737	3,000	1,004	7,591	30,104	41,017
Edenderry,	2,000	1,004	110	203	377	310	2,011	207	1,140	4,075	1,074	6,005	4,200	31,200	17,000	3,079	16,043	44,000	641	3,100	4,000	1,007	6,000	10,119	21,157	48,017	62,140
Ennis,	3,000	1,000	204	145	153	020	404	3,102	193	1,000	7,477	9,040	6,001	5,000	20,000	6,000	6,010	12,001	300	3,170	4,12	2,002	3,000	17,401	10,100	33,711	54,003
Enniscorthy,	3,172	1,012	102	101	457	000	1,000	0	000	9,042	3,000	3,000	3,000	21,000	20,000	0,000	3,000	23,000	3,700	23,031	21,000	2,007	10,000	10,000	23,000	47,700	100,731
Enniskillen,	3,222	2,000	94	148	000	242	3,135	83	1,000	14,000	3,211	3,210	13,107	40,000	3,000	1,000	4,400	8,157	1,000	10,000	11,000	2,000	17,000	31,972	20,100	120,165	200,003
Ballinasloe,	1,979	3,000	40	00	324	400	3,000	0	000	9,167	1,000	4,100	3,000	22,267	2,741	3,000	7,000	13,000	000	3,000	7,042	1,004	3,007	10,103	19,017	41,071	63,403
Galway,	3,000	1,007	113	243	1001	788	5,000	201	1,102	3,000	3,001	3,000	7,000	20,000	13,007	3,001	20,304	43,312	000	11,001	12,007	1,000	7,000	17,111	11,000	36,111	79,000
Galway,	4,000	2,545	100	172	415	000	4,000	106	1,000	3,779	3,000	6,107	4,071	23,003	23,005	14,134	10,777	30,000	1,250	7,001	9,017	2,000	4,100	16,512	20,311	41,007	92,740
Glenamaddy,	3,210	000	00	37	100	277	1,000	0	000	3,015	4,000	3,001	2,000	14,100	9,000	4,710	10,000	20,000	773	4,011	4,000	007	3,707	13,400	18,000	30,510	34,000
Glenties,	3,174	1,300	17	40	41	1	1,000	4	001	11,000	4,033	3,004	7,457	20,014	20,300	8,000	18,000	46,000	300	4,310	4,004	700	4,000	11,004	16,000	11,124	113,000
Gort,	1,000	000	13	84	168	184	1,000	100	017	3,000	2,040	2,000	3,700	10,000	1,104	427	1,170	2,707	1,100	6,131	7,031	1,002	3,401	10,107	1,330	17,007	33,000
Gorey,	3,000	3,146	40	172	1019	004	4,000	000	1,007	3,000	6,013	3,000	3,000	20,013	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	12,000	11,004	1,000	3,018	11,707	13,007	30,000	67,079

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Stockholders	No. of Horses: Agricultural purposes	No. of Horses: Traffic and Manufacture	No. of Horses: Amusement or Recreation	No. of Horses: One year old and under two years	No. of Horses: Under one year	No. of Horses: Total	No. of Mules	No. of Asses	No. of Cattle: Milch Cows	No. of Cattle: Other descriptions: Two years old and upwards	No. of Cattle: Other descriptions: One year and under two years	No. of Cattle: Other descriptions: Under one year	No. of Cattle: Total	No. of Sheep: One year old and upwards: Rams	No. of Sheep: One year old and upwards: Ewes and Wethers	No. of Sheep: Under one year	No. of Sheep: Total	No. of Pigs: One year old and upwards	No. of Pigs: Under one year	No. of Pigs: Total	No. of Goats	No. of Poultry: Turkeys	No. of Poultry: Geese	No. of Poultry: Ducks	No. of Poultry: Ordinary Fowl	No. of Poultry: Total
Parsonstown,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portumna,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rathdown,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rathdrum,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rathkeale,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roscommon,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roscrea,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scariff,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shillelagh,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skibbereen,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skull,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sligo,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strabane,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stranorlar,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strokestown,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swineford,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomastown,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thurles,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tipperary,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobercurry,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tralee,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trim,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuam,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tulla,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tullamore,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Urlingford,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterford,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westport,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wexford,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Youghal,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible footnote]

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
ANTRIM: Area, 711,278 Acres.	1880	27,140	2,353	1,657	145	604	80,693	31,582	32,206	37,489	25,114	8,678	30,108	5,848	427,924
	1881	26,132	2,023	1,492	96	576	78,199	27,800	32,512	34,229	22,620	4,649	41,872	5,074	430,180
	1882	26,819	1,678	1,572	61	535	78,196	20,764	36,125	33,291	19,913	7,656	81,087	4,770	456,617
	1883	25,516	1,696	1,608	72	615	79,405	34,699	39,134	61,843	20,457	6,267	47,926	4,807	454,132
	1884	25,245	1,881	1,713	62	540	80,107	31,764	39,439	30,487	19,784	6,689	55,062	4,345	426,439
	1885	25,510	2,039	1,666	71	501	83,054	34,105	39,793	33,605	23,722	6,470	53,842	4,760	470,825
	1886	25,977	1,798	1,590	76	498	85,924	34,139	38,981	38,757	25,349	6,322	51,901	5,121	477,813
	1887	25,716	1,676	1,668	61	552	84,985	32,180	37,093	42,431	29,431	7,868	62,713	8,293	516,774
	1888	26,173	1,894	1,993	112	511	86,086	33,722	38,804	48,963	62,943	8,045	64,742	5,713	528,530
	1889	26,781	2,181	1,957	129	502	79,296	61,439	37,959	51,314	67,736	7,132	52,914	5,761	538,025
ARMAGH: Area, 613,036 Acres.	1880	12,124	722	969	197	2,106	41,951	18,961	18,562	5,022	4,103	2,729	12,407	8,629	359,801
	1881	12,248	741	763	236	2,124	41,000	17,824	18,084	4,214	4,056	3,027	16,381	9,250	396,256
	1882	11,915	630	725	218	2,376	39,327	17,473	19,896	4,285	4,488	8,663	25,915	6,660	417,141
	1883	11,859	669	650	196	2,446	39,627	19,210	20,542	4,781	4,700	6,343	20,295	8,889	386,128
	1884	11,633	680	790	293	2,146	38,813	19,220	20,684	4,803	3,767	8,028	24,443	8,225	355,496
	1885	11,669	666	667	301	2,791	41,622	19,934	21,969	6,018	6,212	3,670	23,487	8,703	380,270
	1886	11,599	731	969	468	2,600	42,908	20,278	22,143	6,613	5,926	3,754	24,942	8,902	403,289
	1887	11,904	953	858	318	2,268	42,631	19,985	19,811	7,167	6,650	3,853	25,390	8,892	411,581
	1888	11,664	982	842	378	2,603	41,693	19,579	19,627	7,011	7,168	5,903	28,082	9,421	414,404
	1889	12,027	692	883	279	2,425	39,809	20,638	19,289	7,062	7,044	3,379	26,693	9,160	420,779
CARLOW: Area, 231,294 Acres.	1880	5,992	1,263	808	406	2,612	24,811	11,309	10,190	44,080	26,139	1,939	15,759	3,731	171,656
	1881	5,940	1,294	941	474	2,556	22,784	10,185	10,100	37,116	22,963	2,245	19,180	3,380	176,909
	1882	5,948	1,082	842	422	2,501	23,104	11,666	10,275	35,034	21,528	2,919	22,993	3,670	177,952
	1883	6,001	907	868	402	2,425	23,813	11,655	11,318	56,609	23,808	2,792	22,589	3,478	169,677
	1884	5,829	1,165	893	372	2,372	23,394	11,933	10,339	40,712	24,666	2,323	21,304	3,108	171,860
	1885	5,706	1,215	1,076	379	2,370	25,485	10,556	10,558	68,219	28,740	2,510	19,942	2,985	167,318
	1886	5,779	1,326	1,118	379	2,480	24,929	11,967	10,254	42,464	25,191	2,778	20,011	5,453	183,376
	1887	5,813	1,350	1,062	642	2,376	24,431	10,686	9,770	66,299	24,713	2,977	22,488	8,364	188,642
	1888	5,672	1,394	1,174	543	2,669	22,866	10,738	6,553	37,705	26,256	2,420	18,633	8,433	173,598
	1889	5,932	1,419	1,259	855	2,579	23,117	10,078	6,343	41,508	29,233	2,391	20,513	8,389	190,803
CAVAN: Area, 467,011 Acres.	1880	6,436	1,115	671	1,857	8,047	58,252	21,939	24,940	10,453	8,351	4,752	20,290	16,086	476,748
	1881	8,335	944	1,096	1,216	8,181	57,503	20,174	27,120	7,932	6,437	7,057	37,096	15,442	510,318
	1882	8,132	896	1,120	1,205	8,118	57,088	22,455	29,674	7,897	6,053	9,077	41,588	15,628	528,657
	1883	8,100	840	1,116	1,206	7,623	56,861	22,000	29,976	7,865	6,201	7,720	34,919	15,046	489,010
	1884	8,100	676	1,169	1,257	8,080	57,265	24,066	27,172	6,798	5,492	7,667	35,592	15,507	473,161
	1885	8,070	1,027	1,222	1,160	7,740	61,459	23,426	30,012	7,512	6,458	7,340	33,886	15,207	487,264
	1886	8,284	1,003	1,293	1,137	7,940	60,383	23,175	29,658	7,519	6,485	6,772	32,201	15,402	507,389
	1887	8,290	1,047	1,397	[illegible]	8,161	59,233	22,881	29,282	8,085	7,102	7,278	37,300	17,166	523,573
	1888	8,246	1,144	1,438	1,103	8,180	58,634	21,523	28,845	6,111	7,916	7,693	39,665	18,207	549,640
	1889	8,380	1,171	1,517	1,027	8,269	57,610	22,894	29,505	8,271	6,156	7,704	69,781	18,773	553,516
CLARE: Area, 768,265 Acres.	1880	12,109	2,530	1,891	415	10,058	85,411	66,800	37,231	74,393	40,524	4,929	25,557	14,031	437,659
	1881	11,802	2,106	1,668	484	9,596	85,409	34,180	36,564	69,827	38,294	6,155	35,692	14,994	423,072
	1882	11,602	2,106	1,668	484	9,596	85,409	34,180	36,564	69,827	38,294	8,155	35,692	14,994	423,072
	1883	11,736	2,161	2,127	684	9,369	82,666	37,257	44,136	69,705	45,961	7,818	41,801	13,862	397,329
	1884	11,405	2,158	2,379	716	9,229	84,066	39,428	40,275	68,712	43,959	7,681	38,101	12,995	353,514
	1885	11,496	2,648	2,612	696	9,736	86,858	35,767	41,103	78,879	52,171	8,085	36,854	14,115	411,660
	1886	11,941	2,609	2,569	738	9,692	88,512	39,679	41,777	72,052	48,207	8,158	39,574	13,452	413,020
	1887	12,095	2,480	2,585	705	10,032	85,056	37,103	48,805	67,366	43,705	6,354	43,121	14,840	409,404
	1888	12,067	2,739	2,605	673	10,290	83,848	37,893	42,568	66,273	40,024	5,313	36,195	15,220	396,322
	1889	12,214	3,129	3,044	769	10,901	82,241	37,070	42,473	70,086	52,327	6,626	45,088	16,361	421,029
CORK: Area, 1,838,821 Acres.	1880	39,177	7,815	6,678	1,763	10,759	216,946	87,903	94,908	174,404	120,629	18,841	105,115	23,295	1,112,967
	1881	39,073	6,882	6,591	1,889	11,194	221,852	84,257	100,096	186,849	107,316	21,490	128,366	23,758	1,115,668
	1882	38,861	6,192	6,306	1,875	10,863	218,899	63,076	101,309	146,052	111,845	27,941	144,595	21,202	1,108,132
	1883	38,083	8,141	8,574	1,945	10,868	214,401	66,151	109,845	136,713	126,151	26,657	149,783	20,146	1,065,887
	1884	37,394	6,301	6,408	1,943	11,135	218,565	71,217	109,317	171,012	132,028	32,659	163,748	18,642	945,796
	1885	37,999	6,571	7,214	2,095	11,567	223,726	70,867	108,611	189,555	142,749	20,568	128,845	20,073	1,877,898
	1886	36,791	7,156	7,012	2,100	11,958	226,632	72,680	68,113	172,942	131,757	21,762	134,545	20,770	1,065,949
	1887	37,209	7,144	7,370	2,250	11,808	217,380	64,990	98,547	162,504	134,490	24,401	149,200	20,350	1,122,069
	1888	36,491	7,533	7,742	2,391	12,461	214,155	68,970	93,946	173,108	140,645	21,460	135,211	21,934	1,087,875
	1889	37,246	7,649	7,584	2,438	12,438	209,309	64,590	104,452	181,103	150,811	23,381	142,308	21,258	1,154,455
DONEGAL: Area, 1,190,269 Acres.	1880	20,680	1,463	1,752	48	1,751	91,244	35,292	35,662	98,847	51,032	3,162	11,773	2,587	651,045
	1881	20,895	1,262	1,552	53	2,265	93,594	33,489	37,761	96,734	51,160	3,564	19,320	6,118	675,700
	1882	20,256	927	1,482	40	2,063	93,428	34,771	41,020	89,899	50,493	4,432	31,061	2,846	688,359
	1883	20,018	988	1,622	36	2,169	88,805	36,312	41,405	89,111	54,193	4,184	25,083	2,908	615,565
	1884	19,954	1,253	1,712	48	2,539	90,709	37,111	39,244	63,771	47,193	4,044	26,372	3,404	604,872
	1885	20,074	1,283	1,662	35	2,692	96,501	30,895	43,491	94,814	50,945	4,457	29,788	3,208	643,787
	1886	20,248	1,222	1,318	36	2,770	98,841	38,192	42,433	107,757	83,169	4,589	25,112	3,757	649,140
	1887	19,628	1,144	1,667	35	2,517	96,714	38,695	42,492	105,655	85,280	5,016	31,470	3,569	687,016
	1888	20,318	1,356	1,953	27	2,158	98,848	40,963	44,898	114,367	79,288	5,238	40,790	3,447	715,763
	1889	20,116	1,440	1,806	32	2,309	61,472	38,635	48,828	116,089	78,019	4,834	33,316	3,621	669,626
DOWN: Area, 611,927 Acres.	1880	28,038	2,244	2,084	90	1,217	68,476	31,390	32,546	32,144	24,340	3,505	18,880	10,500	575,810
	1881	27,569	1,886	1,946	87	1,382	67,390	28,885	33,164	34,108	22,642	4,865	29,407	10,911	636,802
	1882	27,838	1,727	1,950	108	1,320	66,848	29,310	35,158	27,864	20,871	7,299	46,480	11,432	658,541
	1883	27,459	1,634	1,075	79	1,172	67,497	34,950	37,728	30,908	22,759	5,323	36,280	11,335	606,463
	1884	27,129	1,718	2,007	95	1,196	70,222	36,877	37,793	28,500	21,388	6,165	42,667	11,299	613,021
	1885	27,112	2,005	2,193	110	1,463	74,588	36,407	38,021	32,917	25,206	8,740	41,880	10,672	625,879
	1886	27,535	2,282	2,455	113	1,435	75,114	36,925	37,205	34,855	26,678	8,618	41,945	10,781	650,818
	1887	27,562	2,149	2,353	134	1,597	72,346	34,095	35,319	31,623	31,022	6,845	44,360	11,357	669,070
	1888	27,154	2,455	2,638	148	1,579	70,723	33,888	36,378	34,170	30,461	7,290	47,446	12,442	668,559
	1889	27,310	2,482	2,581	160	1,393	69,325	31,322	35,494	41,373	38,950	5,397	40,823	12,351	673,122

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Table 13.—Showing the Quantity of Live Stock in each Year from 1880 to 1889, by Counties and Provinces—*continued*.

Counties.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year		
Dublin:	1880	19,632	1,314	684	323	1,984	36,450	10,866	6,614	40,924	19,314	1,062	10,558	5,460	225,258
	1881	19,770	1,295	674	321	1,881	41,577	9,546	6,560	38,5[illegible]	16,901	1,081	11,779	5,327	236,018
	1882	18,792	1,054	656	348	1,885	43,612	10,186	6,818	29,4[illegible]	16,722	1,782	14,306	4,727	224,826
	1883	18,543	1,081	858	331	1,906	44,957	10,980	7,174	33,347	18,625	1,703	13,814	4,812	213,364
Area, 228,895 Acres.	1884	19,067	961	696	304	2,037	44,310	12,298	8,451	34,9[illegible]	18,875	1,605	13,691	4,998	206,498
	1885	18,911	1,136	730	342	1,842	43,018	12,529	8,136	36,39[illegible]	20,431	1,222	10,674	4,840	227,032
	1886	19,127	1,402	744	364	1,847	44,684	11,770	7,849	30,571	17,267	1,182	9,145	4,887	231,372
	1887	19,166	1,292	904	368	1,876	45,120	10,969	7,487	31,108	16,851	1,132	10,184	5,105	240,556
	1888	19,317	1,358	797	338	1,845	41,770	11,081	6,968	32,61[illegible]	19,520	962	9,094	5,556	233,633
	1889	19,454	1,237	731	342	1,906	43,942	10,949	7,521	24,543	20,561	1,429	9,349	5,405	244,616
Fermanagh:	1880	6,123	703	493	134	4,007	55,054	14,284	23,766	5,459	4,173	1,883	11,558	4,550	353,838
	1881	6,043	543	364	125	4,088	53,678	12,995	25,107	3,897	2,794	1,981	14,870	4,441	390,969
	1882	5,966	897	306	158	3,972	52,920	13,020	27,284	3,619	2,853	2,741	22,605	4,206	380,579
	1883	5,802	396	422	143	4,256	51,807	13,691	27,671	4,847	3,955	2,427	20,209	4,155	368,350
Area, 417,665 Acres.	1884	5,727	386	443	131	3,981	51,326	18,785	25,587	3,853	2,687	2,401	19,353	4,019	349,470
	1885	5,976	421	418	143	3,848	54,721	15,378	27,306	4,441	3,590	2,706	20,664	3,923	391,523
	1886	5,766	409	472	149	4,049	52,734	14,640	26,151	4,177	3,674	2,481	18,735	4,110	390,605
	1887	5,915	493	514	211	4,163	53,172	14,479	26,110	3,86[illegible]	3,981	3,436	22,513	4,015	422,331
	1888	6,135	620	813	161	4,191	54,227	14,482	27,780	5,609	5,831	3,410	24,172	4,221	425,265
	1889	6,240	677	555	134	4,307	53,892	15,073	27,232	6,13[illegible]	7,375	2,794	22,806	4,907	451,158
Galway:	1880	18,548	4,570	4,475	1,823	14,603	98,318	37,230	23,701	388,514	172,057	4,541	35,409	10,729	733,307
	1881	18,492	4,563	4,328	1,887	14,763	107,109	40,442	25,894	365,540	165,392	7,583	46,185	10,519	757,922
	1882	18,368	8,918	4,518	1,771	14,730	101,943	41,9[illegible]	27,010	340,782	160,120	8,629	60,596	10,862	749,788
	1883	18,48[illegible]	4,211	4,842	1,572	15,136	105,952	43,071	28,660	338,579	175,579	9,039	55,816	10,597	720,078
Area, 1,502,362 Acres.	1884	18,729	4,379	5,203	2,025	15,063	102,448	48,842	26,769	354,135	173,286	8,455	53,748	10,821	681,548
	1885	18,784	4,821	5,229	2,199	16,195	109,335	48,425	29,214	359,992	186,718	8,111	55,120	13,817	770,480
	1886	18,883	4,854	5,135	2,181	16,017	108,790	48,874	30,332	349,857	187,584	8,298	53,556	11,024	745,131
	1887	18,860	6,149	5,748	2,042	16,058	115,170	49,272	31,460	348,511	196,310	8,359	55,479	11,642	787,299
	1888	18,427	6,250	5,597	2,283	16,754	112,952	47,183	30,738	371,426	213,201	8,133	60,702	12,808	778,417
	1889	18,874	5,506	6,011	2,182	18,758	109,186	50,023	31,182	370,604	218,315	8,979	60,170	12,879	789,663
Kerry:	1880	11,830	1,585	1,833	2,245	8,681	129,809	31,050	45,843	60,004	28,472	5,882	32,569	22,012	452,923
	1881	12,078	1,499	1,796	2,311	8,765	129,216	29,534	50,969	55,959	26,070	6,547	39,033	23,442	435,142
	1882	12,038	1,021	1,682	2,366	8,775	125,214	29,449	51,511	50,397	26,564	8,207	46,060	21,252	467,378
	1883	11,672	1,118	1,772	2,438	8,546	122,678	28,860	56,728	54,173	29,222	9,451	50,982	23,344	490,610
Area, 1,159,368 Acres.	1884	11,108	1,294	1,694	2,511	9,268	121,443	31,769	55,843	50,589	23,018	7,769	42,945	20,048	427,571
	1885	11,202	1,309	2,027	2,677	10,064	127,833	32,809	56,573	55,468	34,068	7,996	45,390	21,859	491,123
	1886	11,046	1,406	1,845	2,533	9,443	129,002	33,263	49,315	61,732	34,096	7,425	41,715	20,986	470,861
	1887	10,910	1,247	1,736	2,356	9,467	124,248	30,703	51,053	56,946	32,822	8,329	49,310	19,074	482,240
	1888	10,975	1,318	2,024	2,626	10,369	127,315	33,220	51,973	85,686	40,312	8,800	52,073	24,107	496,897
	1889	11,176	1,400	2,184	2,889	10,929	128,021	33,648	60,673	67,947	48,164	9,416	58,975	26,355	512,279
Kildare:	1880	9,991	2,564	1,480	484	4,046	53,404	18,384	11,006	87,264	46,733	1,064	9,414	3,531	212,637
	1881	10,261	2,300	1,236	548	4,155	58,117	21,664	11,468	80,395	37,375	1,828	11,108	3,831	224,310
	1882	10,005	2,156	1,363	618	4,492	61,401	21,160	12,557	71,983	41,924	2,007	14,661	4,103	227,344
	1883	9,465	1,878	1,404	718	3,923	58,600	22,614	13,631	76,411	42,056	2,019	13,665	3,805	207,075
Area, 418,497 Acres.	1884	8,473	2,074	1,588	525	4,242	58,523	23,751	12,265	78,984	41,360	1,698	13,277	3,831	208,109
	1885	9,199	2,363	1,875	639	4,481	59,669	22,763	13,107	75,809	45,015	2,429	15,016	4,228	229,070
	1886	9,296	2,383	1,899	336	3,905	57,320	20,130	12,357	71,791	44,292	1,711	12,795	4,126	233,781
	1887	8,446	2,600	1,629	600	4,212	60,354	20,100	12,111	71,196	41,895	1,563	13,591	3,895	226,041
	1888	9,477	2,507	1,777	710	4,120	56,435	20,150	11,357	74,726	47,601	2,457	11,587	3,808	213,286
	1889	9,681	2,903	1,691	587	4,018	61,331	21,420	12,897	80,693	49,163	1,610	13,647	3,669	228,880
Kilkenny:	1880	12,672	2,362	1,892	999	5,241	61,546	28,933	28,529	63,662	36,617	4,164	29,324	6,623	421,802
	1881	12,798	2,331	1,809	1,054	5,345	62,859	29,154	28,592	53,51[illegible]	31,881	4,985	34,792	6,176	410,484
	1882	12,852	2,032	1,706	942	4,983	61,460	20,054	29,729	48,584	29,698	5,093	44,100	5,492	397,457
	1883	12,607	2,079	1,884	1,079	5,356	61,593	32,176	30,715	51,560	32,174	5,672	42,030	6,035	390,004
Area, 507,254 Acres.	1884	12,426	2,222	1,977	1,072	5,300	63,384	33,007	30,698	49,500	31,130	5,490	38,873	5,903	375,095
	1885	12,185	2,466	2,185	1,098	5,346	63,576	30,877	29,541	50,690	30,533	4,805	34,843	5,682	378,493
	1886	12,578	2,845	2,373	1,094	5,224	62,584	31,215	26,725	47,687	29,401	5,251	35,970	5,607	382,547
	1887	12,592	3,033	2,421	1,159	5,566	62,513	30,671	27,842	46,385	31,150	5,560	42,483	6,218	417,675
	1888	13,281	3,257	2,631	1,150	5,533	58,298	28,758	26,186	47,172	33,231	4,845	36,325	6,749	392,475
	1889	12,858	3,426	2,516	1,067	5,478	57,123	29,091	26,772	50,711	35,527	4,661	35,745	7,117	432,691
King's:	1880	10,116	2,608	1,844	987	6,227	41,509	17,753	10,196	74,193	41,588	1,854	14,737	3,833	267,453
	1881	9,838	2,043	1,624	1,209	6,221	40,970	17,125	10,070	62,712	34,858	2,127	18,899	3,910	271,879
	1882	8,613	1,804	1,629	995	6,028	40,939	16,711	10,731	55,616	31,895	3,301	24,848	3,722	271,811
	1883	9,709	1,895	1,810	990	6,139	43,228	17,943	12,128	61,401	30,399	2,913	26,536	4,078	253,497
Area, 493,019 Acres.	1884	9,521	2,165	1,982	1,108	6,359	42,246	19,957	12,264	61,898	36,692	2,636	22,400	4,155	256,769
	1885	8,587	2,469	2,258	1,140	6,331	44,244	18,968	12,852	64,600	37,649	3,171	22,079	4,252	295,308
	1886	9,788	2,352	1,938	1,026	6,422	44,408	18,377	11,368	59,377	35,154	3,075	21,794	4,308	270,790
	1887	9,707	2,578	2,091	1,081	6,496	43,698	17,401	11,489	57,597	30,907	3,733	23,721	4,604	276,571
	1888	9,617	2,889	2,286	1,169	8,511	42,761	17,727	11,513	58,848	39,401	3,024	22,104	5,418	279,577
	1889	9,717	2,656	1,989	1,082	6,457	42,370	16,809	10,744	60,707	37,999	3,023	26,496	4,960	304,827
Leitrim:	1880	2,880	597	383	266	7,558	48,830	15,464	20,348	6,570	4,186	2,096	12,054	6,215	297,375
	1881	2,994	588	401	208	7,984	48,129	14,772	22,013	6,622	4,836	2,518	16,784	6,228	311,920
	1882	2,880	489	436	232	7,627	48,359	14,394	23,848	6,210	4,011	3,350	21,307	5,739	310,086
	1883	2,825	471	385	313	8,092	45,524	14,436	23,536	6,245	4,080	3,547	20,218	8,057	304,708
Area, 878,212 Acres.	1884	2,727	492	398	278	6,097	47,157	15,264	21,804	5,324	3,800	3,120	21,177	5,860	289,732
	1885	2,795	498	409	303	8,091	47,850	14,985	23,823	8,045	4,178	3,010	20,799	5,789	316,016
	1886	3,007	540	497	348	8,503	46,926	15,595	24,162	7,514	4,025	2,691	19,963	7,564	310,080
	1887	3,034	521	473	310	8,300	47,097	16,302	24,032	6,842	5,245	2,823	22,722	6,965	304,073
	1888	3,022	604	612	254	8,815	47,555	17,008	24,097	7,245	6,360	3,816	26,325	8,722	336,836
	1889	2,890	715	844	254	8,940	47,958	16,689	23,812	8,443	7,174	3,262	25,025	8,836	337,266

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
LIMERICK:	1880	12,106	1,97[illegible]	1,109	1,[illegible]	8,486	117,235	24,960	58,069	32,740	17,194	4,378	36,941	10,186	423,771
	1881	12,496	1,81[illegible]	1,350	1,761	8,330	120,799	23,187	59,854	33,266	18,376	6,695	46,241	9,527	436,538
	1882	12,498	1,819	1,350	1,761	8,330	120,799	23,187	59,854	33,266	16,378	6,695	46,241	9,527	436,538
	1883	11,750	1,[illegible]	1,164	1,74[illegible]	8,323	119,532	25,680	66,372	29,580	18,391	9,764	53,636	8,398	415,620
Area, 662,973 Acres.	1884	11,586	1,86[illegible]	1,244	1,904	8,865	122,580	29,011	68,431	33,009	16,967	7,401	51,945	10,244	409,432
	1885	11,869	1,867	1,731	1,96[illegible]	8,473	123,283	25,193	68,210	33,874	18,059	6,969	49,966	9,737	421,945
	1886	11,826	1,877	1,590	2,05[illegible]	9,219	123,649	28,948	62,366	31,682	19,395	7,561	51,489	10,694	424,609
	1887	12,011	2,144	1,081	2,3[illegible]	9,409	125,161	26,097	65,932	33,024	21,740	7,880	58,227	10,391	444,748
	1888	11,682	1,946	1,843	2,07[illegible]	9,231	117,113	30,304	56,942	31,276	20,203	6,920	49,570	11,723	415,634
	1889	11,840	2,425	2,043	2,19[illegible]	8,781	121,879	30,357	65,598	38,854	23,296	7,384	53,340	12,288	431,091
LONDONDERRY:	1880	18,525	1,711	1,285	15	300	54,401	22,986	23,607	21,819	17,364	2,240	13,973	4,980	349,606
	1881	18,415	1,253	1,081	27	462	52,373	26,724	28,596	17,544	12,617	3,255	20,591	4,566	366,436
	1882	17,919	1,157	1,901	31	285	52,745	22,274	28,118	20,936	14,478	4,149	35,935	6,130	404,806
	1883	17,804	1,249	1,560	18	324	51,062	28,099	29,594	20,499	13,789	3,732	25,997	5,628	383,380
Area, 513,316 Acres.	1884	17,269	1,449	1,720	44	381	52,042	22,702	27,054	16,718	12,424	5,159	30,533	5,721	354,959
	1885	17,400	1,473	1,781	11	444	54,178	28,252	26,613	20,659	16,711	4,019	30,534	4,347	391,459
	1886	17,148	1,420	1,515	30	402	54,919	24,385	29,117	24,531	16,801	4,600	29,936	5,187	383,271
	1887	17,532	1,11[illegible]	1,731	21	433	54,357	24,643	28,906	25,563	21,901	5,688	34,349	6,143	447,047
	1888	17,639	1,336	1,942	24	470	55,083	25,814	29,266	29,469	24,022	5,174	38,949	8,354	450,122
	1889	17,947	1,504	1,743	24	583	51,924	23,769	26,501	27,026	22,674	4,394	31,361	8,233	449,921
LONGFORD:	1880	4,838	1,22[illegible]	884	[illegible]	3,069	27,767	12,438	11,810	16,300	10,310	1,406	11,520	8,059	220,070
	1881	4,691	1,07[illegible]	1,095	570	3,066	27,901	11,679	12,277	15,003	9,187	2,690	15,610	7,976	232,324
	1882	4,615	1,038	1,093	716	3,156	29,255	12,008	13,115	13,563	9,560	3,217	20,929	7,648	218,685
	1883	4,674	1,11[illegible]	1,067	705	2,958	28,837	13,507	13,904	15,789	10,423	2,723	18,612	7,293	224,563
Area, 257,221 Acres.	1884	4,625	1,171	1,040	562	2,956	27,681	12,595	13,118	13,571	9,300	2,348	17,065	6,736	204,052
	1885	4,854	1,215	1,183	665	3,036	29,934	13,450	13,718	15,341	10,031	2,040	17,912	7,260	216,571
	1886	4,807	1,304	1,194	581	3,290	30,984	13,551	13,215	14,425	10,361	2,438	14,740	7,119	210,912
	1887	4,972	1,147	1,270	711	3,224	30,324	13,123	12,910	13,578	9,565	2,850	17,750	7,422	220,699
	1888	4,800	1,426	1,297	580	3,401	28,163	13,225	12,732	14,506	11,317	2,210	18,175	8,177	229,982
	1889	4,862	1,451	1,376	506	3,193	29,913	14,856	12,753	15,067	11,670	2,512	17,846	8,289	224,367
LOUTH & DROGHEDA, Co. of Town.	1880	8,463	1,427	1,171	234	1,656	21,707	9,012	5,711	21,437	13,571	1,448	7,325	4,911	228,005
	1881	8,546	1,217	1,047	234	1,549	20,967	7,893	5,879	19,624	13,743	1,397	8,074	4,841	241,466
	1002	8,398	1,325	1,207	222	1,613	22,965	9,254	6,176	19,505	13,291	1,867	14,500	4,067	233,370
	1883	8,208	1,252	1,140	218	1,360	21,977	10,102	6,799	19,450	13,558	1,532	13,637	4,837	219,859
Area, 261,618 Acres.	1884	8,199	1,27[illegible]	1,361	295	1,590	21,857	11,246	7,084	19,851	15,879	1,776	15,179	4,775	216,691
	1885	7,956	1,38[illegible]	1,300	252	1,523	23,657	11,443	7,023	23,178	18,846	1,514	14,399	4,729	229,240
	1886	7,879	1,287	1,191	226	1,562	23,761	11,261	7,096	23,124	19,358	1,339	13,958	5,123	239,054
	1887	8,032	1,36[illegible]	1,380	233	1,730	22,750	10,981	6,750	23,727	16,037	1,773	14,666	5,176	223,751
	1888	7,891	1,44[illegible]	1,334	236	1,693	21,777	10,718	7,187	26,538	20,254	1,706	16,394	5,249	224,817
	1889	8,204	1,38[illegible]	1,274	313	1,665	21,412	10,278	6,796	25,940	20,361	1,864	15,936	4,674	233,773
MAYO:	1880	13,543	2,151	2,625	1,766	20,570	94,911	31,884	25,578	177,052	94,230	4,288	28,242	5,368	804,322
	1881	14,384	2,16[illegible]	2,896	1,893	20,424	101,706	34,537	30,284	160,494	30,614	6,241	42,005	8,122	877,610
	1882	13,170	1,970	2,902	1,734	21,076	98,102	32,628	31,631	142,235	83,284	8,139	54,138	5,937	832,486
	1883	13,274	1,904	3,077	2,117	22,683	97,245	34,358	32,361	138,564	89,250	7,665	48,960	6,451	846,278
Area, 1,316,130 Acres.	1884	12,498	1,842	3,001	1,910	22,087	97,270	36,653	31,037	142,653	88,722	7,484	48,944	7,298	872,250
	1885	12,933	2,1[illegible]	3,410	2,551	21,684	102,303	37,104	33,511	161,620	107,891	7,722	46,678	8,337	872,040
	1886	12,350	2,2[illegible]	3,029	2,280	21,745	97,072	34,899	32,900	149,818	98,968	6,626	47,213	7,949	856,763
	1887	12,259	1,989	3,192	2,629	23,112	99,224	34,363	33,176	147,420	102,616	6,456	50,095	8,235	714,249
	1888	12,653	2,03[illegible]	3,402	2,671	22,406	99,438	36,627	34,056	169,646	120,555	7,242	56,761	8,363	702,424
	1889	12,154	2,357	3,421	2,514	23,597	99,387	39,358	36,682	173,636	123,745	6,594	54,943	9,051	711,158
MEATH:	1880	11,256	2,71[illegible]	1,786	666	5,142	117,067	31,289	13,425	114,271	60,302	917	8,774	6,281	303,159
	1881	11,127	2,411	1,626	665	5,174	126,212	32,527	14,602	101,877	54,222	1,423	12,307	5,968	312,034
	1882	11,203	2,289	1,744	692	8,040	129,276	31,696	15,159	92,988	53,751	2,090	17,619	6,398	313,968
	1883	11,460	2,38[illegible]	1,867	650	5,168	132,594	33,713	16,464	84,512	55,102	1,668	14,782	6,609	314,252
Area, 578,247 Acres.	1884	11,005	2,527	2,039	662	8,050	132,153	33,296	16,292	94,496	56,683	1,463	15,367	6,328	331,344
	1885	11,107	2,969	1,908	593	2,994	135,964	35,175	15,836	105,090	64,026	1,333	15,632	6,519	341,825
	1886	11,152	3,029	2,016	584	3,055	136,938	34,263	15,006	101,416	62,236	1,183	14,022	7,211	330,895
	1887	11,490	3,080	2,085	604	3,045	142,036	35,017	15,322	102,858	67,453	1,999	15,229	7,527	349,194
	1888	11,468	3,088	2,358	682	5,196	135,978	35,669	14,619	108,062	70,808	2,511	14,901	7,711	346,998
	1889	11,405	3,024	1,986	521	2,705	138,317	33,442	13,761	113,444	69,953	1,441	14,119	7,554	343,107
MONAGHAN:	1880	8,352	67[illegible]	666	483	6,466	38,907	16,931	17,006	6,559	8,244	2,119	11,364	11,298	394,674
	1881	9,233	[illegible]	735	464	3,571	37,529	14,722	18,031	8,116	5,197	3,001	16,964	12,305	440 803
	1882	9,271	634	761	469	8,476	37,526	15,954	18,786	5,389	4,469	4,212	25,760	12,391	434,206
	1883	8,009	571	727	526	3,587	36,296	17,140	19,557	5,301	4,302	3,344	22,187	12,294	394,854
Area, 318,803 Acres.	1884	8,981	59[illegible]	744	419	3,415	37,541	18,332	18,996	4,652	4,120	3,621	22,369	11,338	399,011
	1885	9,129	730	832	481	3,524	41,665	18,607	20,573	6,174	5,724	3,856	23,741	11,910	425,861
	1886	9,277	7[illegible]	869	430	3,623	40,226	17,481	20,377	5,384	5,202	3,200	21,721	11,732	442,872
	1887	9,457	745	889	461	3,695	39,015	16,800	19,576	5,677	3,981	3,952	24,348	12,262	454,102
	1888	9,536	886	1,122	468	3,816	39,146	16,116	19,551	7,093	6,648	3,547	28,899	13,374	458,962
	1889	10,541	803	1,093	453	3,702	40,882	17,439	21,329	8,057	7,832	3,720	28,806	13,357	494,689
QUEEN'S:	1880	9,364	2,062	1,540	372	6,024	43,912	17,815	12,705	54,220	29,773	2,478	18,836	5,038	257,205
	1881	10,348	1,966	1,536	974	5,583	43,965	16,848	13,464	46,744	27,600	3,722	24,299	5,162	256,324
	1882	10,250	2,03[illegible]	1,544	1,169	5,800	44,790	18,049	13,702	42,948	25,743	4,362	32,264	5,491	255,921
	1883	9,964	1,929	1,527	1,074	5,742	44,869	19,308	14,518	42,341	28,189	3,979	29,855	5,433	249,031
Area, 424,854 Acres.	1884	8,526	1,81[illegible]	1,632	1,013	5,906	44,532	18,753	13,832	40,843	24,178	3,140	27,604	4,397	235,498
	1885	9,376	1,310	1,595	964	5,631	48,663	19,432	13,946	38,972	24,366	3,223	25,005	4,502	246,263
	1886	9,440	2,169	1,891	1,055	5,733	48,060	18,050	14,856	38,783	22,135	3,093	27,484	4,722	260,512
	1887	9,666	2,137	1,856	1,041	5,686	47,126	18,251	14,466	36,024	24,032	3,769	31,206	4,393	264,010
	1888	9,762	2,521	1,760	1,076	5,651	44,505	18,767	13,419	35,813	24,304	2,942	27,168	4,674	261,677
	1889	9,992	2,350	1,814	1,064	5,663	44,593	17,434	12,847	39,184	24,668	3,518	26,835	5,842	272,493

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Table 13.—Showing the Quantity of Live Stock in each Year from 1880 to 1889, by Counties and Provinces—*continued*.

Counties.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
Roscommon:	1880	8,148	1,931	1,297	1,364	8,088	55,702	24,230	18,824	105,571	46,094	[illegible]	16,918	10,678	483,655
	1881	6,056	1,642	1,254	1,593	8,514	59,942	24,131	19,666	95,202	42,865	4,057	24,122	10,646	466,075
	1882	5,891	1,706	1,454	1,660	8,523	56,846	23,970	21,393	88,828	44,679	5,100	32,348	11,043	450,723
	1883	5,851	1,841	1,460	1,556	8,371	57,907	27,727	22,352	91,817	49,205	3,898	31,357	10,813	460,105
Area, 585,407 Acres.	1884	5,913	2,047	1,438	1,584	8,797	58,259	27,118	21,144	97,043	50,026	4,193	31,296	10,816	424,163
	1885	5,778	1,955	1,566	1,561	9,263	58,667	26,945	23,011	97,136	53,719	3,969	30,920	10,739	477,774
	1886	5,827	1,819	1,559	1,644	9,460	59,248	26,780	22,651	94,528	51,737	[illegible]	30,751	11,256	472,609
	1887	6,045	2,107	1,681	1,762	9,680	61,371	29,099	22,864	93,903	55,879	3,414	34,736	11,965	482,001
	1888	5,976	2,295	1,983	1,681	10,277	60,200	28,519	23,320	101,161	57,508	4,318	35,183	13,205	490,367
	1889	6,105	2,246	2,000	1,761	10,070	60,694	31,419	24,387	104,094	65,656	3,797	36,697	14,465	501,495
Sligo:	1880	5,775	1,123	950	675	7,214	48,905	17,986	19,196	37,303	23,106	1,532	10,474	4,112	383,354
	1881	5,797	1,296	837	708	7,806	48,097	18,153	21,188	36,743	23,094	2,249	16,685	4,074	345,071
	1882	5,867	1,236	970	844	7,706	50,785	19,268	22,082	34,980	23,278	3,693	23,276	4,150	326,210
	1883	5,663	1,224	1,039	742	8,347	48,250	19,750	22,591	36,134	25,050	3,947	20,549	4,468	325,277
Area, 451,129 Acres.	1884	5,781	1,352	1,189	867	8,471	48,658	19,580	21,250	38,467	25,857	3,480	23,516	4,745	305,509
	1885	5,704	1,415	1,219	855	9,024	50,893	20,286	23,095	40,204	27,401	3,187	21,080	4,904	336,775
	1886	5,941	1,500	1,368	1,016	8,561	50,890	19,539	24,068	39,511	31,519	4,014	20,875	5,021	337,595
	1887	5,630	1,505	1,217	788	8,790	50,474	19,810	23,318	40,308	30,538	4,191	22,109	5,191	349,379
	1888	5,727	1,523	1,493	838	8,986	50,047	18,504	25,181	42,737	33,001	4,083	26,982	5,509	362,152
	1889	5,751	1,611	1,281	735	9,640	48,045	20,088	22,820	44,352	34,154	3,344	24,445	5,528	362,898
Tipperary:	1880	20,651	4,537	2,842	1,931	13,578	133,265	53,544	53,479	140,663	92,628	6,183	54,088	13,555	697,809
	1881	20,322	3,917	2,708	2,040	12,871	133,750	52,934	57,345	125,816	80,034	9,473	64,367	12,952	681,816
	1882	20,210	3,420	2,767	2,016	13,518	132,279	49,841	60,806	118,714	78,189	12,626	96,668	12,695	687,855
	1883	20,118	3,357	3,059	2,043	13,545	145,690	55,758	63,903	120,044	85,328	11,922	84,974	13,094	666,336
Area, 1,048,969 Acres.	1884	19,289	3,754	3,134	2,111	13,123	154,907	55,605	63,424	122,197	81,239	10,345	75,538	12,111	626,585
	1885	19,372	4,267	3,726	2,155	13,660	136,950	55,378	62,162	121,180	82,610	10,400	70,075	13,011	681,239
	1886	19,319	4,489	3,487	2,117	13,588	148,097	55,695	56,312	113,774	76,985	10,250	74,065	12,516	674,184
	1887	20,151	4,818	3,901	2,218	13,796	136,797	57,067	59,041	111,808	82,348	11,199	5,692	12,698	683,736
	1888	19,036	5,260	4,309	2,248	14,040	133,091	56,881	56,611	117,970	86,924	10,369	72,817	13,824	664,622
	1889	19,803	5,130	4,132	2,188	14,150	132,664	53,864	59,610	118,617	85,592	10,574	75,628	13,993	677,890
Tyrone:	1880	22,047	1,404	1,340	70	1,001	84,920	32,576	41,818	26,836	17,484	8,285	17,558	8,554	651,742
	1881	21,552	1,072	1,111	88	1,073	83,958	28,302	42,661	26,949	18,984	8,782	24,685	8,998	716,815
	1882	21,296	847	1,456	105	942	81,520	29,700	45,803	23,013	16,618	5,247	36,932	9,137	774,116
	1883	20,979	876	1,411	100	1,161	82,408	31,144	48,424	25,146	18,073	5,064	31,972	9,203	718,378
Area, 778,943 Acres.	1884	20,744	1,037	1,310	62	880	85,560	31,224	46,812	25,057	16,426	4,758	35,288	8,346	700,770
	1885	20,888	912	1,885	49	921	86,051	33,741	47,680	25,330	19,104	4,088	35,442	8,804	737,889
	1886	20,860	897	1,456	85	1,020	86,476	33,683	47,573	27,180	19,833	4,481	34,485	8,434	775,742
	1887	21,430	1,120	1,633	102	1,144	86,221	32,224	45,910	27,433	22,318	5,885	40,890	9,287	847,372
	1888	21,589	1,299	1,691	98	1,111	87,700	32,941	47,512	31,407	24,866	7,283	47,925	9,637	839,514
	1889	22,032	1,457	1,711	99	1,240	88,640	31,078	48,276	36,484	28,376	5,681	40,441	9,222	846,862
Waterford:	1880	9,634	1,798	1,265	814	4,332	56,213	19,908	22,748	32,405	22,386	4,943	31,865	5,153	271,562
	1881	9,443	1,859	1,220	923	4,220	55,961	18,960	22,910	29,170	20,430	6,115	36,604	4,692	276,793
	1882	9,648	1,796	1,294	942	4,155	55,860	18,101	22,771	27,672	19,105	7,372	45,169	4,951	271,748
	1883	9,242	1,713	1,313	930	4,211	54,476	19,896	24,764	27,193	20,711	7,219	43,752	4,904	241,510
Area, 456,198 Acres.	1884	9,261	1,701	1,316	943	4,215	58,979	21,099	26,138	32,759	21,066	6,634	41,274	5,338	245,815
	1885	9,279	1,931	1,569	995	4,611	58,864	24,886	24,592	36,710	27,438	5,261	37,992	5,180	256,801
	1886	9,122	2,004	1,668	944	4,319	57,941	19,092	20,443	32,436	23,869	5,219	39,291	5,510	258,088
	1887	9,247	2,446	1,880	1,024	4,062	56,736	18,678	23,118	30,435	23,384	6,176	45,601	5,057	270,378
	1888	9,069	2,511	1,808	1,025	4,550	51,712	20,691	21,124	29,959	24,440	4,857	40,198	5,180	265,581
	1889	9,379	2,567	1,849	958	4,151	45,696	19,318	22,875	30,590	25,902	4,930	37,061	5,328	275,046
Westmeath:	1880	8,275	1,954	1,659	678	4,172	58,857	25,321	14,636	92,091	49,685	1,159	9,849	6,726	274,866
	1881	8,024	2,162	1,524	618	4,328	59,094	25,534	14,922	83,159	45,592	1,824	15,398	6,108	275,248
	1882	7,832	1,807	1,558	630	4,445	61,065	24,842	15,574	74,990	43,817	1,387	21,008	6,670	281,196
	1883	7,920	2,012	1,655	576	4,244	61,020	28,648	16,411	76,887	45,080	1,376	17,941	6,674	249,615
Area, 434,017 Acres.	1884	7,941	2,424	1,843	627	4,430	61,383	26,835	16,170	76,343	47,822	1,427	18,607	6,614	248,770
	1885	8,158	2,672	1,988	609	4,456	62,004	27,292	16,438	81,995	48,873	1,329	17,985	6,494	283,655
	1886	8,376	2,551	2,887	659	4,391	61,721	25,606	15,551	74,136	44,265	1,671	15,682	6,811	265,759
	1887	8,144	2,624	2,062	626	4,406	61,082	28,510	15,368	74,426	46,860	1,470	17,687	6,778	281,501
	1888	8,171	2,665	2,071	595	4,413	59,156	25,070	15,140	76,982	48,883	1,372	17,422	7,262	266,970
	1889	8,350	2,377	2,113	680	4,587	59,580	26,693	15,506	79,610	51,424	1,287	16,371	7,775	292,797
Wexford:	1880	20,951	3,660	2,433	1,454	8,079	63,181	29,422	27,909	78,809	46,216	6,694	47,033	6,085	578,982
	1881	20,567	3,869	2,542	1,442	8,116	63,511	27,685	28,287	71,480	48,086	8,496	53,719	6,023	557,517
	1882	20,098	3,310	2,357	1,479	8,162	60,811	27,156	29,616	67,666	42,840	10,182	69,584	5,811	565,342
	1883	20,479	3,411	2,502	1,548	8,098	59,758	29,594	32,056	74,400	49,688	8,032	69,587	6,054	580,700
Area, 575,700 Acres.	1884	20,800	3,208	2,668	1,512	7,908	58,750	30,407	29,549	77,802	50,004	8,730	62,689	8,097	547,981
	1885	20,297	3,749	3,190	1,682	8,804	64,651	31,357	30,182	82,681	51,810	8,250	60,208	6,450	563,551
	1886	20,263	4,218	3,397	1,767	8,031	66,293	32,008	28,114	74,886	47,537	7,982	59,496	6,369	571,107
	1887	20,065	4,233	3,255	1,802	7,854	62,490	29,514	27,254	70,135	50,057	8,453	62,003	8,758	583,660
	1888	19,670	4,765	3,838	1,773	7,920	61,512	30,520	26,456	74,701	54,108	8,553	60,674	7,058	575,181
	1889	19,894	5,246	3,854	1,739	8,178	57,659	27,807	24,923	79,478	57,784	8,806	61,489	7,659	606,819
Wicklow:	1880	9,013	1,911	1,132	331	3,622	46,502	17,740	15,493	137,042	61,645	2,162	13,786	7,265	209,474
	1881	9,118	1,747	1,144	300	3,585	44,347	16,931	15,376	125,973	57,249	2,096	16,308	7,016	214,509
	1882	8,961	1,520	1,043	343	3,653	43,817	17,397	15,778	109,594	53,705	3,347	21,007	6,935	215,426
	1883	8,944	1,491	1,015	382	3,576	44,212	16,513	16,845	114,438	57,165	3,124	20,745	8,477	200,496
Area, 499,894 Acres.	1884	8,635	1,390	1,069	356	3,478	48,462	16,279	16,528	124,748	58,833	3,344	18,899	6,290	192,611
	1885	8,563	1,455	1,274	392	3,645	46,038	18,804	17,370	122,041	60,818	3,036	20,096	6,551	208,931
	1886	8,402	1,697	1,201	351	3,465	46,893	16,592	16,087	118,005	51,329	2,881	19,448	6,278	208,234
	1887	8,581	1,888	1,226	386	3,845	45,410	17,689	15,995	112,186	54,657	3,601	21,179	5,505	211,170
	1888	8,283	1,987	1,386	364	3,459	48,690	17,744	14,971	115,795	59,695	2,928	19,964	5,973	208,395
	1889	8,412	1,960	1,253	348	3,387	42,041	16,385	15,511	117,646	62,800	3,032	19,447	6,428	206,471

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
LEINSTER:	1880	130,907	25,170	17,215	8,170	49,874	597,593	231,837	168,488	824,181	447,062	26,347	186,715	67,493	3,869,817
	1881	130,970	23,588	16,790	9,509	48,504	613,604	227,220	171,597	731,134	394,556	34,714	240,659	65,724	3,409,020
	1882	129,543	21,650	17,504	8,557	49,798	622,282	229,013	178,927	661,933	383,070	43,264	317,728	65,554	3,568,238
	1883	127,974	21,457	17,304	8,673	48,895	625,790	248,754	191,963	697,244	414,527	38,343	300,600	65,576	3,231,036
Area, 4,838,510 Acres.	1884	126,547	22,389	18,785	8,408	49,710	622,635	255,620	180,640	708,283	418,137	36,038	284,555	68,287	3,197,378
	1885	125,901	25,035	20,562	8,755	49,658	644,203	252,646	188,842	734,951	436,744	34,862	271,539	64,792	3,562,268
	1886	126,487	26,565	20,749	8,662	49,425	648,549	247,083	177,868	693,615	408,529	34,584	284,495	65,998	3,379,139
	1887	127,797	27,373	21,091	8,953	49,798	647,331	242,951	176,283	675,461	422,177	38,406	292,208	66,720	3,433,670
	1888	128,429	29,287	22,703	9,016	50,413	616,213	230,193	170,396	703,516	455,720	35,020	274,441	70,760	3,398,534
	1889	130,261	29,240	21,856	8,612	49,816	622,098	234,748	169,374	738,603	471,143	35,374	262,798	72,286	3,584,443
MUNSTER:	1880	105,507	19,441	15,409	8,798	55,892	740,920	234,173	315,278	514,615	321,630	47,156	287,183	88,182	3,396,881
	1881	105,214	19,082	15,233	9,410	54,476	746,037	223,060	327,758	470,807	289,422	56,875	345,853	88,563	3,419,029
	1882	105,658	16,354	14,967	9,444	55,237	737,993	218,136	332,895	448,427	290,375	60,316	404,365	84,621	3,394,728
	1883	102,691	15,290	16,009	9,793	54,862	729,386	238,652	365,048	457,408	324,454	72,951	424,928	84,638	3,277,386
Area, 5,934,602 Acres.	1884	99,993	16,063	16,660	10,128	55,635	739,140	248,129	363,378	478,273	336,275	61,409	303,551	79,378	3,009,663
	1885	101,017	18,493	18,879	10,564	59,111	758,500	244,590	361,260	507,652	358,000	57,279	369,122	84,575	3,340,874
	1886	100,037	19,641	19,171	10,483	58,207	762,893	250,457	328,326	484,617	333,889	58,376	384,479	83,928	3,527,285
	1887	101,713	20,169	19,241	10,893	59,234	746,413	247,629	341,491	461,480	338,544	64,349	431,183	83,007	3,410,125
	1888	99,661	21,307	20,426	11,039	60,981	727,214	247,989	329,164	464,290	360,548	57,090	346,664	92,094	3,386,931
	1889	101,730	22,400	20,536	11,437	62,680	718,810	240,842	355,501	508,303	381,092	62,261	410,420	97,083	3,469,690
ULSTER:	1880	152,474	12,386	11,617	2,239	22,528	576,000	225,941	249,632	241,939	158,214	26,348	147,911	73,012	4,240,971
	1881	150,422	10,343	10,047	2,394	23,672	565,227	204,423	258,486	232,400	146,507	35,402	213,816	74,202	4,185,779
	1882	148,402	8,863	11,362	2,392	23,085	558,508	213,721	281,509	215,713	140,235	46,476	327,343	75,316	4,746,042
	1883	146,446	8,321	10,991	2,430	23,352	553,469	230,543	294,033	219,921	151,170	41,603	264,950	74,546	4,416,860
Area, 3,522,321 Acres.	1884	144,782	9,980	11,718	2,412	23,279	561,480	235,007	282,756	204,157	133,765	43,593	292,081	72,204	4,267,209
	1885	145,828	10,565	12,123	2,378	23,944	594,430	241,735	298,058	230,060	104,752	42,855	293,172	72,484	4,554,507
	1886	146,602	10,530	11,977	2,531	24,827	597,122	242,898	291,637	256,653	172,709	42,827	280,978	73,436	4,681,217
	1887	147,384	10,762	12,705	2,452	24,520	589,075	235,907	284,988	264,116	193,676	49,614	322,333	77,984	4,978,947
	1888	148,446	11,942	14,327	2,499	24,019	589,140	239,027	292,669	281,109	218,583	51,581	360,672	82,816	5,080,789
	1889	151,474	12,607	13,846	2,343	24,735	567,850	232,767	287,413	304,811	235,082	45,035	317,531	83,415	5,099,701
CONNAUGHT:	1880	46,383	18,472	9,740	5,694	58,033	346,240	126,803	107,647	715,010	339,678	15,460	103,197	37,102	2,422,713
	1881	47,673	10,276	9,716	6,079	59,491	366,783	132,035	119,065	664,481	326,790	22,650	145,781	37,580	2,558,928
	1882	46,184	9,899	10,280	6,047	59,662	156,035	131,183	125,964	613,030	323,472	28,971	191,665	37,781	2,470,693
	1883	46,095	9,051	10,793	6,299	62,681	354,879	139,942	129,500	611,330	344,070	28,096	176,985	38,386	2,357,746
Area, 4,238,240 Acres.	1884	45,648	18,112	11,220	6,694	62,315	354,432	141,920	121,504	637,926	341,691	26,732	178,681	39,542	2,273,120
	1885	46,039	10,869	11,803	7,569	64,457	369,049	142,759	133,254	664,997	379,902	25,957	174,606	42,586	2,573,036
	1886	46,008	10,749	11,588	7,419	64,286	362,421	140,657	134,113	641,268	374,763	25,045	172,358	42,814	2,522,178
	1887	45,628	11,271	12,251	7,581	65,950	373,336	148,846	134,340	641,064	390,588	25,252	185,141	44,818	2,587,901
	1888	45,805	11,727	13,037	7,717	67,239	370,242	148,830	135,392	692,220	430,722	27,392	205,957	49,108	2,670,196
	1889	45,834	12,416	13,357	7,440	69,095	365,200	158,458	140,833	701,129	449,014	25,976	201,280	51,179	2,702,483

TOTAL OF IRELAND.

IRELAND.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
TOTAL OF IRELAND:	1880	435,777	97,471	69,981	24,901	189,827	2,291,808	812,804	841,045	2,295,744	1,266,718	115,311	724,985	266,789	13,430,183
	1881	434,279	62,289	51,786	26,392	187,143	2,282,601	786,738	877,256	2,098,910	1,157,275	146,721	946,109	266,076	13,572,428
	1882	425,186	56,166	54,113	26,460	187,783	2,274,613	793,503	919,295	1,634,108	1,127,552	193,027	1,241,101	263,272	13,899,696
	1883	423,116	56,019	55,097	27,195	186,790	2,263,519	862,391	980,544	1,985,982	1,234,229	190,293	1,167,471	263,148	13,282,430
Area, 20,326,793 Acres.	1884	419,970	59,444	58,383	27,642	191,339	2,277,747	880,754	954,278	2,028,334	1,216,888	167,682	1,138,268	264,411	12,747,486
	1885	418,785	64,962	63,367	29,266	197,170	2,365,199	881,728	980,914	2,136,563	1,235,498	160,653	1,108,439	264,487	13,850,532
	1886	419,234	67,485	62,485	29,095	196,245	2,370,985	886,965	931,944	2,076,153	1,289,890	160,833	1,103,816	266,176	13,900,522
	1887	422,522	69,503	65,288	29,820	199,518	2,355,158	865,413	936,038	2,052,231	1,345,005	177,611	1,230,845	271,729	14,460,843
	1888	420,841	74,263	70,493	30,271	203,152	2,303,329	874,845	921,621	2,161,116	1,465,553	171,081	1,226,734	295,678	14,436,400
	1889	427,307	77,062	69,889	28,838	206,286	2,274,039	866,335	953,301	2,252,845	1,536,341	168,646	1,212,024	303,938	14,855,517

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 14.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the Total Area under POTATOES in 1889, and the Extent in Statute Acres under each description of that crop.

COUNTIES.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	General Names of the different kinds of Potatoes Planted.														
		Champions.	Flounders.	Sharry Blues.	White Rocks.	Magnum Bonums.	Scotch Downs.	Kempes.	Cruffles.	Brown Rocks.	American Roses.	American Whites.	Leather Coats.	Red Rocks.	Green Tops.	All others.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM,	42,572	23,476	912	6,361	521	2,119	217	298	1,326	27	843	18	.	48	.	6,391
ARMAGH,	27,574	20,384	2,355	2,869	538	761	358	211	36	.	272	.	.	.	.	266
CARLOW,	9,649	8,507	595	0	92	31	196	182	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	23
CAVAN,	27,943	24,175	2,697	290	320	18	210	175	.	.	27	.	.	.	.	34
CLARE,	23,039	18,074	2,302	501	718	2	374	174	.	.	28	11	278	.	.	579
CORK,	62,004	56,524	3,929	103	494	.	170	219	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	665
DONEGAL,	44,979	30,361	2,915	1,649	2,780	1,116	913	331	118	933	93	333	.	7	.	3,435
DOWN,	47,735	28,884	2,139	5,858	743	7,757	497	391	752	.	236	.	.	.	.	428
DUBLIN,	8,639	5,700	396	81	270	161	194	1,919	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	22
FERMANAGH,	15,726	12,633	1,793	859	278	2	45	40	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	29
GALWAY,	43,251	37,330	3,460	240	878	2	283	802	.	.	18	.	.	.	86	659
KERRY,	28,177	24,804	2,108	229	614	.	149	124	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	359
KILDARE,	8,179	5,784	668	51	133	19	194	302	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	11
KILKENNY,	16,868	15,045	1,346	21	114	2	279	56	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	12
KING'S,	15,437	13,005	1,319	62	209	8	462	259	.	.	35	.	.	.	.	78
LEITRIM,	16,804	14,187	1,585	476	377	1	87	58	.	.	14	.	.	2	.	15
LIMERICK,	20,833	18,059	2,196	104	315	.	58	66	.	.	5	.	24	.	.	6
LONDONDERRY,	31,762	18,789	1,499	3,085	1,798	1,972	541	484	217	478	212	182	.	30	.	2,475
LONGFORD,	10,999	9,363	1,089	90	161	3	159	89	.	.	84	.	.	.	.	11
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	11,545	8,366	1,058	379	280	378	142	244	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	14
MAYO,	46,097	42,924	3,499	240	529	8	236	311	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	551
MEATH,	11,192	9,374	658	68	183	27	391	348	.	.	52	.	.	2	.	89
MONAGHAN,	22,928	19,170	2,288	835	321	.	22	46	.	.	8	.	.	31	.	62
QUEEN'S,	15,561	13,468	1,261	34	172	11	470	106	.	.	15	.	.	10	.	14
ROSCOMMON,	25,067	21,756	2,412	129	286	70	112	187	.	.	22	.	.	.	.	173
SLIGO,	19,362	16,669	1,653	297	293	8	153	134	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	149
TIPPERARY,	31,985	28,324	2,792	130	284	8	183	117	.	.	10	.	14	5	.	121
TYRONE,	41,801	28,727	3,494	3,975	1,869	492	371	226	15	411	101	37	.	25	.	2,058
WATERFORD,	14,040	12,357	991	17	79	1	84	75	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	25
WESTMEATH,	10,755	8,744	1,173	116	185	10	277	207	.	.	26	.	.	1	5	11
WEXFORD,	22,480	19,754	1,325	51	280	18	647	218	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	173
WICKLOW,	10,273	9,124	395	36	58	81	92	476	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	21
PROVINCES.																
LEINSTER,	151,855	127,734	11,261	947	2,137	930	3,503	4,354	.	.	288	.	.	17	5	494
MUNSTER,	180,078	158,442	14,128	1,084	2,504	8	1,018	775	.	.	42	11	326	8	.	1,735
ULSTER,	302,920	206,649	20,092	25,871	9,163	14,234	3,174	2,187	2,461	1,851	1,337	570	.	141	.	15,690
CONNAUGHT	152,581	132,886	12,619	1,384	2,361	81	871	712	.	.	52	.	.	2	86	1,547
Total of Ireland, 1889,	767,234	625,691	58,100	28,786	16,165	15,253	8,566	8,028	2,461	1,851	1,714	581	326	165	91	19,456
Per-centage in 1889,	100·0	79·5	7·4	3·7	2·0	1·9	1·1	1·0	3·4							
Total of Ireland, 1888,	804,566	628,629	56,559	33,890	17,718	16,685	8,840	8,394	3,559	3,017	1,725	546	378	170	86	23,868
Per-centage in 1888,	100·0	78·1	7·0	4·3	2·2	2·1	1·1	1·0	4·2							

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 15.—SHOWING, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the Total extent in STATUTE ACRES under POTATOES in 1889, and the extent under each description of that Crop.

POOR LAW UNIONS	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	EXTENT UNDER														
		Champions.	Flounders.	Skerry Blues.	White Rocks.	Magnum Bonums.	Scotch Downs.	Kempis.	Cruffies.	Brown Rocks.	American Roses.	American Whites.	Leather Coats.	Red Rocks.	Green Tops.	All others.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Abbeyleix,	5,073	4,456	466	6	58	11	39	13	.	.	11	.	.	10	.	3
Antrim,	7,708	4,278	80	1,736	175	212	28	7	523	27	83	13	.	.	.	535
Ardee,	3,104	2,479	268	94	77	46	46	69	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3
Armagh,	12,563	9,751	1,117	1,027	167	75	121	115	16	.	70	.	.	.	.	104
Athlone,	4,984	4,121	581	81	128	.	73	42	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	3
Athy,	4,606	3,656	349	22	56	.	106	105	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	9
Balliboroughs,	4,503	3,932	394	36	27	.	31	39	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	29
Ballina,	6,376	3,769	484	15	16	.	24	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66
Ballinasloe,	3,535	2,921	416	16	52	.	37	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	25
Ballinrobe,	5,232	4,788	362	5	46	1	15	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballycastle,	4,153	2,241	100	464	9	285	31	66	70	.	16	.	.	.	.	872
Ballymahon,	3,004	2,758	228	8	26	.	55	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Ballymena,	21,932	7,166	160	1,356	100	347	35	145	64	.	68	.	.	.	.	2,489
Ballymoney,	9,293	5,103	112	737	79	651	10	47	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,519
Ballyshannon,	8,898	3,900	585	172	126	3	37	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Ballyvaghan,	812	683	100	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
Balrothery,	3,512	2,126	179	17	128	90	78	805	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	3
Baltinglass,	3,491	3,044	103	24	52	.	42	164	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Banbridge,	3,349	3,558	476	1,171	174	394	115	73	163	.	148	.	.	.	.	77
Bandon,	3,704	3,505	123	.	14	.	1	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44
Bantry,	2,130	2,269	84	.	12	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59
Bawnboy,	4,543	3,791	538	145	44	.	9	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belfast,	1,712	856	40	406	15	135	37	21	171	.	1	.	.	.	.	22
Belmullet,	3,397	2,831	228	3	141	.	28	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	157
Borrisokane,	2,244	1,891	242	5	52	.	36	8	.	.	1	.	.	5	.	1
Boyle,	7,732	6,637	696	81	119	.	57	14	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	113
Castlerea,	4,925	3,637	258	85	50	.	8	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	178
Callan,	2,791	2,412	272	6	54	.	47	14	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	7,100	6,146	546	5	65	23	159	130	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	15
Carrickmacross,	4,791	3,992	534	105	39	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	.	3
Carrick-on-Shannon,	5,356	4,616	453	130	80	1	15	13	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	16
Carrick-on-Suir,	2,729	2,455	199	.	22	.	40	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Cashel,	4,223	4,694	424	31	32	.	12	24	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5
Castlebar,	6,059	5,460	517	26	27	1	11	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Castleblayney,	7,990	6,670	726	296	91	2	35	25	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	35
Castlecomer,	2,126	2,001	85	.	5	1	22	9	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1
Castlederg,	3,294	2,625	267	94	144	28	35	44	.	.	.	37	.	.	.	.
Castlereagh,	8,659	7,448	795	58	67	66	47	83	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	115
Castletown,	1,935	1,730	102	3	93	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	10,438	8,765	1,188	95	181	15	91	39	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	4
Celbridge,	1,616	1,218	74	14	44	23	16	229	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Claremorris,	6,715	6,070	447	71	6	.	45	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62
Clifden,	3,573	3,171	229	24	68	2	21	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
Clogheen,	4,440	3,846	394	52	41	.	52	7	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	62
Clogher,	5,016	3,553	549	624	107	1	40	25	.	.	13	.	.	4	.	19
Clonakilty,	4,004	3,626	80	2	30	.	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	258
Clones,	3,810	3,150	391	191	47	.	12	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clonmel,	2,134	1,812	232	10	50	.	25	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coleraine,	6,392	3,320	225	788	352	665	168	119	87	74	.	.	.	.	.	602
Cookstown,	6,930	4,246	537	1,080	303	92	73	28	15	.	42	.	.	.	.	515
Castlehill,	6,973	6,326	451	78	37	.	8	10	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1
Cork,	6,190	5,457	610	11	45	.	15	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Corofin,	1,096	356	173	34	8	.	2	8	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	3
Croom,	2,522	2,173	274	2	46	.	5	7	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.
Delvin,	1,832	1,371	191	49	55	3	71	98	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	5
Dingle,	3,254	2,813	193	3	204	.	33	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	4,740	3,570	413	214	105	52	78	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	253
Downpatrick,	13,150	6,998	638	1,314	251	3,546	94	119	167	.	32	.	.	.	.	69
Drogheda,	3,046	2,386	221	89	123	16	68	112	.	.	3	.	.	4	.	2
Dromore West,	3,636	3,200	266	70	29	.	16	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25
Dublin, North,	2,068	1,365	94	1	33	32	51	469	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Dublin, South,	1,337	987	82	5	26	2	81	233	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Dundalk,	8,260	6,295	757	274	186	526	75	130	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	11
Dunfanaghy,	3,402	2,367	190	97	317	70	185	17	.	40	26	55	.	.	.	88
Dungannon,	8,837	5,943	812	1,385	343	122	115	39	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	52
Dungarvan,	5,872	3,039	260	3	9	.	26	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Dunmanway,	3,588	3,343	233	.	3	.	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunshaughlin,	1,048	930	49	2	6	.	9	42	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	5
Edenderry,	5,418	2,813	268	16	52	.	121	129	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.
Ennis,	2,302	2,374	310	44	49	.	5	4	.	.	.	1	13	.	.	2
Enniscorthy,	8,581	7,663	505	31	86	18	143	45	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	112
Enniskillen,	6,682	6,497	713	363	51	2	25	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
Ennistimon,	3,754	2,806	375	140	119	.	19	8	.	.	.	.	35	.	.	242
Fermoy,	5,023	4,600	358	14	40	.	2	8	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	3
Galway,	8,563	5,146	537	51	347	.	33	155	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	286
Glenamaddy,	4,462	3,852	343	24	36	.	23	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	175
Glenties,	6,681	5,068	600	117	382	8	339	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,044
Glin,	1,701	1,465	168	11	25	.	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Gorey,	8,971	3,546	229	.	36	.	39	122	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Gort,	3,517	3,051	346	31	73	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 15.—SHOWING, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the Total extent in STATUTE ACRES under POTATOES in 1889, and the extent under each description of that Crop—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	Extent under Champions.	Flounders.	Skerry Blues.	White Rocks.	Magnum Bonums.	Scotch Downs.	Kempis.	Cruffles.	Brown Rocks.	American Roses.	American Whites.	Leather Coats.	Red Rocks.	Green Tops.	All others.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Granard,	6,226	5,224	677	53	89	.	122	73	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	5
Inishowen,	7,943	5,115	448	476	398	44	97	62	7	308	18	254	.	.	.	216
Irvinestown,	3,547	2,866	403	106	66	.	16	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Kanturk,	4,450	3,967	403	9	12	.	83	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kells,	3,388	2,924	265	11	20	2	68	38	.	.	23	.	.	2	.	35
Kenmare,	3,145	2,986	38	10	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32
Kilkeel,	5,043	2,647	233	221	1	1,359	4	54	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Kilkenny,	3,774	3,329	320	4	47	.	72	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killadysert,	2,147	1,633	175	33	78	2	42	41	.	.	.	.	65	.	.	76
Killala,	2,159	1,996	171	24	40	.	24	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killarney,	5,497	4,969	459	29	39	.	33	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Kilmacthomas,	1,837	1,512	104	.	7	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Kilmallock,	4,621	3,907	350	16	41	.	3	15	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Kilrush,	5,787	4,117	474	199	415	.	241	103	.	.	.	.	91	.	.	147
Kinsale,	3,173	2,790	235	17	27	.	8	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61
Larne,	3,267	3,007	186	913	172	169	92	31	228	.	3	.	.	48	.	414
Letterkenny,	3,844	2,303	207	150	179	148	23	10	.	114	.	13	.	.	.	117
Limavady,	7,390	4,145	356	636	510	614	178	143	16	115	4	65	.	22	.	404
Limerick,	5,745	4,656	825	52	90	.	9	18	.	.	31	.	7	.	.	59
Lisburn,	6,949	3,265	472	1,872	96	637	40	36	394	.	90	.	.	.	.	.
Lismore,	3,475	3,284	156	.	3	.	3	17	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	6
Lisnaskea,	4,208	3,422	506	208	53	.	9	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5
Listowel,	5,125	4,377	456	99	91	.	35	3	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	47
Londonderry,	7,270	3,834	245	316	730	493	165	129	167	506	14	.	.	.	.	699
Longford,	4,994	4,104	502	65	116	6	92	19	.	.	82	.	.	.	.	3
Loughrea,	4,394	3,957	383	12	11	.	4	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3
Lurgan,	7,335	4,631	650	1,071	209	566	268	112	65	.	161	.	.	.	.	73
Macroom,	5,716	5,356	237	16	52	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Magherafelt,	12,219	7,939	769	1,192	285	445	111	115	81	.	194	117	.	6	.	383
Mallow,	3,945	3,568	261	8	34	.	18	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21
Manorhamilton,	4,853	4,131	507	185	92	.	8	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Middleton,	4,120	3,660	320	13	14	.	71	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Millford,	5,873	4,384	221	209	395	149	59	42	.	185	11	.	.	.	.	215
Millstreet,	2,616	2,446	95	.	70	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Mitchelstown,	3,674	3,396	247	3	17	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mohill,	5,614	4,872	372	123	168	.	46	21	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	8,087	6,716	781	360	147	.	3	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32
Mountbellew,	3,739	3,168	245	48	81	.	118	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	45
Mountmellick,	7,569	6,481	558	20	84	.	358	46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Mullingar,	4,467	3,773	488	43	33	2	72	43	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.
Nass,	3,678	3,100	264	20	44	.	70	170	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3
Navan,	1,635	1,364	103	25	37	14	23	34	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	3
Nenagh,	5,401	4,925	376	10	17	.	19	15	.	.	1	.	14	.	.	22
Newcastle,	3,989	3,378	377	29	56	.	22	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Ross,	7,669	6,781	479	12	124	8	231	20	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3
Newry,	10,942	7,925	731	360	168	767	86	26	10	.	167	.	.	.	.	175
Newtownards,	6,995	3,707	273	1,391	149	1,038	68	23	155	.	21	.	.	.	.	160
Oldcastle,	3,789	3,330	341	6	33	.	60	16	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Omagh,*	10,548	7,690	992	602	576	40	36	3	.	44	19	.	.	21	.	735
Oughterard,	3,192	3,004	182	1	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Parsonstown,	5,564	5,466	603	47	100	.	222	32	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	29
Portumna,	2,054	1,752	218	3	32	.	8	9	.	.	13	.	.	.	2	17
Rathdown,	1,399	990	82	4	62	41	42	193	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rathdrum,	6,979	3,440	170	12	9	41	53	226	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	20
Rathkeale,	2,730	2,340	323	12	40	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Roscommon,	3,731	3,239	414	21	22	.	29	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Roscrea,	4,107	3,578	386	12	46	4	85	37	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	34
Scariff,	2,555	2,139	265	25	43	.	56	7	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.
Shillelagh,	3,868	3,643	104	2	17	12	10	65	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	7
Skibbereen,	4,996	4,603	255	3	25	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	102
Skull,	1,934	1,781	67	1	17	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73
Sligo,	6,156	5,131	607	140	136	3	35	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49
Strabane,	8,169	5,634	533	349	696	466	106	106	.	434	20	11	.	.	.	614
Stranorlar,	4,133	3,142	251	114	203	62	53	22	.	.	18	.	.	7	.	261
Strokestown,	3,990	3,566	500	16	25	4	17	21	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	49
Swineford,	10,977	9,902	771	62	58	.	42	58	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	102
Thomastown,	3,276	2,920	265	13	13	.	53	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thurles,	5,252	4,785	415	3	24	.	1	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Tipperary,	5,838	5,277	466	8	42	1	15	16	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	5
Tobercurry,	5,109	4,565	390	17	46	.	38	37	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	13
Tralee,	6,516	5,567	578	17	205	.	37	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51
Trim,	2,256	1,845	30	4	31	.	196	108	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	38
Tuam,	8,357	7,280	669	34	197	.	29	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	50
Tulla,	2,457	2,142	228	11	6	.	9	8	.	.	.	.	33	.	.	27
Tullamore,	5,865	4,922	570	6	33	6	129	91	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	27
Urlingford,	3,021	2,667	281	.	6	.	54	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	6
Waterford,	3,993	3,554	351	3	13	1	51	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Westport,	7,062	5,159	500	35	215	3	59	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37
Wexford,	5,015	4,272	256	10	81	.	296	42	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	56
Youghal,	2,791	2,529	155	5	26	.	57	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Total,	787,234	625,691	58,100	28,786	18,185	15,258	6,566	8,028	2,461	1,851	1,714	581	326	165	91	19,455

* See note on pp. 28, 29.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE 16.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES, the average rate of Produce per statute acre of the principal descriptions of POTATOES planted in Ireland in 1889.

COUNTIES.	General Names of the different kinds of Potatoes planted in each County.															
	Champions.	Flounders.	Sheep Black.	White Rocks.	Magnum Bonums.	Scotch Downs.	Kemps.	Cruffies.	Brown Rocks.	American Roses.	American Whites.	Leather Coats.	Red Rocks.	Green Tops.	Irish Whites.	Gawkies.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
ANTRIM,	78	71	66	67	69	60	58	70	57	64	.	.	.	.	35	.
ARMAGH,	67	60	57	57	58	44	60	42	.	53	.	.	.	.	.	.
CARLOW,	92	76	.	78	55	80	72	.	.	60	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAVAN,	68	62	51	51	75	55	70	.	.	66	.	.	.	.	.	.
CLARE,	67	61	59	57	.	62	43	.	.	.	.	56	.	.	.	.
CORK,	80	70	72	65	.	63	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DONEGAL,	74	67	61	70	51	56	63	.	75	71	47	.	.	.	.	75
DOWN,	85	69	73	66	78	60	63	76	.	70	.	.	.	.	.	.
DUBLIN,	98	75	67	55	78	62	51	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FERMANAGH,	65	57	56	61	90	52	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GALWAY,	74	71	63	63	30	62	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	.	.
KERRY,	78	62	59	61	.	60	63	.	.	.	.	53	.	.	.	.
KILDARE,	65	63	54	57	57	51	51	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILKENNY,	75	65	62	71	62	64	43	.	.	75	.	.	.	.	.	.
KING'S,	68	61	88	58	.	60	54	.	.	60	.	.	.	.	.	.
LEITRIM,	69	62	53	65	.	51	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LIMERICK,	82	71	64	72	.	72	37	.	.	.	.	73	.	.	.	.
LONDONDERRY,	83	71	69	70	87	73	70	84	74	69	85	.	84	.	94	.
LONGFORD,	59	62	45	59	64	56	58	.	.	68	.	.	.	.	.	.
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	78	70	55	60	70	53	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAYO,	73	68	61	56	.	53	37	.	.	62	.	.	.	.	.	.
MEATH,	64	55	62	60	49	59	58	.	.	63	.	.	.	.	.	.
MONAGHAN,	45	44	48	40	.	30	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
QUEEN'S,	89	71	.	50	.	59	62	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ROSCOMMON,	72	51	55	53	56	64	54	.	.	63	.	.	.	.	.	.
SLIGO,	80	75	69	57	48	63	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TIPPERARY,	76	63	50	51	130	84	61	.	.	50	.	50	56	.	.	.
TYRONE,	68	63	59	63	68	70	53	.	65	43	.	.	47	.	.	.
WATERFORD,	76	70	.	42	.	54	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WESTMEATH,	55	52	57	53	.	51	48	.	.	43	.	.	.	.	.	.
WEXFORD,	78	62	64	51	.	63	65	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WICKLOW,	70	61	.	59	74	42	61	.	.	53	.	.	.	.	.	.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF THE SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF ENUMERATION;

IN REPLY TO A CIRCULAR DATED 29TH OCTOBER, 1889, ON THE PROBABLE CAUSE TO WHICH THE GOOD OR BAD YIELD OF THE VARIOUS CROPS IN EACH OF THEIR DISTRICTS MAY BE ATTRIBUTED.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

CARLOW COUNTY. *Bagenalstown D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district, which are all good, is attributed to the favourable season. The corn was saved without much wet; the roots got rain at intervals, in the early part of the season, which prevented farmers having to sow the seed a second time, consequently giving an abundant return. The potato crop in this district is very good. *Carlow D.*—The green crops in this county have been generally fair and well saved. Wheat, which was early sown, was much better than that which was sown later on. In dry and sandy soil, oats was indifferent, but elsewhere good. Barley, a very fair crop, indeed. Potatoes good. Turnips, &c., bad, owing to dry weather in the early part of the season.

DUBLIN COUNTY. *Balbriggan D.*—The average yield of the various crops this year being very good. I attribute same to the fine season. *Clontarf D.*—Wheat and oats about same yield as last year. Barley, not so good as last year, owing to rain and damp at the time of ripening. Potatoes, not so good as last year, as large portion are blackening in consequence of the wet season. Turnips, mangold, cabbage, same as last year. Hay, better crop than last year, owing to wet season. *College-street D.*—The average rates of produce for this year in my district were nearly similar to those of 1888, there being a slight increase of the potato and vegetable crops, principally owing to the suitability of the season for the growth of the above-mentioned green crops. *Dundrum D.*—The harvest generally has been fairly good. The potato crop, which promised well, seems to have suffered considerable injury from the recent rains. *Kingstown D.*—There is a slight increase in all crops in consequence of the more favourable weather during the season. *Lucan D.*—The crops generally throughout this district were fully up to the average yield both in quantity and quality. Turnips and mangolds were below the average in consequence of a run of dry weather in the early part of the season. *Rathmines D.*—There is a slight increase in the produce of the different crops, in consequence of the favourable season.

KILDARE COUNTY. *Athy D.*—The yield of the various crops is somewhat improved which, in my opinion, may be attributed to the absence of frost in the earlier part of the season, the farmers applying more manure, and a better system of cultivation having been established than in previous years. *Kildare D.*—The crops of all kinds are very good in this district this year. Hay crop, very heavy and well saved. Potatoes not yet dug out, owing to the heavy rains. *Naas D.*—The yield of the various crops may be considered good on the whole, and this, I believe, to be attributable mainly to the favourable weather while the various farming operations were going on. *Robertstown D.*—I consider the grain crop in general good, though a bit short of straw. Harvest weather was fine, so labour cheap. Potatoes in upland an average crop. In bog-land a bad crop, as the early frosts in May, &c., greatly affected the bogs. Root crop decidedly good. Turnips were down early, and thus got the rain. I have never seen a better yield than the present. Hay good, and well saved. In general, crops decidedly above average.

KILKENNY COUNTY. *Callan D.*—The yield of the various crops this year is fair in comparison with years past, which may be attributed to an improved method of cultivation, and the good season which we have had. Turnips suffered much through want of rain. However, the yield compares favourably with that of previous seasons. *Castlecomer D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district, viz., wheat, oats, barley, and hay, may be considered good, and the potatoes were exceptionally good. Turnips and mangolds were rather poor. Carrots are not generally sown here, but the quantity was good, and the same may be said of the cabbage crop. Last spring was very favourable for farming operations, and the summer was very warm and dry. *Johnstown D.*—The various crops raised in this locality are in general very good, being considerably above the average in quantity and quality, which is to be attributed to the serene weather during the harvest season, and the more than usual attention paid by the farmers to the ploughing, seeding, and weeding of their holdings. *Kilkenny D.*—The crops are generally good in this district. There was moisture enough to give a good crop of hay, but not sufficient to injure the corn. Roots also have had sufficient rain to make them better than for some few years past. Potatoes are a very fine crop and cheap enough to be obtainable by the poorest. *Pilltown D.*—The past season has been most favourable for the growth and ripening of the various crops. No crop has failed; all are up to, or nearly up to, the average. The most successful was the hay crop, which was much above the average both in quantity and quality, a warm, moist spring, favourable for the growth of grass, being succeeded by dry, sunny weather at the season for hay-making. The corn crops are above the average, and were saved in splendid harvest weather. Root crops are about the average. Potatoes are a good crop, about the same yield as last year, but there is more disease, owing to heavy rains before and after the corn harvest. *Thomastown D.*—Wheat and barley crops, which are the most important in this district, were above the average this year. Oat crop also yielded well. Potatoes also good, with little sign of disease. Hay crop excellent, and well saved, the weather being very favourable. The only crop which may be put down as a failure was the turnip crop. This was owing to want of rain for a long period after being sown.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

KING'S COUNTY. *Edenderry D.*—The crops this year have all been very good, and the farmers appear to be very fairly satisfied with the results of the harvest. Potatoes only are not a good crop. This they attribute to the wet autumn and late frosts last spring. *Ferbane D.*—In this district at the last harvest potatoes produced less than the average yield, as the spring was wet and late, and there were very severe frosts in May. Turnips: There was no crop of any consequence, even what was sown, on account of the dry June and wet July, did not give a satisfactory yield. Mangolds: This crop was about the average in moorland, but in uplands the crop failed for a similar cause to that of turnips. Oats: This crop was very fair, and about the average. Barley: There was a fair crop, although not so much was sown as last year. Wheat: There was very little of this grain sown in the district. Meadow: The yield of hay was very good, although in many places much of it was lost by not being saved before the wet weather came on, and in the callow meadows along the Shannon the heavy floods did great damage. *Shinrone D.*—The crops in this district have been very fair all round, owing to the seasonable weather we have had. The potato, oat, and barley crops were all good, and the turnips would have been much better were it not for a long spell of dry weather in the middle of the summer. This also caused the straw to be very short, as the grain ripened very quickly in the hot weather. *Tullamore D.*—The turnips that were planted during the drought in May and June are a total failure, whereas those that were sown during the rainy weather have turned out a productive crop; same applies to mangolds. Owing to the continued drought, the oats in some places are not of good yield. All the other crops are up to the average of past years.

LONGFORD COUNTY. *Ballymahon D.*—The harvest has been a better one than usual, the crops having been, on the whole, well saved; but many smaller quantities of hay have been lost or very much injured owing to the dilatoriness and want of energy by the owners in saving it at the proper time. In several parts of the country it is to be seen to this day in field-cocks, blackened by the rain, when it should have been safely ricked two or three months ago. The season has, on the whole, been a fine one, favourable to the farmers. *Granard D.*—It is the general opinion that the fair average yield of the various crops this season may be attributed to the weather, which, on the whole, has been favourable. *Longford D.*—The good yield of crops in this district must be attributed to the good spring and summer weather. Potatoes grown in bog land were injured in July last by the frost, otherwise the yield was good. Turnips and mangolds suffered from the dry summer.

LOUTH COUNTY. *Ardee D.*—On the whole, there has been a fair average yield. *Drogheda D.*—The bad yield in some of the crops is attributed to a sudden change to very dry weather about the end of May, which seriously injured the growth of turnips, &c. Other crops, which had been sown previous to that time, had taken root, and the change benefited them. *Dundalk D.*—With the exception of turnips, all the crops grown in this district are up to the average this year. Hay is a particularly good crop, and well saved.

MEATH COUNTY. *Athboy D.*—The crops of oats, potatoes, and hay, *i.e.*, the principal crops raised throughout this district, were about the average this year, and, therefore, call for no special remark. The yield of turnips, &c., was not so good as usual, owing to continued drought. *Dunshaughlin D.*—This district is almost entirely pasture land, and on that account I am unable to give any particulars as to good or bad yield of various crops. Potatoes are the only crop grown, and they were a fair crop, being grown in dry soil. *Kells D.*—All the crops have been very good, except, perhaps, the turnips, which may be accounted for by the want of rain when the seed was first sown. *Navan D.*—The crops in this district were considered good for the most part, which was mainly due to favourable weather. *Slane D.*—The crops in general have been very good this season. In consequence of such fine weather during the summer months, hay in particular has been very abundant. Straw is not so plentiful, as the months of June and July were very dry. Mangolds and turnips, although looking indifferent in the early part of the season, increased very much later on. *Trim D.*—The crops in this district have been up to the average. On light soils the turnip crop has been almost a failure. Although oats are good, owing to want of rain the straw is not so heavy as usual. There is some disease in potatoes, owing to excessive wet after long drought. Hay is a good crop, and well saved.

QUEEN'S COUNTY. *Abbeyleix D.*—The season has been exceptionally favourable for all crops, with the exception of late-sown root-crops which have in many cases failed owing to the long drought in June and the first half of July. *Ballylinan D.*—The fair average return is due to the seasonable weather which we have had in this district. *Maryborough D.*—The corn crop was excellent; far above the average; of course this is due to the very favourable season. Mangol wurzel, which I am informed can stand dry weather, is also above average; but turnips and potatoes, owing to drought, are below the average. *Mountrath D.*—The hay crop is good, both as regards yield and quality, especially first and second crop. Meadow hay is not so good as regards yield. Barley and oats are both good as regards quality, and well up to average as regards yield. Potatoes are a good crop, fully up to average, very little disease. Turnips fairly good, but not up to yield or quality of last year's crop, attributable to the dry weather in June and part of July and August. The good yield of the other crops named is undoubtedly attributable to the frequent and beneficial rains in April and May, followed by dry and warm weather in June, July, and parts of August and nearly whole of September.

WESTMEATH COUNTY. *Ballynacarrigy D.*—The season has been wet since July, which was very detrimental to the yield of the crops—particularly the potatoes. Hay has been very abundant, but the weather unfavourable for its being saved properly. *Castlepollard D.*—The bad yield of the potato crop in my district generally may be attributed to the latter end of the season being wet. The hay crop and roots (turnips and mangold) have been decidedly good. The oats were fairly good, but somewhat marred by a wet harvest. *Delvin D.*—The crops, generally speaking, are very fair in this district. There was a very good hay crop, owing to the rains in the early part of the season, and it was saved, generally under favourable conditions. The oat crop is good, potatoes fair, and turnips and mangolds good. This is not much of an agricultural district, the people generally going in for grass farming, of which there is an abundance this year. *Kilbeggan D.*—The yield of all crops in this district is good, and the only reason that I can attribute it to is the good dry summer and the absence of rot in the potato, comparatively speaking. *Moate D.*—The crop of wheat is little or *nil*. The oats, fair. Barley, being an earlier crop than the foregoing, and saved in good weather, is a good crop. Potatoes, also a fair crop, but, owing to continuous wet weather, they have become much diseased. Hay, a splendid yield, any of what was saved during the earlier portion of the harvest, when the weather was fine, is very good; but any cut and saved in the latter portion of the harvest was subjected to much wet weather, and was consequently much injured. Turnips, very little

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

here; a very fair crop. *Mullingar D.*—The yield is about average.

WEXFORD COUNTY. *Enniscorthy D.*—This has been, by all accounts, the best farmers' year for a long time; but their ideas as to its value are very conflicting. The hay crop was so heavy that 30s. a ton was considered high. It was chiefly saved without a drop of rain. Barley was so abundant that the market became, and remains, glutted. 13s. 6*d.* per barrel was the top price. The potato crop is curious. I know two lands, not a mile apart. In one case the crop is large and abundant, in the other it is a total failure. The seed was bought from the same man at the same time, and was the same seed. But it seems to be the opinion that the ground, in many places, has been quite destroyed by artificial manure. Turnips promised to be a failure, and were re-sowed in many lands. Rain, however, came, and the crop is now an average one. *Gorey D.*—The crops were fairly good, owing chiefly to the fine weather. *New Ross D.*—This has been an exceptionally good year for all crops usually raised in this county, except turnips, the latter in some parts of this district having failed in consequence of the time when the seed was sown being very dry; however, in moist places the crop has attained its average produce. I believe that this year more land was under crops than for any ten years past; and although little manure was used, the cereal and other crops surpassed the farmer's expectations. There is abundance of hay in the district. Barley was very successful; and although the price is low, yet the good produce fully compensates for all. Potatoes were very successful, and no complaints about them are made in any way. *Taghmon D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district for present year has been good, with the exception of the barley and turnip crop. The reason of the former not being so, was owing to the latter end of the spring being so wet, the time for sowing it; and the latter failing owing to the dryness of the month of June.

WICKLOW COUNTY. *Bray D.*—The cause of so favourable a yield of crops this year is owing to such fine weather in the spring, followed by a good summer to ripen, and a most favourable autumn to gather in and save. *Dunlavin D.*—Generally the good yield of all crops in this district this year is attributable to a mild spring, and favourable harvest weather. *Tinahely D.*—On the whole, the produce seems to be slightly under average. Oats and turnips are not so good as last year. It is difficult to account for the falling off in oats. The harvest weather was fairly good, and good crops were anticipated. There is also a falling off in mangolds; but this is of no importance, as little is grown in this district. The first crop, hay, was well up to average; but hay on old meadow land was inferior, the weather of the early summer being too dry for it. Other crops were about average. *Wicklow D.*—The produce this year, I am informed, is over the average, caused by the fine dry season. The turnip crop has suffered slightly from same cause.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

CLARE COUNTY. *Ballyvaghan D.*—The produce of lands in this district this year appears to be over the average as regards all crops. This is to be attributed to the exceptionally fine summer and harvest. *Ennis D.*—The hay crop is plentiful, but not so abundant as it promised to be, owing to heavy rains at the latter end of summer; despite the rains the cereals (of which in these parts a comparatively small quantity is sown) proved up to the average. The root crop, owing to a suitable season, has turned out to be very satisfactory. The potatoes are plentiful and sound; the weather being propitious. *Ennistimon D.*—The yield in hay, turnips, and mangolds has been considered good, owing to the season favouring the growth and maturing of these kind of crops. Cabbage has also been considered a good yield, and farmers who planted this vegetable for feeding purposes for cattle are high in its praise. The potato crop, which is the most important of all, is much and generally complained of, owing to the admitted failure of the champion, which in this locality has ceased to be the productive crop, which in previous years it proved to be. I, in a great measure, attribute this degeneracy to the general system of tillage persevered with in this locality, that is, continually tilling the one field, and with the same crop, which in most cases is forced on by artificial manures or seaweed. Bad tilling and no subsequent weeding, so that instead of one crop the farmers here usually have about fifty different ones. *Killadysert D.*—The good average yield of various crops is due to the seasonable weather of past summer. *Killaloe D.*—The crops in this district, generally speaking, were quite up to the average this year, except the potato crop, which in some localities suffered from the unusually long spell of dry weather in the early part of the season. All the other crops were abundant and of fairly good quality. *Kilrush D.*—The crops this year were good above the average, the rain came in the right time for the hay, which is the staple produce of West Clare, little cereal crop being grown here; the potatoes are a good crop, both as to quantity and quality. *Sixmilebridge D.*—Hay was a good crop in this neighbourhood, wheat ditto, but oats and potatoes were not nearly so good as usual. May and June were very wet months, and it is probably owing to this that the various crops were not better. *Tulla D.*—The difference in the good or bad yield of the different crops in the several electoral divisions was caused by the difference of the land. In some of the divisions the land is very bad and mountainous, while in others it is very good. As a whole, the crops in general were very fair.

CORK COUNTY, E.R. *Ballincollig D.*—The crops all round were good in this district, owing to the good season, and the fine weather during the autumn for saving and storing them. *Charleville D.*—This was an exceptionally good year. The yield of the various crops is rather above the average, and this is believed to have been caused by a favourable season, the weather being all that could be desired by the farmers. *Cork, North, D.*—The crops in this district have been very good this year, particularly the potatoes and hay crop. Root crops were tolerably good, notwithstanding the hot weather in July last. *Cork, South, D.*—The crops on the whole for this season have given a very good yield, which may be attributed mainly to a season of good weather. *Fermoy D.*—From statistics which I have collected, it would appear that in the greater part of this district the hay and oat crops are better than, and the potato crop is not so good as, in 1888. On the whole the crops were good, owing to the favourable weather, especially the absence of much rain during harvest. *Kanturk D.*—The harvest this year in this district is one above the average, every crop yielding abundantly. Prices are fairly high and remunerative, and I attribute this to a better feeling existing in the country, whereby trade has improved, and this, taken in conjunction with an abundant harvest, has considerably improved the position of the tenant farmers. *Kinsale D.*—With reference to the rates of produce of the several kinds of crops in the electoral divisions of this district, which on the whole (turnips excepted) were good, I beg to state that the cause attributable to such, in my opinion, is that the weather was so favourable during the season the cereal crops were allowed to fill and come to perfection, whereas in some years past the heavy rain in the

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

months of July and August, lodged in the corn and prevented the grain filling; also the fine weather, in cutting and saving the crops, added materially to the rates of produce. The dry season also tended to prevent blight in the potato crop. Turnips sown late in dry seasons, and in light soil, as this is, are liable to fail after coming over ground, and also are liable to be attacked and cut away by the fly, which was the case in many places this season. Mangolds as a rule are sown earlier, and in stronger soil than turnips, and so far as this crop is concerned the average was fair, owing, I believe, to this reason. Hay was also a fair crop, as there was a fair moisture in the beginning of the season, and also fine weather for cutting and saving the crop. The farmers as a rule have paid more attention to the cultivation of their land this season than they have for some years past, owing chiefly to many of them having purchased their holdings under Lord Ashbourne's Act, and now have more interest in their farms than they previously had. *Mallow D.*—The favourable weather is the only reason I can give for the good yield of the various crops. *Middleton D.*—The yield on the whole in this district has been far above the average. Crops all good, and no failures. Very fine hay and corn crops. Barley much grown, and of good quality, and yield of pototoes ditto. The weather most favourable, and the harvesting weather particularly free and dry. *Mitchelstown D.*—In consequence of the favourable seasons during the present year, the crops may be considered to have yielded somewhat over the average. There was no difficulty in saving and harvesting the crops, except in some cases of late meadows. *Queenstown D.*—In this district the various crops, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, mangolds, hay, and in fact all crops, are much better than for some years past, which is attributable to the favourable state of the weather at seed-time, and all through the summer. The fine weather during the harvest months helped considerably to increase the produce of the oat crops. There is an abundant crop of hay, which is chiefly due to the favourable weather in the early part of the season, when the meadows were beginning to grow. The potato crop is also good, the blight did not set in until late in the season, and there is not much disease; this, I believe, is due to the fine weather during the autumn months. *Youghal D.*—The undermentioned crops are all above the average, both in yield and quality, viz., oats, barley, and wheat. The good harvest in these crops is attributed to the very favourable season. Hay was a good crop, and well saved, but rather short, owing to dry weather. Potatoes are an average, and other roots are rather below the average, owing to want of rain for some time after sowing.

CORK COUNTY, W.R. *Bandon D.*—There was an excellent yield in all crops owing to the seasonable weather. Turnips are somewhat below the average, in consequence of very dry weather after they were sown. *Bantry D.*—As far as I can learn the yield of the various crops is above the average. I hear no complaints throughout the district. The weather was propitious in every way, both for sowing and saving the crops. I am informed that this is one of the best seasons for the farmers that has been known. *Castletown Bere D.*—The potato crop in this district is not a high average this year, in consequence of the continued drought during the summer—which was very injurious to very light land, such as is here. The blight too appears to have increased this year. The grain crop suffered also during the summer (it being so very dry), the soil being so very light in this mountainy district. Hay, a good average as the earth was well covered with grass before the dry weather set in. Green crops also suffered from the excessive and continued drought of the summer. *Clonakilty D.*—The various crops in this district are much better this year than in any recent year, and consequently the yield is better. This increase is attributed to the very favourable weather during the summer and autumn. *Dunmanway D.*—On the whole, this year's yield is above the average in this part of the country. The only crop which has not succeeded as well as last year, is the turnip crop, which has in a few instances failed, owing to the long drought of June and beginning of July. *Macroom D.*—The produce of all the crops in this district has been considerably above the average this year. The hay crop was very abundant, and the most of it was saved without getting much wet. The yield of potatoes was also good. They are remarkably sound though not so large as in previous years. Mangel and turnips were a fairly good crop. The good yield of the potato crop may be attributed to the absence of the blight, and in case of the other crops to seasonable weather during the year. *Millstreet D.*—The rates of produce in the several electoral divisions of this district are fair. The district being mountainous, the season was favourable for all crops grown in it, and as the harvest was later than in low-lying districts it was on the whole safely gathered. *Skibbereen D.*—The yield of crops throughout this district has been above the average this year, owing to a favourable season. *Skull D.*—Owing to the mildness of the spring and occasional showers, the first crop of hay in this district was rather good. Wheat and oats also, owing to the same causes and the dry summer, were a better crop than they have been for some years past. Potatoes too would have been a good crop, but for the wet weather which set in, in the latter end of the harvest, causing a number of them to blacken. Turnips and mangolds which were rather backward in the summer, owing to the dryness of season, afterwards turned out a fair crop, owing to the wet which set in, in the end of the harvest.

KERRY COUNTY. *Cahersiveen D.*—The crops in this district are up to the average. The potato crop is much more plentiful than in former years, owing to the favourable season. *Castleisland D.*—There is a good yield this year in all crops (save potatoes) in the several electoral divisions in this district. The fine weather up to July favoured very much the growth of oats and the other crops, but the wet weather from end of July up to the present had a most injurious effect on the potato crop, all the other crops are good. *Dingle D.*—The crops on southern side of watershed are inferior, owing to much heavier rainfall experienced on that side. *Kenmare D.*—The potato and oat crops in this district was not good, caused by very wet weather in May, also the oats were affected this year by what the farmers term a "wire worm." The remaining crops were fairly good. *Killarney D.*—The potato crop in moor lands or low ground this year is an average good crop. The yield in dry lands is not good. The drought during the months of June and July, followed by heavy rain in August, did not improve the chance of a good yield. The tops were not injured by the blight as in previous years. The turnip and mangold crops are very fair average crops. The oat crop is a very fair average, compared with former years. The straw is good, and I hear no complaint as to the yield of oats. There has been a very good return of hay. Other crops are not much sown in this district, and I, therefore, cannot give any opinion. *Killorglin D.*—All the crops in this part of the country appear to have been very fair this season. There is a great quantity of hay in the country, and consequently it is very cheap. The meadow hay cut in July was rather light, but the hay cut later on was heavier, but it suffered a good deal from the wet. The turnip crop looked rather bad at first, owing to the drought, but it has greatly improved in appearance. The oat and potato crops are both good. Very little damage appears to have been done to either by the wet in the latter portion of the season. Very little wheat is grown. On the whole, I do not hear much complaint about anything. *Listowel D.*—The bad yield of crops in this

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

district may be attributed to the wetness of the season. *Tralee D.*—The season was favourable for all crops in this district, save that of the hay crop. Owing to the continuous drought in midsummer the hay crop is not as good as that of last year.

LIMERICK COUNTY. *Abbeyfeale D.*—The general produce of all kinds of crops has been good in this district this year. This is attributable to the favourable spring, the admirable summer, and the fairly good harvest. Most of this district is mountainous and, as a rule, rain prevails. This year the spring was dry, which enabled the farmers to cultivate their lands in good time; the summer was dry, and there was sufficient dry weather in harvest to enable all to secure their crops. *Adare D.*—The year was generally favourable as regards all crops. There is no extraordinary yield in any one of them, nor is there any marked falling off. The land in this district is much better in some parts than in others, which will account for the great difference shown in the yield of potatoes in some places. *Bruff D.*—The greater portion of the land in this district is under grass, as it is chiefly used for fattening cattle and for grazing milch cows. Such small quantities of wheat, oats, and barley as were sown, yielded very fairly, but the wet weather injured these crops to some extent. Potatoes yielded well, but a considerable portion of them, in some localities, became diseased, specially "champions." I think the heavy fall of rain before the potatoes were fully matured, contributed to the spread of disease amongst them. The rain which affected the potatoes injuriously, had a contrary effect on turnips and mangolds, which yielded very well. Hay is a good crop, but a considerable quantity (specially in low land) was not well saved, owing to the fall of rain. There appears to be an abundant supply of hay in the district, and there has not been much of it consumed up to the present, except by horses, as the weather latterly has been mild, and there is grass to be had in the fields for cattle. *Kilfinane D.*—Owing to the summer months being so favourable all crops grew well in this district. Wheat and oats were a very fair crop. The potato crop was good, and all green crops, such as turnips, mangolds, cabbages, &c., were good. The hay crop was very good. *Limerick D.*—As regards the yield of crops this year, mangolds, turnips, and barley have been below the average, this is generally attributed to the wetness of the season. The other crops of corn and hay have been very good, hay exceptionally so, owing to the season favouring these. *Newcastle D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district for the present season, is a fair average. The proportion of land under tillage is gradually becoming smaller, owing to the present high price of cattle. The district, however, has always been mainly a grazing one. Hay and grain crops are good, and as the harvest weather was favourable, have been saved and stored at small expense. Green crops, with the exception of potatoes, are not up to the average of former years. This may be attributed to the long period of dry weather in the months of May and June. The potato crop is good, and not largely affected by disease. *New Pallas D.*—The increased produce in some crops, particularly wheat and oats, is attributable to the favourable condition of the land when planting, the months of March and April being dry, the subsequent rains in May, followed by favourable weather in August and September, for ripening and storing. A slight decrease is noticeable in the hay crop from 1888, but is considered a good average crop. Potatoes, turnips, and mangolds are also an average crop this year, but the two latter are not grown to any great extent in this district. *Rathkeale D.*—Wheat is a very good productive crop this year, which may be attributed to the very mild, favourable winter of 1888, just after it had been sown. Oats and barley are not so good, and the yield of each crop is not so abundant as that of wheat, owing to the month of June setting in so dry, which proved very deleterious to those two cereals. Potatoes are a good, abundant crop, but many complaints are being made of the disease in this crop, which is mainly attributed to too much rain having fallen in the month of August, just as the potato was nearly ripe, and had almost ceased growing. Some farmers allege that one-half of this crop is "black," or diseased, and others say that one-third, at least, is thus injured; but the yield is a fair one, and quite sufficient to meet the wants of the people whose principal support is derived from the potato. Turnips, in general, are good, but some farmers look upon it as a poor crop this year, on account of the dryness of the season at the very time when the seed was got into the ground, and for some short time afterwards, as vegetation was about to set in. The yield in other green crops is considered very fair, which may be assigned to the weather, which turned out favourable to their growth. The hay crop, although of good quality, has not been quite as abundant as in previous year, owing to the severe dry weather in early summer, which proved very injurious to the yield in this crop, particularly in upland. The yield was not as heavy as in previous year, but the quality of the hay was much better, and the crop was secured in good time by the farmers.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, N.R. *Borrisokane D.*—The potatoes are not so good in this district as last year, owing to the blight having set in so early, and the turnips are not up to the average, owing to the dry season. All other crops are very good. *Nenagh D.*—Barley and oats, good crops, owing to the fine weather in June, July and August. Hay very good, owing to the rains of May and early June, and fine warm weather of July and August. The dry weather also served the potatoes, but had a very bad effect on turnips, which, however, somewhat recovered themselves by the late rains. In most cases they had to be re-sown. *Newport D.*—The crops as a rule were very good throughout this district, owing to the mild spring and dry summer. The potato crop, however, suffered from the wet weather in spring, and is not so good as last year. *Roscrea D.*—The chief reason the crops were so good this year in this district was the fact of the exceedingly favourable weather we had. I also hear that more manure and better tilling were indulged in. The mangolds and turnips were the only poor crops, attributable to the weather not suiting them in the early stage of growth. *Templemore D.*—The yield of the various crops I find is considered very fair. Owing, however, to the dry season at the commencement, a good deal of the turnip crop here and there missed, but those that did come on are generally a splendid crop, and almost counterbalanced the loss in those that missed. The good yield generally is owing to the favourable season, besides the land about here is good. *Thurles D.*—The crops generally are better than last year, which I attribute to the favourable season.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, S.R. *Cahir D.*—All the crops this year were very good. Above the average, owing to the weather being so suitable. *Carrick-on-Suir D.*—The slightly increased rate of produce in this neighbourhood appears to have been due to the favourable weather. The potato blight has not hitherto done much harm in this neighbourhood. *Cashel D.*—I believe that all round the crops of every sort have been exceptionally good this year. I believe that a favourable state of the weather at the different periods when it has such an effect on the prospects of the farmers, has been the cause. *Clonmel D.*—The average produce of wheat and oats in this district this season has been rather above that of former years. This may be attributed to the early part of the season being moist, and a good harvest. Meadow crops are also above the average, owing to same cause. The potato crop in this district is not quite so good. I think the early part of the season being wet was the cause of this. Turnips also are not quite up to the average, owing to the dryness of latter end of May and June.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Taking the crops generally in this district, the average produce all round is very satisfactory. *Dundrum D.*—I beg to say the harvest has been abundant. The good season has been productive of very heavy crops. The cereal crops full in the grain and rich in the stalk. Potatoes, turnips, and other roots abundant and free from injury. The varying heat and rain throughout summer and a dry early autumn, precisely suited the growth and in-gathering of crops in this part of the country. *Killenaule D.*—I attribute the good harvest of all crops, corn, hay, &c., in this district this season to the fine weather we have had. *Tipperary D.*—Wheat, oats, and hay were a most excellent crop, owing to the favourable season. Turnips, mangolds, carrots, and cabbage were fair. Potatoes not so good as usual, owing to the drought in early part of season.

WATERFORD COUNTY. *Cappoquin D.*—The harvest this year was a very good average one. All crops were good, with the exception of turnips, which were injured by the dry weather of the early part of the season. The hay crop was very fine. *Dungarvan D.*—On the whole, there has been a good yield for all crops. There is a slight decrease in the potato, turnip, and carrot crops, which is supposed to be owing to the dry summer, in consequence of which the seed did not come up evenly. There is an increase in the produce of wheat, oats, and barley, which is attributed to the favourable harvest. The grain ripened properly, and was sound, and also produced a good yield. There is not much of an increase or decrease in other crops. *Portlaw D.*—The yield of all crops in my district has been good, and I think this is to be attributed to the exceptionally good weather of the spring and summer. *Waterford D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district, as compared with recent years, is good. This is attributable, chiefly, to the good weather that prevailed during the autumn for harvesting operations. Also, the farmers seem to give more attention to agricultural pursuits, and an increased spirit of industry on their part is setting in.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

ANTRIM COUNTY. *Antrim D.*—Owing to the very dry weather in the early summer, the flax crop suffered severely; and it is, generally speaking, a light crop throughout this district. The grain crops, for the same reason, were rather lighter than usual. The other crops appear up to the average. *Ballymena D.*—Generally the crops have been very good in this district. Hay, of which a large quantity is used in this district, was an abundant crop, and capitally saved. The weather being most suitable at the time. Oats also was a very capital yield, but suffered to a certain extent in ripening, owing to the very wet weather in July and August. Potatoes have given a very good return, but they are not as dry a crop as might be wished, owing to a somewhat similar cause. Flax was a very good crop, the weather being specially suitable for it. Turnips also were satisfactory in their yield, and little affected by fly. On the whole, this has been quite above the average harvest. *Ballymoney D.*—Owing to the weather having been unusually favourable, the hay crop was above average produce, and better saved than for some years past. The various other crops in this district were about average yield. The potato crop, however, was somewhat injured by the heavy rains at end of season, and, consequently, is not quite so good as it would otherwise have been. *Belfast, North, D.*—The yield of the grain crops this year was bad in quantity and quality, owing to the wet season coming on when it was ripening. As regards the potato crop, the yield has been good, but the quality was considerably damaged by rain, thereby leaving the crop an average one only. Hay has been an abundant crop, but the fact of the weather coming bad and wet at the time of saving, greatly deteriorated the value of the crop. Respecting turnips, mangolds, and cabbage, the yield has, on the whole, been eminently satisfactory, owing to the moist weather which is (in those particular crops) invariably favourable to their growth. *Belfast, South, D.*—The rates of produce are larger than in other years, the probable cause being the favourable weather. *Carrickfergus D.*—The crops, generally, this year are abundant, but not well saved owing to the inclement weather. Many farmers are "a penny wise and a pound foolish"; by saving a pound or 30s. in labour they risk the saving of their crops, and they do not pay, in many instances, the necessary attention to cleansing their land of weeds or to selecting good seed. *Lisburn D.*—The yield this year is little, if anything, above the average; this I attribute to the exceeding bad weather during springtime and up to the end, I may say, of August, when a more prosperous state of things set in. Potatoes in this district have been exceptionally good. Oats of fair yield, but short in straw.

ARMAGH COUNTY. *Armagh D.*—The small yield this year, is attributed to the early part of the season being so damp, that the crops were not got in early enough; then the weather got so dry that the land became hard, and to a great extent prevented growth of all crops, particularly potatoes, turnips, and mangolds. *Lurgan D.*—Hay was a good heavy crop, but that some of it was much injured by the wet weather in the latter part of the season. The turnip crop was light owing to the dryness of the ground when the seed was being put in; but the crop improved with the subsequent rain. The same may be said of the other root crops. The grain crop was much injured by the continued wet season, and was in many places prevented by it from coming to maturity. *Newry D.*—Taken all round crops were a good average. *Portadown D.*—The good crop of early hay, was, in my opinion, attributable to the rain in early spring. The potato crop was not good, in consequence of the continued drought until late in the season. The turnip crop and mangel wurzel were injured by same cause. The old meadow hay was injured by the rain in August and September, and a large quantity along the banks of the River Bann was flooded, and suffered much damage. Taking the crops generally in this district a very fair average is in it. The farmers are receiving good prices for the produce of their farms.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

CAVAN COUNTY. *Bailieborough D.*—On the whole this season has been a favourable one. The potatoes were very good—no complaints of blight. The yield of oats was good, but the straw was short. The hay crop was abundant, exceedingly good and well saved. Turnips were light. The flax crop was middling. The dry summer was favourable for the potatoes, hay, and oats, but there was not enough moisture for flax and turnips. *Ballyjamesduff D.*—The crops in this district were generally good this season. Hay was good, and well saved, owing to the dry weather in June and July the crop was not so heavy as in 1888; oats is the principal corn crop, and it is very fair; the dry summer caused the straw to be short, but the yield on the whole is very good. Potatoes are good for food owing to the dry warm summer, and the yield is very good, but they are not so large as in 1888; the crop came to maturity early this year, and being good there appears much more of the crop used at this season than there was of last year's crop at this time of the year. Turnips are fair, but hardly so good as last year owing to the dry summer; cabbage is generally a good crop. Flax, there is little sown of this crop in this district, the same applies to wheat, barley, &c. Turf, for fuel, is plentiful as the summer

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

was suited to drying of it. *Cavan D.*—The crops were generally good this season; the seed-time was dry, and the ground in good order for sowing. *Killeshandra D.*—The potato crop was considerably injured, especially on light soils, by the long drought of June and July. Hay also suffered from the same cause, and so did turnips and flax. The other crops appear to be up to the average. *Swanlinbar D.*—The potato crop is not so good as anticipated; except in very good and dry seasons it seldom reaches a good average, on account of the humid nature of the soil. The hay crop is fair, as the season for saving it was remarkably favourable. The yield of grain crops is on the whole a fair one. Root crops are cultivated to a limited extent only, but the yield is considered on the whole an average one. The yield on the whole may be considered fair.

DONEGAL COUNTY. *Ardara D.*—There is no marked difference in the yield in most crops. Potatoes are a good crop, much above the average. This I consider principally due to a favourable season. The other crops grown in this locality are about an average, and do not therefore require any observations. *Ballyshannon D.*—Crops are all up to the average in this locality. Potatoes are a good crop, but would have been better but for the heavy rains in the early part of August. Turnips are above the average. Early meadows were suited by the fine weather in June and July. Straw, which at one time appeared likely to be a short crop, is up to the average. *Buncrana D.*—There is a fairly good yield of crops, which is attributable to fine weather in the early summer. The yield in cereals would have been better, but for the extreme wet in the later summer and harvest. *Dunfanaghy D.*—I consider that the favourable yield this year is due, in a great measure, to the mildness of the season in comparison to others. The growth was considerably stinted at the commencement of the season, owing to continued dry weather, but the damp setting in afterwards helped to facilitate considerable progress in both growth and yield before a continuance of one class of weather had time to work its effect to any extent. *Dunglow D.*—On the whole, the harvest of this year has been good. The potato crop was very productive. This crop is regarded as the most important one by the inhabitants of this district, as to it they owe their chief means of subsistence. The grain and hay crop have also been fully up to the average, probably as good as they could have been when the nature of the soil is taken into consideration. *Letterkenny D.*—The potato crop, though perhaps a little above the average of last year, is far under what was expected in the early part of the season, owing to the wet weather, which has done so much harm. The oats is about the average of last year. Turnips and flax is about the average of last year. Hay, in many places, has been greatly injured by wet weather, and is, I believe, under the average of last year in this district. *Moville D.*—All the crops throughout this district were good. A good yield of potatoes. The corn crop was even above the usual yield. The season was very favourable on the whole, to which fact the good yield must be attributed. *Raphoe D.*—The potato crop in this district, generally speaking, was up to the average yield, except in mountainy places. This is attributed to the moisture early in the season and the warm weather succeeding in June and July. The turnip crop was good, and owing to the same reason. The flax crop was better than last year, and the people about here speak of it as much better than the usual yield. The corn crop, early in the season, promised better than it ultimately yielded. This is due to the lack of sufficient moisture in the summer months, which has made the cereal crops unusually stunted.

DOWN COUNTY. *Bambridge D.*—The potato crop is much below the average of late years, owing, chiefly, to the wet spring and the drought in the months of June and July. The hay crop is above an average, owing to wet weather in May. Oats is below the average, owing to the cause of failure in the potato crop. Flax, turnips, mangel, wheat, &c., were greatly retarded in growth, owing to the very dry weather in June and July. *Downpatrick D.*—The yield of the several crops in this district is good. I attribute this to the favourable weather of the past summer. *Newtownards D.*—There is a fair average yield of the various crops grown in this district, with the exception of flax, oats, and turnips, sown in dry sandy lands. The falling off in the yield from the three last-named crops is attributed to want of rain in the early summer. Flax, oats, and turnips, grown in damp soil are a good average. Wheat is a fair average crop, and hay and potatoes are exceedingly plentiful. *Rathfryland D.*—The weather, which was dry in the late summer and wet in early part of harvest, appears to be the principal or only cause affecting the yield of the various crops. I am not in a position to contrast the yield with that of former years.

FERMANAGH COUNTY. *Derrygonnelly D.*—Neither the yield of the potato or oat crop are as good as that of 1888. The land in this district is naturally of a stiff and heavy nature, owing to the quantity of fresh water in the locality. The spring season was very wet, and both oats and potatoes were late in sowing in consequence. The harvest was also very wet, and the potato crop was attacked with disease before the tubers were matured. Turnips is an average crop, as good as last year. Hay is a good crop; but a good deal of it has been badly saved owing to the continual wet in the harvest time. *Enniskillen D.*—The various crops in this district, with the exception of potatoes and turnips, are a fair average of former years. The potato crop is scarcely up to the average, owing to the blight having set in early in the month of August, coupled with an unusual amount of rain in same month. The turnip crop suffered in consequence of the dry weather in the months of May and June. *Kesh D.*—Owing to the wetness of the early spring in this district, the crops were not put in until rather late, and this fact, combined with the dryness of June and the early part of July, which is unfavourable to light soil, accounts for the rather light yield of grain and root crops. The same causes were highly favourable to the hay crop, which was very good, and for the most part well saved. In the low-lying lands of the district, the turnip crop was good, but it was an utter failure in the high ground, as the drought, followed by heavy rain, prevented its being sown in good time. *Lisnaskea D.*—In this district the crops have been fully up to and above the average. Hay cheap and plentiful. Potatoes on damp ground above the average, on dry ground under the average. On the whole the potato crop well up to average. Turnips and mangold sown late were, in many cases, a failure; but where they grew were a good crop. Oats were poor, thin and light, and both head and straw deficient, owing to dry spring. Flax was fair in quality, but few really good samples have been seen; in general it was short in staple and light. Wheat is but little grown here, and the little I saw appeared good in quality and quantity. On the whole an excellent year, above the last two.

LONDONDERRY COUNTY. *Coleraine D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district has been generally a good average, not calling for special remark. *Limavady D.*—The yield of the various crops generally considered has been above the average in this district. Potatoes and turnips especially are an excellent crop; rain having fallen when both most required it, and so developed them. Hay and straw are of excellent quality, but rather short, owing to the drought in the early part of the season. Oats gave

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

an average crop, but would have been better but for the heavy rains just previous to harvest time. Flax is good, but rather coarse for the same reason. *Londonderry D.*—The crops in general this year are good. This is due in a great measure to the early summer being wet, and the month of June being very warm and dry. The autumn too has been most favourable, especially to green crops, which are still growing. The potatoes are a plentiful crop, but the early kinds suffered considerably from the autumnal rains, and many rotted in the ground. The rural district being small, I cannot consider these returns afford a correct standard by which to judge. *Magherafelt D.*—The crops generally are a fair average this season. Were it not for the long and excessive drought in the early part of the season, the potato, oat and turnip crops, would have been, in all probability, much better.

Monaghan County. *Carrickmacross D.*—The hay crop was a general heavy crop this season in consequence of the early rain. But the turnip crop was bad, owing to the drought at the time of putting in the seed. *Clones D.*—The farmers of this district have extensively availed themselves of Lord Ashbourne's Act in the purchase of their farms. Having become landed proprietors they devote themselves more zealously to agricultural pursuits. This fact, coupled with a favourable season, accounts to a great extent for a more than average yield of various crops. *Monaghan D.*—The yield of the several crops in this district appears to be fairly good. In the electoral divisions of Tullycorbet, Rackwallace, Cremartin, Annayalla, Sbeskin, Scotstown, and Clones the land is of an inferior quality, and the farms, are small and not so well cultivated, which accounts for the crops not being so good.

Province of Ulster.

Tyrone County. *Aughnacloy D.*—The variations in the yield of the several crops are due mainly to climatic influences. The farming in this district is generally good and cleanly, but not of a very high class, the greatest fault being shallow tillage and not being sufficiently careful of manurial products. *Cookstown D.*—All the crops were up to a fair average, except flax and potatoes. The long drought in the beginning of the season, and the excessive rain towards the end, did a great deal of damage to these two crops; they are both much below the average, and of bad quality. *Dungannon D.*—The yield of the various crops appears to have been better than the average this year, and this is obviously attributable to the favourable weather. *Newtownstewart D.*—I beg to state that as the system of agriculture in this district is almost the same each year, the yield of the various crops (whether good or bad) is attributable to the favourable or unfavourable state of the season. *Omagh D.*—I am of opinion that the crops produced in such fine abundance were the result of the good weather. *Strabane D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district may be considered a very fair average, and that there is nothing calling for any special remarks regarding the yield.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

Galway County. *Athenry D.*—The crops were a fair average in this district this year, and there has been no complaint by the farmers as far as I am aware. In some parts of the district, oats, potatoes, wheat, and hay were better than others, but on the whole there is no reason for complaint. Some farmers manure and labour better than others, hence better crops. The season was favourable, to which the good yield may be attributed. *Ballinasloe D.*—On the whole this has been a very good average year. Potatoes are small, owing to the drought in the early part of the season, and are getting black in a good many instances in consequence of the late heavy rain-fall. Oats and hay are very good, owing to the favourable season, and mangolds and turnips are very good also. *Clifden D.*—The yield of crops in this district for the year has not been so good as last year, which I attribute to the wet weather. The rye crop has been good, and corn fair; but the potato crop is not good, nor any root crop. Potatoes on dry sandy land in some parts of the district have done very badly, whilst on boggy land they have done rather better. *Cloonbur D.*—I attribute the comparatively good all-round yield of the several crops in this district to the fine weather experienced during last spring, when the crops were all got into the ground dry. The early months of summer too were favourable for the growth of both tuberous and cereal crops. The land in this district being mainly mountainous, a dry spring and summer favourably affects the growth of the crops planted in the district, which are mainly potatoes and oats. *Dunmore D.*—It seems that the oat crop this year was fairly good, owing to its having been favoured by good weather at the right time. The potato crop, the staple one in this district, is, I am informed, not so good as was expected. The reason is ascribed to too much wet weather at certain periods. *Galway D.*—A great portion of this district is of limestone formation, and the dry weather, early in the season, had an injurious effect on most of the crops. For the same reason the crops in low-lying and boggy lands were good. On the limestone land the potato, turnip, mangold, and oat crops were injured by the dry weather early in the season. The wheat, and rye, and barley crops were good, as the dry weather benefited them. In many places the potato crop was seriously affected by the blight. As a rule, early-sown root crops were good. There was a fair crop of hay. On the whole, the harvest was an average one. *Gort D.*—The light yield in the oat and wheat crops in this part of the country appears to have been due to the unsuitability of the season, as also in that of hay. Root crops, such as turnips and potatoes, are abundant, the season being more suitable for them. *Loughrea D.*—The crops, on the whole, throughout this district, are of a fair average, save the potatoes, which are not quite up to the average of last year's crop. This falling off may, I think, be attributed to the dry summer, and the fact of the district around being of a limestone nature. *Moylough D.*—I am informed that the yield of oats and hay this year are fully up to last year's average. The potato crop is not as good as last year's, and the deficiency was caused by frost in the beginning of July, and the heavy rain in August. The turnip crop is considered better than last year's, and that is attributable to the rain in August. The above are the principal crops raised in this neighbourhood. *Portumna D.*—I beg to report that the crops were up to the average this season, and call for no special comment. *Oughterard D.*—The indifferent yield of crops in this locality is due to too much rain, and a poor stony soil. The increase in the yield of hay and oats this summer was because there was more sunshine and less rain than is usual in these parts. *Roundstone D.*—There was a good yield of various crops in this district this year. The potato crop, however, was not as good as that of previous years. This is owing to the fact that the land was not as well manured this year as in others. Any falling off there may have been in the various crops is due to the heavy rains which fell in the autumn months. *Spiddle D.*—Throughout this district the crops, with the exception of potatoes, have been very good. The yield of potatoes is about 20 per cent. less than last year, probably owing to absence of rain in the early part of the

Province of Connaught.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

season. It will be observed that the average produce per acre in the electoral divisions of Gorumna Island, Lettermore Island, and Crumpaun is much higher than elsewhere, and this I attribute to the greater quantities of seaweed spread on the land by the inhabitants of said divisions. *Tuam D.*—The hay and wheat crops were good this year, which is attributable to the fine weather that prevailed during the summer. Oats and potatoes are average crops, and turnips and mangolds fair. On the whole, the farmers are well satisfied with the season. *Woodford D.*—As the season was not unfavourable, the average yield of the various crops in this district may, on the whole, be regarded as fairly good. In those electoral divisions where the average rates of produce per acre are returned as low the land is of a poor quality.

LEITRIM COUNTY. *Ballinamore D.*—The rates of produce of the various crops are generally good in this district. There is no wheat sown in this district. The yield of the oat crop is fairly good, but this crop does not ripen early here, and the continuous wet weather in latter part of September and beginning of October tended very much to retard its progress towards maturity, some of it had to be cut green, otherwise the yield would have been much better. The potato crop is a good one, owing principally to the dry summer which suits the description of the soil about here; there is, however, a considerable quantity diseased in loose old lowland. The turnip crop is fairly good considering the nature of the soil. Cabbage is a good crop, the land selected for this crop being the best adapted for it. The yield of hay is fairly good, but not so abundant as last year. Any cut early in the season is well saved, but any not cut till end of September suffered very much from the heavy rain and floods. On the whole the farmers are well satisfied with the crops in this district. *Carrick-on-Shannon D.*—This harvest has on the whole been good and above average. The hay crop was very good and unusually early, and fully two-thirds of it was saved in perfect condition, one-third principally old late meadows was more or less damaged. Oats, which is the only corn crop grown in the district, except a little rye, was an excellent crop, much over average as regards oats, and fully average as regards straw; most of it was also well saved. Potatoes are a fully average crop, and but for the season being rather wet towards the end would have been an exceptionally good crop. The wet weather, however, caused a good deal of disease and rottenness in the tubers. Very little green crops are sown in the district. Small patches of turnips, mangolds, and cabbage being planted here and there; anywhere sown they were all fairly good crops. Mangolds and turnips are on the small side owing to too much rain and want of sunshine. The general prospects of the farmers are fair enough. Cattle are very dear, though there is a slight fall in prices lately in every class, except half-year old calves. Butter is if anything dearer than other years, though the price is still too low. There is an abundance of food both for the people and animals, and I think there is no scarcity of fuel. *Drumahaire D.*—Taken all round a fair yield of crops has been given in this district. The potato crop is not as good as was expected, owing to excessive rain. The crop of oats is good, as would have been hay, but for heavy rain during time of saving. The root crops, mangel wurzel and turnips, have been perhaps more satisfactory than other crops. *Manorhamilton D.*—The good or bad yield of the various crops may be attributed to various causes, viz:—the manner in which the good or bad tenant manages his farm. Where the tenant attends to his business and cultivates his farm well, a good crop follows, and *vice versa* with the indolent man. This year the season being comparatively a dry one has contributed to a fair produce in all kinds of crops, the soil in this district being of a moist boggy nature. *Mohill D.*—The crops are fairly good everywhere this year which, may be attributed to the good season.

MAYO COUNTY. *Ballina D.*—On the whole the crops grown in this district are, I think, up to a fair average. Potatoes, one of the principal crops, are, however, scarcely as good as they were last year, this is caused by the very wet season we have had during the time they were coming to maturity, the land being generally cold and wet. Oats are fully up to the average of recent years; so are turnips; and as for barley, rye, &c., they are not extensively grown in this district. On the whole, farmers appear fairly well satisfied with this year's harvest. *Ballinrobe D.*—I think the average yield fair. Potatoes have suffered very much from the rain. *Belmullet D.*—The rates of produce of the crops, that are raised in this district, are more than an average for this part of the country. The good yield of the crops is due to a fairly dry summer. *Castlebar D.*—There is nothing calling for remark in the yield of the crops in general, but potatoes yield somewhat less owing to the wet weather at the time they were maturing. Hay is rather under the average, although the yield of grass was good, the wet weather made it difficult to save, and some of it was lost, and the quality is inferior. *Claremorris D.*—The wetness of the summer injuriously affected low-lying and swampy land, especially in regard to the potato crop, which is not up to the average this year. The other crops appear to be a fair average. *Newport D.*—I believe the crops in the several electoral divisions in this district are fairly good this year, which I attribute to the favourable season—May being rainy and June dry. *Swineford D.*—The crops in my district are on the whole good. The potato crop is not quite up to that of 1887, but I consider it better than last year. A good deal of damage was done to hay, oats, and potatoes in the valley of the Moy during the recent floods. *Westport D.*—The crops of this district for past year were medium.

ROSCOMMON COUNTY. *Athlone D.*—The potato, oats, turnip, and hay crops, are more than up to the average this year. Owing to the dry summer there is an excellent return in the potato crop. The straw of the oats was a little short, but has fair yield. Hay is plentiful, and of good quality. Same applies to turnips. *Boyle D.*—I consider the yield of the various crops for present year in this district to be, on an average, very good. This I attribute to the favourable season. *Castlereagh D.*—The potato crop about a quarter or one-fifth less than last year. The excessive rain in June, July, and August, affected the growth, and caused the difference in the yield. The turnip crop is about the same as last season. The yield of grain is about the same as last year; but the straw is longer and better, owing to the wet season. The extreme rainy weather during the summer months caused the hay crop to be somewhat better than last year. *Roscommon D.*—The harvest here has been good. Owing to a dry, early summer, hay, although light, is plentiful. Oats, for same reason, is good; and the potatoes are above the average. *Strokestown D.*—The principal crops grown in this locality are hay, potatoes, oats, and turnips. Hay is a fair average crop. Potatoes is about one-third under the average, owing to having been attacked with blight and frost very early in the season. Turnip is a fairly good crop. Oats, a fair average crop.

SLIGO COUNTY. *Ballymote D.*—The yield of potatoes is somewhat less than that of last year, owing to the very wet season we have had this year. The grain crop is fair, and the hay crop is very good so far as the yield is concerned; but I am afraid it is not well saved, owing to this wet season. The yield of all crops in this district is fair. *Collooney D.*—The yield of all crops this season has been very large, and the crops sound and healthy. The hay crop especially

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

is extremely large and sound. This satisfactory state of things is due to the favourable climatic conditions which existed during the year. *Easky D.*—Oats: good crop, would have been better were it not that the season was too dry. Wheat: the same remarks apply, and there is not much wheat here. Barley: The same remarks apply as to wheat and oats. Rye: ditto. Hay: a good crop—favourable season. Potatoes: ditto. Turnips, good. Mangolds, good. Cabbage, good. *Sligo D.*—There has been a good yield of all crops in all the divisions of this district, except one or two, which can be attributed to good soil and favourable weather. In the places where the yield was light, it was on account of bad soil. *Tobercurry D.*—The principal crops grown in this district are potatoes, oats, and hay. Potatoes are an average crop, especially in good land, and escaped blight until fairly matured. In mountain districts not so good, owing to rain. Oats turned out a fair crop in lowland. The rains of May were in its favour, and August was a good ripening month. Hay has been a plentiful crop, and fairly saved, especially that cut early, due to favourable weather. Turnips, and other green crops, are very good, owing to a favourable season.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

APPENDIX.—SILOS

The following statements have been received from persons who have made Ensilage in Ireland in 1889.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
CARLOW COUNTY.									
Mr. Duncan M'Laren, Land Steward for Wm. Browne Clayton, Esq., Browne's Hill, Carlow.	-	1	28 feet by 16 feet; 8 feet deep.	—	—	—	—	Above, . .	Stack, ...
Thomas Thompson, Esq., New Garden, Carlow.	2	-	42 feet by 14 feet; 12 feet deep.	6-inch concrete,	Concrete, . .	Galvanized iron,	Not, . . .	Three-fourths under.	I have not made any otherwise, as I had gone to the expense of a pit lined with cement before. I knew a stack was suitable in 1884. I made the saccharine or sweet ensilage always.
Arthur Fitzmaurice, jun., Esq., Johnstown House, Carlow.	-	1	18 feet broad; 8 feet deep.	—	—	—	Not, . .	On level, .	Without a silo. Grass was cut on August 1st, 1889; weather turned very wet; commenced to make stack on the 3rd; cut another field on 5th; this was not put on stack until 1st 8th; on 7th put a trench cut 6 feet wide and 2 feet deep put on top of ensilage.
Sir Thomas P. Butler, Bart., D.L., Ballintemple, Tullow.	-	1	16 feet by 20 feet.	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made without a silo. Made a foundation of ferns then put grass on it in layers about 1 foot deep, rolled with Pearson's roller, and so continued till about 18 feet high; then put on about a foot of earth, and topped all off with ferns in the form of a hay stack.
DUBLIN COUNTY.									
Edward H. Woods, Esq., D.L., Milverton Hall, Skerries.	1	1	28 feet by 7 feet; 8 feet deep.	Stone, plastered,	Concrete, . .	Slates, . . .	No, . .	Partly below,	Made one small round stack, covered with earth about 1 foot.
James Ennis, Esq., Naul Park, Balbriggan.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I put 4½ acres (Irish) of grass into a round stack; diameter, 9 yards, height before putting on clay, 18 feet; then dug a trench all round and put up clay to depth of 18 inches. This brought stack down to 4½ feet. This trench carried away the large quantity of juice which exuded from the stack, and kept the bottom quite dry.
Thomas Carroll, Esq., Albert Farm, Glasnevin.	2	-	No. 1, 30 feet by 6 feet; 6 feet deep. No. 2, 30 feet by 6 feet; 6 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Concrete, . .	Wood, covered with tarred paper.	Not, . .	Partly below,	—

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

AND ENSILAGE.

The names and addresses have been inserted in those cases where permission has been given to include them.

LEINSTER.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
Ten days.	Old pasture grass.	—	Not taken.	About 20 lbs. (once a day).	Two year old bullocks and heifers.	The weather being very dry, I had the ensilage watered. It turned out first-class. The cattle ate it greedily, and are in fine condition. They got a feed of hay daily.
About three weeks.	Rough bottom meadows and grass from the groves and under trees.	Always judged by the hand. I should think about 160° Fahr.	Not using a thermometer, I cannot say.	No statistics were taken. I am unable to say accurately.	I gave it to all indiscriminately, but the horses tired of it. The sheep and cattle eat it voraciously.	Owing to the prevalence of abortion amongst our milch cows, I made no ensilage in 1883 as I lost most of my calves since 1884; and although I could not say positively that the ensilage was the cause, I attributed the abortion of the cattle to the smell of the ensilage. As I gave none of the "in-calf" cows or heifers any to eat, yet the smell was so strong I thought it might possibly have caused it. I consider the silo a good thing for flooded meadows where meadows are low lying, subject to being submerged; and if I had the idea before the late drainage scheme had been carried out by the Board of Works in the Lew district, I would have been saved £50 per annum loss on my small farm of 200 acres, as the alluvial deposit before the drainage was worth that for ensilage, and the ruinously heavy tax now imposed would have been saved.
Two days.	Nothing but old pasture grass.	Cannot say.	Cannot say.	About 2 stones to stall-feeders and cows; half this quantity to calves.	Milch cows, calves, and store cattle. Horses would not eat it like the cattle, but no doubt would if mixed with their usual food.	There is no doubt that in a wet season ensilage would be much better than badly made hay, and even in a dry season I think every farm ought to have a stack. The one here has only lately commenced to be used, and cattle seem to like it better every time they get it, particularly calves, which it seems first-class for.
About four or five days.	Coarse bog grass.	Never tested it.	Never tested it.	Three feeds of about 10 or 11 lbs. each.	30 head of bullocks, heifers, and cows stall-feeding.	I found all cattle fond of ensilage, and think they did well on it. It saves turnips in stall-feeding, as a less quantity does. The manure appears richer and more oily than from hay.
Four days at different times.	Grass.	—	—	—	To two and a half year old bullocks.	The summer of 1883 being so fine and good for haymaking, I did not make much silage; but even in dry summers I find a good deal of grass under trees, &c., which otherwise would be wasted, is made into good fodder.
Commenced on 22nd July, 1883; finished stacking and claying on the 26th.	An old upland meadow, mown regularly for the past 10 or 15 years.	—	Omitted taking any temperatures (a great oversight on my part, I consider).	A little more than 3½ stones per day.	Two year old bullocks; opened silo on 18th January; finished 8th March, 1880.	I am of opinion stack ensilage will completely supersede silos. Silos are too expensive. The cost of cartage of the grass from the meadow is enormous as compared with raking in the grass to the corner of the field where it grew. When you fill a silo, the weights you put on reduce the bulk to less than one-half. You have then either to take off the weights and fill again, or forfeit the upper half of your silo. I had 16 inches of waste on outside of stack, 6 on top, and none at the bottom.
Three days for each silo.	No. 1, Vetches and second crop clover and Italian rye-grass; No. 2, Italian rye-grass and clover.	100 degs. Fahr.	About 96 degs.	56 lbs.	Young cattle.	The silage was in very good condition. The proportion of vetches to clover and rye-grass was about one-half vetches. Previous experiments upon ensiling vetches were not satisfactory. I consider that unless vetches are allowed to become fairly ripened they are not suitable for the system of ensilage. Clover and rye-grass have always been satisfactory upon this farm.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
DUBLIN COUNTY —*continued.*									
R. Eustace, Esq., Hampstead, Glasnevin.	-	1	20 feet by 20 feet; 20 feet deep.	Grass, . . .	Straw, . .	Straw, . .	No, . .	Above, . .	It was made in a stack with Johnson's Wire Rope Press Patent.
Henry Watson, Esq., J.P., Ballyroan House, Rathfarnham.	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ricks covered with clay and a few stones.
Edwd. J. Smith, Esq., Clonard, Dundrum.	1	—	24 feet by 12 feet; 14 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Concrete, . .	Slated, . .	Not, . . .	2 feet below, 12 feet above.	Not in year 1889.
KILDARE COUNTY									
W. H. T., for J. Feanell, Esq., Ballytore.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. In a stack, simply heaped grass weighted with clay carted and forked on until finished.
Rev. J. Twamley, Timolin, Ballytore.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. In stacks. We cart green grass on an oblong heap—about 6 yards by 4—until horses cannot pull up more, then cut off ends and put on all grass we want to with forks, put poles on edges, and load with clay.
Mr. James Drago, Land Steward to the Most Noble the Marquess of Drogheda, K.P., D.L., Moore Abbey, Monasterevan.	3	-	1. 16 feet by 12 feet, 10 feet deep. 2. 16 feet by 6 feet; 10 feet deep. 3. 21 feet by 14 feet, 12 feet deep.	Stone, . . .	Concrete, . .	Slate, . . .	No, . . .	Above surface.	No, . . .
				Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do.	
				Concrete, . .	Do., . .	Corrugated iron,	Yes, . . .	Below surface.	
Major R. St. L. Moore, J.P., Killashee.	1	-	24 feet by 12 feet; 14 feet deep.	Concrete, .	Concrete, . .	Corrugated iron,	Not, . . .	Above, . .	Yes. In a stack weighted.
T. Cooke Trench, Esq., J.P., Millicent, Naas.	4 in a nest.	-	20 feet by 12 feet; 18 feet deep—each.	Concrete, . .	Concrete, . .	Iron, . . .	Yes, . . .	Partly below, i.e., on face of hill, so as to fill from high level and empty from low.	No. Too wasteful.
Frederick Pilkington, Esq., J.P., Newberry Hall, Carbury.	-	1	60 feet by 22 feet; 20 feet deep.	No walls, . .	Surface of grass field.	2 foot of subsoil earth, not surface earth.	Shallow open drain round stack, not under it.	Entirely above surface, in field where grass is cut, or other convenient place, to save carting wet, heavy grass.	Yes. In stack, we rolled on plank with Pearsons or other heavy rolls on each layer of grass as the stack is being made. Wall or outside of stack should be perfectly upright. Of course the size of stack will depend on the quantity of grass to be put in it; the less outside surface the less waste.
F. Evelyn Thornhill, Esq., J.P., Rathangan House, Rathangan.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made it in a stack. 18 feet by 20 feet by 10 feet, and pressed by Pearson's rolls.
KILKENNY COUNTY.									
James Somers, Esq., Mountgrattan, Callan.	-	1	9 yards by 4 yards; 10 feet deep.	None, . . .	Solid earth, .	First covered with planks, then weighted with stones, and topped with coarse hay, &c., to keep off the rain.	Small cut around stack to take off water.	On the surface.	Grass laid again ordinary rick, and after every additional 3 feet of grass put on, pressed with a stone roller until rick is finished.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first ten days.			
—	Grass, . .	—	—	—	Cows and young stock.	— .
Various, according to circumstances.	New grass, green oats, old meadow aftermath, coarse bog grass.	—	No account, .	No account kept.	Stall cattle, in place of turnips; store cattle of all kinds.	In the second cutting of green oats the grain had formed, and the rats found out this, and did some injury to the rick in which it was.
4, viz. 18th June, 18 loads, 19th, 18 loads, 21st, 23 loads, and 2nd July, 12 loads, then weighted.	Old meadow grass, best quality, cut in flower.	Not	tested.	About 20 lbs. to fattening stock and milch cows.	Fat stock, stores, milch cows, and ewes with lambs.	Silage was very good, light greenish colour, and very little waste. Inclined to be sweet. Cattle and sheep eat it greedily.
—	Grass only, .	—	—	All they will eat,	Horned cattle, .	Make ensilage when raining; hay cheaper when weather is fine. Silos unnecessary. Ensilage good food for stock; better quality of grass better ensilage. Build fair size—6 yards by 12 yards—and make as fast as cut.
Indefinite, .	Green grass, .	No thermometer used.		Indefinite amount, according to quantity of foods on hand, size of beast, &c.	Horned beasts of all ages.	Not useful for horses; wasteful for sheep. Make hay cheaper if weather fine. Good for milking cows. No silo required; unnecessary expenditure of capital. Good for outlying store beasts. Wasteful if made in small stacks. Best in wet weather. Proportion of waste on sides varies in stacks.
10 days, . .	Meadow grass	120 degrees, Fahr.	100 to 110 degrees, Fahr.	About 40 lbs., .	Given to milch cows and young cattle.	We can still speak highly of ensilage, finding it most valuable during the winter for milch cows (when given in moderate quantities), and also for store cattle. It enables us to keep more of the latter through the winter than we could otherwise do.
16 days filling silo.	Waste grass from walk edges, under trees, &c.	—	—	About 14 lbs. per diem.	Store cattle, .	Silo finished filling on July 20th, 1889, opened February 1st, 1890. Silage of a good colour, between sweet and sour, and greedily devoured by stock. Messrs. Reynolds' apparatus used in silo for pressure.
About 20, .	Grass of all kinds, just as cut.	Not	taken.	About 50 lbs., .	Chiefly to stores and fattening cattle, but also in less degree to dairy cattle and farm horses	I am at the present moment using ensilage made in 1888. It has not deteriorated in the smallest degree, and being in a silo and carefully covered there is no waste to speak of. After some years' experience of ensilage, I have formed the very highest possible opinion of its value; but I regret to say that I find myself obliged to abandon its use on account of the very pungent smell, which made it a nuisance not only to me but also to my neighbours.
This depends on the size of stacks, and number of hands employed.	Meadow grass	120 degrees, .	100 degrees, .	About 61 lbs. on open grass field, or as much as they will eat. This depends on the quantity and quality of the winter grass they have on the land.	Horned cattle chiefly, but 20 lbs. per day given to farm horses suits them very well	I have some years' experience of ensilage; I very much prefer it to hay. Grass made into it will feed one-third more cattle than when made into hay, and fatted them much better. Grass should be put into stack at once when cut, especially if the weather is dry.
About 10 days,	Old meadow grass.	Not	taken.	About 16 lbs. to full-grown cattle; young in proportion.	All description of cattle, not horses.	—
. .	Fresh cut grass.	—	140 degrees, .	6 lbs., . . .	Two-year-old bullocks.	Found that it suited best by alternately giving the cattle hay and ensilage—say, ensilage in the morning and hay in the evening

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation. "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
KILKENNY COUNTY —*continued.*									
Robert Nicol, Esq., Desart, Kilkenny.	-	1	40 feet by 13 feet; 8 feet deep.	None, . . .	Stones, . . .	Hay, . . .	Not, . .	Above surface.	Built in the stack-yard like a hay rick; first day raised to 8 feet, second day to 12 feet, then allowed to settle down without weighting for 3 days, then raised again to 12 feet and allowed to settle down as before, raised again to 12 feet, some timber put on top, allowed to settle down for 4 days, then weighted with hay like a hay rick.
Michael Davis, Esq., Oldcastle, Nine-mile-house.	-	1	25 feet by 15 feet; 3 feet deep.	—	Field, . . .	—	Not. . .	Above surface.	Without silo. I selected level part of field, had grass brought, laid it one foot thick, had two planks on either end, had three men to walk on first plank, then tried with sharp hay fork, did same with other plank, and so on to other end, then laid on a foot thick of grass, nicely evened all over, same as before, and so on.
Nich. C. Richardson, Esq., Land Agent to Mrs. Prior-Wandesforde, Estate Office, Castlecomer.	-	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made in round stacks, 20 feet in diameter, 10 feet high when finished; trampled with men; no covering and no weights. Stacks surrounded with earth wall, 6 feet high, from 3 feet wide at base to 1 foot at top. Stakes were put round this and wire put all round, to prevent slipping.
E. H. R. Crofton, Esq., J.P., Ballyragget House, Ballyragget.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made a very small ensilage stack about 12 feet square, and, when settled down, about 6 feet high. It was made at intervals of two or three days for about one month.
R. D. Hodgens, Esq., Lough.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks covered with earth.
Rev. W. de Montmorency, M.A., Castle Morris, Knocktopher.	3	-	(1.) 19 feet by 26 feet; 12 feet deep. (2.) 20 feet by 12 feet; 13 feet deep. (3.) 19 feet by 26 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone, . . . Do., . . . Do., . . .	Clay, . . . Do., . . . Do., . . .	Slate, . . . Do., . . . Do., . . .	No, . . . Do., . . Do., . . .	Above, . . Do. Do.	No, ...
Mr. William Gray, for Lady L. Tighe, Woodstock, Inistioge.	1 in two divisions	-	30 feet by 17 feet; 14 feet deep.	Stone and lime plastered with cement.	Concrete, . .	Corrugated iron,	No, . . .	Built on sloping ground, under or level with grounds, upper side half over and half under.	No, ...
* *	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in round stacks 18 feet in diameter, 3 feet high, topped off with old hay for protection, a wall of sod then built to the height of ensilage. Used no weighting, but walked well while being made.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
17 days, . .	Rank grass round hedge rows and from under trees.	Did not take ture at	the temperany time.	As much as they will eat.	To store cattle out in the fields, and to young horses out along with them.	The ensilage this year is much better than what I made exactly in the same way in 1888. In 1888 it was put together very wet; in 1889 it was put together dry, with only the juice of the grass. Less waste on the sides and top this year, only about 4 inches waste on top and about 7 inches on the sides. Both cattle and horses are very fond of it, are doing well, and no waste.
2 days, . .	About 4 acres (Irish) of not very good grass.	I do not know,	as I was unable to try	6 lbs., with other feeding.	Cows in calf and milch cows, 2 year old, yearlings, had not any for horses	To explain fully—when all the grass was brought in and pressed, there were large stones at hand and put on. I over topped with saved hay the rick or stack to keep rain or wet from it. After three months I open and give it to cattle. I may remark the ensilage I have this year and had last year, the cattle eat greedily, and too much if too much is given.
From 8th July to 10th Aug., off and on, as convenient.	Waste grass, weeds, nettles, &c., cut in demesne under trees.	—	Not ascertained.	Not weighed, .	Two-year old cattle; not to horses	Fed to cattle (outliers) on the grass. The stuff put in stacks was very inferior, and would have been utterly useless for hay. Cattle eat the ensilage well and are thriving on it.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I merely put some boards on top of stack when made, and some waste straw to the height of 2 or 3 feet on top to keep off rain; no other weight. I did not take temperature nor measure quantity given to cattle. When stack was cut the ensilage was very good inside, but there was a good deal of waste on sides. Cattle eat this greedily. Ensilage was made of grass from under trees chiefly.
—	Grass, . .	—	—	About 20 lbs., .	1½ year old bullocks.	The ensilage used was made in 1888. The cattle eat it fairly well, but left more waste than in 1889.
About three weeks.	Grass, oats, vetches.	Not tested. .	—	About 28 lbs., .	Store and dairy cattle.	—
15 to 21 days, .	Chiefly rough grasses.	—	Never registered.	40 to 50 lbs for dairy cows	Dairy cows and sheep.	Silo built in 1884. Last season being favourable for hay-making we made no ensilage, as we prefer hay for feeding if it can be saved without rain.
Less than a week.	Green oats in one and grass in the other.	—	Not tested, .	About 28 lbs., .	2 year old cattle, lying bullocks.	The cattle got a fair supply of hay with the ensilage, and they improved satisfactorily.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos. Walls.	Floor.	Roof.	Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
KING'S COUNTY.									
Belton J. Waller, Esq., J.P., Moyetown, Belmont, King's Co.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosse, Birr Castle, Parsonstown.	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jonathan C. Darby, Esq., J.P., Leap Castle, Roscrea.	3	-	30 feet by 12 feet; 11 feet deep.	Rubble masonry, faced with Portland cement.	Clay, . . .	Wood and corrugated iron.	Not, . .	Below, . .	No, ...
			30 feet by 12 feet; 14 feet deep	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do.,	Do., ...
			30 feet by 12 feet; 16 feet deep.	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., ...
W. P. H. Lloyd-Vaughan, Esq., D.L., Golden Grove, Roscrea.	1	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	No change since last return.
Edward Jackson, sen., Esq., Fertwilliam, Roscrea.	1	1	12 feet by 12 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone and mortar.	—	Boards and felt,	Perfectly dry.	Below surface,	A small stack, which was unsuccessful, owing to the small size of stack.
John Jackson, Esq., Roscrea.	-	1	24 feet by 16 feet; 6 feet deep.	—	—	—	—	—	When shrunk, covered with stocca and clay, over ricked to open.
W. T. Trench, Esq., J.P., Redwood, Lorrha.	1	-	A slated house; walls cemented. 33 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep	Masonry, . .	Gravel, . .	Slated, . .	No, . . .	All above, .	None this year, . .
Henry O. White, Esq., J.P., Charleville, Roscrea.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made in stack in field.
Anthony J. Robinson, Esq., Coolderry, Roscrea.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Simply drawn to a circular stack in field where clover grew, and when finished covered with stones and about 2 feet deep of clay.
Reginald Digby, Esq., for Right Hon. Lord Digby, Geashill.	2	-	23 feet by 16 feet; 14 feet deep (about)—each.	Concrete, . .	No. 1. Concrete, No. 2. Natural gravel.	Corrugated iron,	Not, . .	Partly below,	Not this season, .
W. Adams, Esq., Tullamore.	4	2	20 feet by 12 feet; 14 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Concrete, . .	Galvanized iron.	Not, . .	10 feet below, 4 feet above surface.	Stacks 15 feet in diameter, and pressed by Blunt's Patent have done very well, except that I had about 2 inches water all round outside. I think 13 feet in diameter of stack the safest plan, as 15 feet is too great a span for a plank to press evenly. I will make them this year only 13 feet wide.
			18 feet by 12 feet; 10 feet deep.	Do., . . .	Do., . . .	Do., . . .	Do., . .	10 feet above surface.	
			45 feet by 14 feet; 11 feet deep.	Do., . . .	Do., . . .	Do., . . .	Do., . .	4 feet under, 7 above.	
Thos. A. Cobbe, Esq., Annagharvey House, Tullamore.	-	1	30 feet by 17 feet; 10 feet deep, when made into ensilage.	—	—	—	—	—	Made in open stack. Grass, &c., trampled on stack every second or third day until all was in. Stack was then about 12 feet; pressed with mechanical press and a few tons of stones.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	I cannot give any of the required particulars, but the cattle eat greedily the ensilage in the two stacks, one of which was made in 1884, but not used till last winter. Both stacks owe their success to a dead weight of about 18 inches of earth (which also excluded the rain) placed upon them.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I beg to say that no change has been made in my silos since date of my previous report. Only two of the three, however, were filled last season, it being considered cheaper and better to make hay in dry weather.
Four to five days.	Old meadow grass.	About 250 degrees, Fahr.	—	About 20 lbs., .	Store cattle, in-calf heifers; horses, about 20 lbs.	Ensilage remarkably good and sound; little or no waste; kept some from last season, 1888-9, and is perfectly good. Cattle have kept their condition well, especially three-year-old heifers. Took particular notice that weight not less than 28 lbs. to square foot is necessary for at least fourteen days after final filling, and then can be reduced to about 10 lbs., or less.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I left one silo, about 15 feet by 15 feet by 9 feet, filled July, 1888, unopened until July, 1889, when I took off the bad silage and top (about 9 inches deep); I then filled it to the top again; in two days put on the weights (stones), and opened it last December, when I found it of excellent quality.
One day at stack.	Second crop clover and grass.	—	Kept no account.	As much as they would eat clean.	Found it valuable for fattening sheep and store cattle, but horses refused it.	I have been making ensilage for three years, and find it valuable for spring feeding, as cattle going on grass do better than if fed on drier food previous to going out.
About ten days.	Old meadow grass.	—	Not known, .	Not known, .	Store cattle and ewes.	It was all good and sound except some on outside; not considered as good as what I made other years in a silo. This was first trial in open, and will be continued.
—	Ordinary meadow grass.	—	—	1 to 2 stones in the fields, and to a few cattle in houses.	Store cattle and milch cows.	Season was very fine, and haymaking went on almost without interruption from bad weather. I had put off making stacks from time to time, expecting that bad hay weather would answer for them. I am sorry not to have more silage this year on this farm.
6 weeks, . .	Old meadow grass.	—	—	As much as they care to eat.	All black cattle and young horses.	I am now feeding cattle with ensilage kept over in stack since 1888. I find it as good, if not better, than ensilage made in 1889, with no appreciable loss or waste.
7 days, . .	Clover and second crop meadow.	Not ascertained, but so hot that you could not keep your hand in.	—	About 28 lbs., .	40 two year old heifers.	Last year I made a large ensilage rick, and in making it the horses drew up the grass. It was covered with about 20 inches of clay, and then roofed with hay. The quality was A 1 sweet ensilage, and brought first prize at a competition in the North Tipperary and King's County Farming Society's district. Temperature in March, 30 degs. Fahrenheit.
Could not say, as the silos were filled at odd times, when the weather was too broken for haymaking.	Old meadow grass.	Not taken.		The ensilage is given to outlying store cattle on the grass, alternately with hay.	—	The ensilage this year is exceedingly good, with very little waste, having been put in in a moderately wet state. In one silo there is about 4 feet of ensilage held over from the previous year, and there has been no deterioration in it.
4 days first filling, and 3 days second.	Oats and vetches in one, old meadow grass in the rest.	—	—	Stall-feeding, mus feed, 21 lbs.; the other two feeds of chaffed hay and turnips.	Three years old bullocks; none to horses.	All my ensilage was very good this year. I intend making same quantity this season. I have 5 acres of rye, oats, and vetches, mixed, sowed, as I found that mixture makes the best ensilage. I weighted all my silos, when filled, with stones, 100 lbs to square foot, after using Pearson's roller.
—	Vetches and oats, clover and old meadow grass.	—	—	As much as they eat in one feed.	Store cattle. When it does not heat too much we consider it useful for horses.	Vetches and oats mixed made good ensilage; also clover. Old meadow grass went in on dry, warm day, and heated too much. From two years' experience I find that old meadow grass must be put in while it is raining to make good ensilage in open stack. If weather permits, it is much more economical to make hay of any grass. Waste on sides of stack, 1 foot. A concrete silo is very desirable, and requires less labour in filling and pressing.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
LONGFORD COUNTY.									
• •	-	1	40 feet by 14 feet; 12 feet deep.	—	—	—	Not, . .	Above surface,	By Pearson's roller, .
J. M. Wilson, Esq., J.P., Curryvrane, Edgeworthstown.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in a stack, by the same system as last year, viz., by Pearson's roller, and also a good amount of tramping workdone by men walking on the stack.
Colonel Robert Caulfeild, Colamber Manor, Edgeworthstown.	1	-	27 feet by 14 feet; 14 feet deep.	Brick, . . .	Paved and flagged.	Slates, . .	Not, . . .	Partly below surface.	Yes; made in a barn of the dimensions mentioned.
Mrs. M. Magan, Killashee.	-	1	40 feet by 13 feet; 8 or 10 feet deep.	—	—	—	Drained, . .	Above, . .	Yes. The grass on being cut was carted to stack, and there built up as a rick, being thoroughly tramped, well scattered and teased, and the sides and ends cut. This process went on for 3 days gradually, more or less being put on each day. When the stack was made it was weighted 8 stones to square foot, and covered with litter.
Rev. Thomas Reilly, Clk., Killashee.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Built in the field in a stack. At first one acre of first crop, which was cut for a few days, was built and allowed to settle; then under two acres of old meadow was added by degrees; finally all was heavily weighted with stones.
John Wilson, Esq., Ballyclare, Killashee.	-	1	18 feet by 18 feet; 6 feet deep; circular; grass; open field.	Outside layer of grass about 1 foot 3 inches.	Built on earth or surface of field.	Grass straws, over which was put about 14 inches of bog stuff and, say, 8 tons of stones.	Not drained; a dry part of field selected.	Above surface.	Yes; by making a stack.
LOUTH COUNTY.									
Major-General O'B. B. Woolsey, D.L. and J.P., Milestown, Castlebellingham.	-	2	(1.) 48 feet by 18 feet; 4 feet deep. (2.) 45 feet by 18 feet; 6½ feet deep.	—	—	—	—	—	Without a silo. By Pearson's roller system, in two stacks, on dry surface of field a hay-stack having been built over one stack.
Mr. Thomas Larney, Steward for William O'Reilly, Esq., Knock Abbey, Dundalk.	1	-	43 feet by 18 feet; 6 feet deep when settled.	Wall on one against bank.	Clay, . . .	Hayrick built on top of silo.	Not drained, .	On surface, with incline 1 foot from wall side to the other side.	One yard stands seven feet over the other yard. Built against wall; stood six feet high when settled down; made first week in August from grass ingleaed where grass got too strong for cattle and sheep. Grass as good as meadow kept up for season.
John N. Doran, Esq., Glyde Farm, Ardee.	1	-	50 feet by 16 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone, . .	Tiles, . . .	Slates, . .	Not, . . .	On surface, .	Was made in a barn by trampling the grass well between the walls as it was carted in. It was made in layers and put weighted every night until finished, and then put a heavy weight of stones.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put to Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle, per diem.	To what description of Cattle, if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
Cannot say, .	Lowland meadow.	About 90 degrees.	Cannot say. .	About 12 or 14 lbs.	Store cattle, .	On account of the early part of the season being so fine I made only a small stack of ensilage. It turned out well, and the cattle are eating it.
Stack commenced 26th June, and added to on 21st October.	Vetches and oats green, old meadow, and grass amongst plantations.	120 degrees, .	175 degrees, .	To stall-feds, 2 stones, with other feeding; no exact quantity to cattle out on grass.	Both stall-feds and cows in house; also cattle out on grass.	The sample sent to the "Farmers' Gazette" was highly commended. For myself, I find the stack was hardly so good as the one I built last year, this being accounted for partly by neglect on my part, not having watched the making of it closely enough.
10 days, . .	Old meadow grass.	Not known, .	120 degrees, .	10 lbs., . .	Bullocks and heifers; 14-year olds; no horses.	Our cattle did not care to eat it at first, but having the outside taken off they eat it greedily. N.B.—The foregoing experiment on a small scale was carried out under my instructions by a constant dead weight pressure with heavy stones over boards, producing a state of very high density; colour of ensilage, olive-green, with a nice aroma. The thermometer—a common one—only registered 135 degrees.
20 days, . .	Fresh grass only.	120 deg., Fahr. (As well as I can remember)	95 deg., Fahr.	Each alternate feed of ensilage, 28 lbs. each feed.	To milch cows and all other stock excepting horses.	I like ensilage very well, and am determined to make some every year. It is admirable for all descriptions of outlying stock, cows, &c. It keeps them in condition, and gives a splendid coat. It improves the flow of milk in cows, and puts them in a good way for summer grass.
About 3 weeks,	About one acre first crop; remainder old meadow.	I had no means of measuring the heat, but it was very great for about a fortnight; a person could not endure to put his hand in it.		I cannot say exactly, as it was not weighed; but my servant-man says it fed very much more than if it had been made into hay.	Cows and young stock; my horse would not eat it.	I have only about ten or eleven acres, and the experiment was necessarily a small one. The stuff put in was all prime, and the ensilage was remarkably good. It is splendid feeding for milk cattle, but I doubt if it is so good for stores. I fancied they were more tender than if fed on good hay. So far as I was able to judge, the amount of grass which in hay would have fed two cows would feed three when made into ensilage. If carefully built the loss in ensilage is trifling.
About 10, .	Inferior grass of bottom land.	Made no [illegible] of any kind.		Did not weigh it at any time. I gave hay alternately.	Cows; horned cattle only.	I think ensilage should, if at all possible, be made in a properly constructed silo. There is great waste in making ensilage stacks on account of the outer walls being worthless as feeding stuff. In favourable weather I would prefer making hay instead of ensilage.
About 3 days, at 3 hours each day.	No. 1. Green cut rye and vetches. No. 2. Meadow hay.	Not taken.		14 lbs. to each beast.	Stall-feds, milch cows, also two year old stores, yearlings, and calves wintered out.	All the ensilage eaten freely by the cattle. Results satisfactory.
Six days, .	Good grass from grazing land.	160 degrees, .	130 degrees, .	14 lbs. three times daily to full grown cattle.	Cattle of all sorts — stall-feds, bulls, milch cows, and calves; not to sheep or horses.	Stall-feds and young shorthorned bulls would leave cake, meal, and turnips to eat ensilage any time they could get it. We had thirty tons of really bad hay, and after ten days built it on ensilage, like a rick of hay. After three weeks, thatched rick with straw. The bad hay was eaten by cattle in preference to best green hay or even first crop clover hay. Never had really good hay eaten with less waste.
About 4 days,	Old meadow grass grown along a river.	Did not take temperature.	Don't know, .	Grown-up cattle 28 lbs., but got some hay also.	Horses did not like it, or sheep, but cattle eat it greedily.	It is an excellent article, especially in a wet season when hay cannot be properly saved. I used it with all my store cattle, and also gave one feed per day to my fat cattle, and they all seemed to thrive. I purpose trying it again, and hope to make a better article. I won't make it in a house again, as it is difficult to get the weight on it.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
LOUTH COUNTY— *continued.*									
Denis Hughes, Esq., Dundalk.	-	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Built as ricks (as silo built) 18 yards by 6 each.
MEATH COUNTY.									
Bernard W. Parr, Esq., Ballyboy, Athboy.	-	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made in a round heap in field, 20 feet across, 6 feet deep, and covered with 18 inches of clay.
M. T. Rotheram, Esq., Belview, Crossakiel.	-	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Without a silo. Gathered as soon as possible after being cut, tramped during the process, and covered at once with clay — one stack being 32 feet and the other 24 feet in diameter, both 6 feet high.
Wm. J. Hopkins, Esq., Mitchelstown, Athboy.	-	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	I have three stacks, circular, about 20 to 23 feet diameter, 5 to 6½ feet at eaves, to 8 feet at outside, covered with about 1 foot of clay, from 7 to 8 acres of grass in each.
" "	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Carried in the grass while the dew was on it, and made it into a stack 20 feet broad, which was built on the field, and covered over with 18 inches of clay.
John Waldron, Esq., Ballyfallon, Athboy.	8	-	20 feet diameter, 6 feet high.	Inch boards, .	Surface of field.	None, . .	Not, . .	Above surface.	No.
			20 feet diameter, 8 feet high.	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do.	
			22 feet diameter, 11 feet high.	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do.	
			22 feet diameter, 9 feet high.	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do.	
			22 feet diameter, 8 feet high.	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do.	
			22 feet diameter, 7 feet high.	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do.	
			22 feet diameter, 5 feet high.	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do.	
			22 feet diameter, 5 feet 8 inches high.	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do.	
Mr. Thomas Borton, Land Steward for Right Hon. Lord Dunsany, Dunsany Castle.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In round stack, [illegible] feet in diameter, [illegible] feet high; commenced cutting and stacking on 8th August; rested 10th and 11th; cut again on 12th, 13th, and 14th, and finished 15th August; weighted with 2 feet 8 inches of loam.
Right Hon. Earl of Fingall, D.L., Killeen, Dunsany.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I have simply heaped up about 10 acres of old meadow in a corner of the field and covered it over with earth. No account even taken of temperature or anything else. I merely made it because the weather was unsuitable for hay-making.
J. L. Naper, Esq., D.L., Loughcrew, Oldcastle.	1	1	40 feet by 30 feet; 15 feet deep.	Bottom half stone, top half brick, plastered with cement.	Natural, . .	Wood couples, covered with zinc, set on wood pillars 4½ feet above top of wall.	Not, . .	12 feet below, 3 feet above.	Yes. In stack, 16 feet long, 15 feet broad, pressed by the "Johnson Ratchet" press.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
Six days, .	Grass, . .	Not tested		About 7 lbs.; not weighed.	Various cattle, including horses.	In wet weather, when there would be great difficulty in making hay, I would most decidedly adopt the alternative of making ensilage, as I consider its properties of feeding and fattening very superior.
Not known, .	Grass, . .	Not known.		14 to 28 lbs, .	Given to aged cattle. Young horses eat it also.	I believe there is more food off two acres of silage than three acres of hay, and cattle do better on it except in cold, wet weather. Silage is not so good made in dry weather, and there is considerably more waste.
—	Grass, . .	—	—	—	Oxen and heifers, no horses.	I made only two circular stacks in 1882. I did not use the silo, considering it more troublesome, costly, and not better than the stack. I had four stacks over from 1882—one, intended to be sweet, there was considerable loss on, I think by the temperature getting too high when in process of making. One I am using now (of 1883 too) has a lot of loss on it all round. The cattle like and thrive on it. I think the grass should be cut when full of sap, before it flowered. The best ensilage I have made was after selling the cattle off the field in the middle of June, and taking it up then for ensilage.
From 4 days to 3 weeks.	Old meadow grass and flaggers.	Never took temperature.		Have used with hay, as much as they eat clean off grass.	Have used it these two years with all kinds of cattle, and brood mares and young horses eat it in preference to the best hay.	I have only made ensilage for two years, and find it feed, as well as I can judge, at least double the amount of cattle that the same amount of land made in hay would feed, besides, the cattle were in better condition and did better on the grass last summer. I do not believe anyone can go far wrong in making ensilage, no matter how put up.
8 days, . .	Old meadow grass.	Don't know.	No record kept.	About 2 stone, .	Store cattle. Not to horses.	I found the stock fed on ensilage during the winter did well on it. They were healthy, and fattened faster than those fed on hay.
—	Meadow grass and thistles off pastures.	No record.		All they will eat.	Horn cattle, all ages.	The silos were not roofed; were weighted with about 18 inches in depth of clay cut from trench round each silo. With one exception, the ensilage was of good quality in all the silos.
10 days, .	Very coarse herbage of bottom land.	120 degrees, .	—	28 lbs., .	2 year old bullocks in stalls and on pastures.	This stack of ensilage was made from over-ripe coarse herbage, grown on what is termed the poisoned land of Dunsany which has never been profitably grazed, to my knowledge, for the last 25 years. We have used the ensilage with bullocks in the stalls, and are now feeding with it on the pastures. All eat it greedily, and are doing well upon it.
—	—	—	—	I give as much as they can eat but have no idea of the number of lbs. (say 2 loads to about 30 small beasts each day).	Cattle and brood mares.	I am using last year's silo (1883); shall use that made in 1884 next year.
—	Grass, . .	—	—	—	Stores and feeding cattle.	The silage in the silo was very good, with but little waste; that in the stack good also, but with a good deal of waste. Both stores and fat cattle throve on it.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor	Roof.			
MEATH COUNTY— *continued.*									
Matthew Weld O'Connor, Esq., D.L., Baltrasna, Oldcastle.	1	2	16 feet by 6 feet; 16 feet deep.	Stone,	Cement,	Under a slated roof, covered with boards and clay.	No,	Floor of silo on the surface.	Two round stacks, 9 yards in diameter, tramped by men, and covered with clay with a coating of stones. In one there was hardly any waste, in the other there was a good deal.
Mrs. Mary O'Neill, Millbrook, Oldcastle.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I carted the newly mown grass and made a round stack, about 16 feet in diameter, in the open field, got the workmen to tramp it well, particularly at the edges, raised the stack about 6 feet the first time, let it alone for 5 or 6 days, and then put on more grass. When I had the stack completed, I covered it well with sods and clay.
E. F. Farrell, Esq., J.P., Moynalty, Kells.	–	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks,
Claud Chaloner, Esq., J.P., Kingsfort, Moynalty	1	3	40 feet by 17 feet, 15 feet deep.	Stone walls	Clay,	Slated,	Not,	Below surface on one side and end.	In stacks, 30 feet in diameter, covered with clay.
W. P. Radcliff, Esq., J.P., Hurdlestown, Kells.	–	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made in circular stacks, 36 feet in diameter, and about 6 feet high, when finished sinking.
Mr. George Shaw, Steward to R. Garnett, Esq., Rosmeen, Kells.	–	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. By making a stack on the surface of the field where the meadow is growing, and carting it on to the stack when fresh and green. I find the more flaggers were in the bottom meadows, the better the ensilage.
Sir John F. Dillon, Bart., Lismullen, Navan.	3	2	40 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Concrete,	Gravel,	Iron and wood,	Drained,	Partly below,	Yes. In stacks covered with earth.
			Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do	
			31 feet by 13 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone and mortar.	Do.,	Do.,	No,	Do	
Francis Lambart, Esq., Bean Parc, Navan.	1	2	13 feet by 6 feet; 18 feet deep.	Brick, 15 inches thick.	Cement,	Iron,	Yes,	Partly below,	Yes. Stacks of grass built up as hay-stack, the top covered with one foot of earth.
R. H. Motge, Esq., J.P., Athlumney, Navan.	–	6	18 feet by 15 feet, about 12 feet high after compression, built in the first instance to about 20 feet high.	—	—	—	—	—	Yes,
R. R. FitzHerbert, Esq., D.L., Black Castle, Navan.	2	–	(1.) 40 feet by 18 feet; 18 feet deep.	Stone built, plastered with cement.	Clay,	Galvanized iron roof, which lifts on pulleys, and closes down into gutter, full of water on top of wall, so as to keep out the air.	No,	Partly below,	No,
			(2.) 17 feet by 10 feet; 18 feet deep.	Do.,	Do.,	Galvanized [illegible] plain.	No,	Do.	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature. Greatest Heat.	Temperature. Average Heat for first 15 days.	Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle, if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
Silo, about 24 days.	Old grass, .	Being unwell myself no accurate registry was kept by my herd.		They got as much as they could eat, and were in extraordinary condition.	Dairy cows, young stock of all kinds. Horses did not get it.	One of the stacks made last year, covered with clay, was so attractive to the cattle which were in the same field that they could not be kept away from it, and continually broke down the protecting paling, devouring it with the greatest greediness, although there was a fair quantity of aftermath on the field. The silo was principally used for the dairy cows, and has been now working for five years.
21 days, . .	Grass, . .	Cannot say the exact heat. The stack sunk to about one-third the height it would be if the grass had not heated.		About 10 lbs. to each beast in middle of the day, in one feed.	Young store stock and stall-fed cattle. I gave hay night and morning, and ensilage in middle of day. I did not feed horses on ensilage. I tried if horses would eat it, and I found they would.	When the season is too wet to make good hay I would approve of ensilage, as it is much better feeding than badly saved hay. I found I had about 12 inches waste, by exposure, round the stack, but no waste at top or bottom. The cattle eat it well. I would not like to feed store cattle entirely on ensilage. No doubt it would keep them in good condition, but when they are put out to grass they do not thrive so well as cattle that have got some hay.
4 to 10 days, .	Upland meadow grass.	Not taken.		About 50 to 70 lbs.	All the young horses running out with cattle eat it, and are remarkably fond of it.	Owing to the very dry summer of 1889 we made very few stacks of ensilage, making hay instead. We had a number of stacks over from 1888 which turned out remarkably well, and seemed to have improved by the extra year's keeping.
14 days, .	Old meadow grass.	Temperature not taken.		From 10 to 14 lbs. per day.	Milch cows, stall-feds, and store cattle.	A stack of ensilage, 20 feet long by 18 feet wide and 8 feet high, made in July, 1888, of good green old meadow grass, is now being given to cattle. It is as good and as fresh as if made in 1889, and rather better than what we made in 1888, because the grass was greener, made earlier, and season softer.
About 10, .	Nothing but grass.	Impossible to tell, as it heats more round the thermometer than anywhere else.		As much as they will eat.	Both fat and store cattle; none to horses.	—
22 days, . .	Upland and bottom meadow.	140 degrees, .	120 degrees, .	About 60 lbs., according to size of beast.	Fat and store cattle and calves; none to horses.	I make all round stacks 16 feet in diameter, taking advantage of any hill in the field to make the stack under the hill, for ease to the horses carting up on the stack, making the stack about 12 feet high, and cover with 2 feet of earth, which I find to be the best pressure.
—	Meadow, oats, and vetches.	148 degrees, .	140 degrees, .	40 lbs., . .	Store cattle, .	Kept two silos over to second year; very good.
A fortnight, from start to finish.	Rank grass from under trees.	Not tested.		1½ stone, . .	To 2 year olds; not given to horses.	Silo not filled last year owing to very dry season, and hay being easily made.
3 or 4 days, with intervals between every second day. Aylesbury Dairy Co. press.	75 tons grass.	160 degrees, F.	Average not taken this season.	About 28 lbs. given once a day, with hay at night.	Store cattle and cows.	Two cases of abortion set down by my yardman to use of silage, which may possibly have had something to say to it, as in the stack system quite half of the silage is sweet, and is decidedly purgative. This is my third season's experience of stack silage, and while I think it a useful food, especially as an alterative, and of importance in our changeable climate as a means of saving a crop in bad weather, I am however, of opinion that good *well-saved* hay is infinitely preferable. Cattle undoubtedly relish silage, and it is I believe, better feeding than bad or even middling hay. N.B.—Cattle apparently run thin on silage if not supplemented with hay or other feeding.
Six weeks; when weather suited made hay elsewhere.	Grass, . .	Not known, .	Not known, .	As much as they would eat.	Fat cattle, dairy cows, young stock, sheep.	I put one dozen casks full of water along the sides, to bring down the grass, and as the roof is air-tight, I take off all weight when full; no waste along walls at all, but some on top, from 2 inches in middle to 6 inches at wall. I fed over 100 head all this winter on the silage, and cattle did well

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
MEATH COUNTY— *continued.*									
Hugh Cullen, Esq., Tara Hall, Navan.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	My ensilage for past two years has been made without a silo. A stack, 10 yards each way, when finished fresh about 11 feet high, which will reduce when settled to say 6 or 7 feet high.
Peter Wilkinson, Esq., J.P., Skryne, Tara, Navan.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Simply by building the stack in usual way, and carting the grass immediately when cut. One round stack, about 25 feet in diameter, standing on the field covered with sod dug out of a trench round the stack.
" "	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stack in corner of field, 25 feet by 20 feet, 8 feet high.
W. Newcome Waller, Esq., D.L., Allenstown, Navan.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	One stack of ensilage was made last summer, and with considerable difficulty as on account of the very dry weather water had to be poured on it occasionally. However, it has turned out most satisfactorily, and there has been no waste to speak of.
James Martin, Esq., Knightstown, Wilkinstown.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	We built the grass into a stack in the corner of a field, pulling the loads up on the stack until it got too high for the horses, the whole containing the produce of about 7 Irish acres old meadow. We weighted it with timber.
John Greene, Esq., J.P., Gaulstown House, Navan.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I excavated a space 15 feet by 20 feet to a depth of 3 feet, in which I built the stack, and when finished I weighted it with the clay I had thrown up till it had about 2 feet deep on it.
Michael Johnston, Esq., Slane.	-	1	10 feet by 10 feet; 6 feet high.	One back wall,	Stone, . .	None; covered with hay and straw.	Not, . .	Above surface.	By building it same as a rick of hay, keeping it square and trimmed.
Mathew Power, Esq., Enfield.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Well shaken and tramped and covered with clay, and partly in a pit.
P. Maher, Esq., Enfield.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made in a stack, no silo, and pressed by a horse walked slowly over it, better than any artificial pressure.
Lt.-Col. Coddington, J.P., Old Bridge, Drogheda.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made in stack, 20 feet by 15 feet, 12 feet high, as described in Messrs. Pearson's pamphlet, but clay put on roof, as it saves waste on top of stack.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature. Greatest Heat.	Temperature. Average Heat for first 10 days.	Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
About 10 days.	Old meadow, from say 4 to 7 acres, will make a stack as above.	—	100 to 150 degrees.	What they would consume.	Three year old ox or heifer.	My idea is that there is no better feeding for cattle, with a little cotton or oil cake, when given in sheds or in spring. Cake is not required when given on fields.
About 10 days.	Rich old meadow grass.	I cannot answer this question. Temperature controlled by weight of material put on each day.		I gave a large quantity, nearly as much as they would eat.	Black cattle, bullocks, cows, and heifers. I did not give it to horses or sheep.	I do not think my cattle did nearly so well this year as last year, though they ate it greedily—the only reason I can give is that the ensilage this year was made of very young soft rich grass. I observed that some of the animals scoured a good deal, which was not the case last year, when the ensilage was made of matured grass.
A fortnight, .	Grass, .	Do not	know.	Do not know, .	To horned cattle and not to horses.	—
14 days, . .	Old meadow,	128 degrees, .	128 degrees, .	28 lbs., with some hay.	Two years old bullocks and heifers. None to horses.	Cattle liked ensilage better than hay, and improved much on it.
—	—	—	—	—	—	When about half made I think we allowed an interval for it to sink before we completed the drawing in of the grass. We further allowed an interval of a few days for it to arrive at a certain heat before weighting it with the logs of timber. We covered it with rubbish, hay, and rushes. It kept sweet from harvest, 1888, until the present time. It is not all used up yet. We give it to cattle of all ages, from a weanling calf upwards to milch cows. Young horses in the fields also eat it. Everything throve well on it, except a stall-fed which it appeared to purge. I think the better the material of which a silo is composed, viz.:—clover, rye grass, or real good old pasture grass, and the fresher and greener it is put together, the better the cattle will eat it and thrive on it. I believe the produce of a given acreage made into silage will feed more cattle than if made into hay.
At intervals during eight days.	Ordinary meadow.	No temperature taken.		About 60 lbs., .	Large bullocks weighing 8 to 9 cwt., and well finished beef.	This is my second year in using ensilage, and am so pleased with it that I purpose making it more extensively in future. I consider it gives a much larger quantity of feeding than if made into hay. My cattle fattened well on it. Last year I gave it to store cattle; they did first rate on it. I regret I could not spare them some this year.
8 days, . .	—	Have not	ascertained.	10 lbs., . .	Stall-fed, milch cows, and calves; not horses.	During the time I was drawing home the grass I kept planks with weights on at night, and also until I put a quantity of hay and straw on.
6 or 7 days, .	Upland, old meadow, and new.	I took no heed of it as quickly as I could.	heat, covered	I give no other food to them.	Three cows and one calf.	This is my second time; but this summer I intend to put in a pit with the walls not erect, but with an incline, and to cover with clay. I am of opinion that the first layer of clay should be puddled and trampled to prevent vapour, and not less than 2 feet deep.
28 days, ...	Old meadow grass.	The lower the better, but I did not test it.		From 28 to 50 lbs.	Three year old heifers and oxen.	I consider that cattle do very well on it, and that it is better to make ensilage of rough coarse grass, such as grows on low-lying land, than hay. I think it is of very little use to small farmers, as there is so much waste when made in small quantities. I think the sour better than the sweet. The stack when finished requires to be covered evenly with at least 18 to 24 inches of clay, which answers as pressure as well as to keep the silage from getting too much rain. On the whole, when properly made, I consider it cheaper as well as better feeding than hay. Stock are much fonder of it, and it is far more digestible and wholesome than hay, of itself a most indigestible food.
3 months from time to time when not suitable for other work; as accurate account of the actual number of hours worked; longest period away from work one month.	Grass from woods and plantations, also a quantity of best clover.	When stopped for 1 month, heat rose to 180 degrees.	185 deg. when working first.	Two year old bullocks, 20 lbs.; heifers, 18 lbs.; one year olds, 7 lbs.; the whole getting a little hay.	All growing stock.	Waste on sides and ends, 18 inches. Quality of stack very good, but part in centre, when so long away from work, got a little overheated and was rather brown, but cattle seemed to relish it all very well.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
QUEEN'S COUNTY.									
Fred. D. Foot, Esq., Scotchrath, Mountrath.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Between 4 walls of an old house. Ensilage composed of moory grass, &c., 1888, filled during wet weather (12 feet by 16 feet); one half made at a time, and weighted by stones covered by coarse sedge when finished; 1888, half of above house without weights.
Joseph Mole, Esq., Ballagh, Ballybrophy.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I have made ensilage in an open stack at foot of hill, drawing up some of the stuff on stack until too high, when I pitched the remainder from the carts; when pretty well settled down, put two long poles reaching along the sides and weighted, with wires attached to large stones.
W. Dunne, Esq., J.P., Ballymanus, Stradbally.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made a stack of ensilage during the harvest, cutting the grass and carting it in on days we could not do harvest work. It was old meadow, that owing to the wet season we were unable to make into hay in July as usual.
Lt.-Col. R. G. Cosby, D.L., Stradbally Hall, Stradbally.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack in the open; wires were run over stack and secured to beams which were put underneath; beams were also placed across top of stack, and weights suspended from both ends.
William Young, Esq., D.L., Brockley Park, Stradbally.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 18 feet by 18 feet by 12 feet high when finished and pressed, made on Johnston's system, with wire ropes and ratchets—by far the best and most convenient plan when the stack is to be added to at intervals, and not finished at once.
Thos. Walpole, Esq., J.P., Monadrehid, Borris-in-Ossory.	1	1	21 feet by 18 feet; 14 feet deep.	Plastered, . .	Cemented, . .	Slate, . . .	Not, . . .	Partly below.	One large stack, .
Henry O. White, Esq., J.P., Charleville, Roscrea.	1	2	48 feet by 24 feet; 14 feet deep.	Stone, . . .	Stone, . . .	Iron, . . .	—	Partly below and partly above.	Made in stack in field, weighted with clay and sods.
Chas. P. Hamilton, Esq., Roundwood, Mountrath.	1	-	17 feet by 12 feet; 20 feet deep.	Rubble masonry, lined with concrete.	Concrete, . .	Corrugated iron.	Yes, . .	Partly below surface.	No, ...
George Neale, Esq., Coolrain, Mountrath.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Without silo. By cutting slope of hill and throwing soil to top of pit, so as to raise one end, my effect, which greatly facilitated the laying-on of the material.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
—	—	—	—	As much as they would eat.	Milch, young stock, & young horses.	I kept no account of particulars, but just worked away at it to suit my time. I found that cattle, horses, and sheep preferred what is called sweet ensilage, made without weight, that was my reason for not weighting last year. I was not intending to have made any last year, only that I had a small portion of moor that was not forward enough to cut early in the year, and so cut it after harvest.
About 14 days.	Best old meadow grass.	—	—	As much as they could eat.	Two and three year old bullocks.	In making above, I used about 12 Irish acres of good old meadow, drawing in with three horses for a day or sometimes two, but not more at a time, and then leaving for a day, when the next day's drawing weighted what was underneath. When finished, I headed off with some old refuse hay, which seemed to improve by its elevated position, as cattle eat both hay and ensilage most ravenously the following spring.
About a month off and on.	Old meadow.	Took no	temperature.	Never weighed it; but give them as much as they will eat.	Store cattle; no horses.	We used no pressure; when rick got inconveniently high, we left it for a time till it reduced. We covered it, when finished, with cake bags, and over these put 3 inches of earth. Owing to late time it was cut the grass was rather dry, and the ensilage was not quite as good as usual. There was about a foot waste at sides and same on top.
3 days, . .	Sacrot of peas and oats, 1½ acres of old meadow grass.	—	—	—	Cows and young stock. It has been given to farm horses on previous occasions who would leave the best hay for it; but the year I had 3 brood mares, they all lost their foals.	The cows would all at once go to it as soon as they saw the cart come into the field. It is good for milk, but should not be kept or left where the cows are milked, though they may be fed with it after having been milked.
About two months.	Grass, vetches, laid oats, &c.	Do not	know.	As much as they would eat.	A large number of store cattle fed on ensilage alone, eat it at once, and are in excellent condition.	Silage, olive green; between sweet and sour; nearly sour at bottom of stack; very little waste at sides; none at top, as the stack was covered with some rough refuse grass and weeds out of plantations, and only this top layer was waste and it was only fit for manure when put on. The rounded form the rope pressure gives the top of stack and the extreme compactness from the heavy pressure, are sufficient to keep off rain; so no cover or thatch is necessary. It squeezes water out, and we've let water in.
Three weeks,	Grass, .	Not	tried.	About 25 lbs., .	3-year old bullocks.	No weight put on grass in silo; 12 inches on top rotten, the rest in good order. Stack weighted, but at least 18 inches round the edge was dry and spoiled; the part made in dry weather much the best; some layers that got rain, white with mould.
Six weeks, .	Old meadow grass.	—	—	As much as they care to eat.	All cattle and horses.	Find ensilage excellent fodder for all cattle. I made about 700 tons in 1869.
—	Aftergrass, wood grass, thistles.	—	—	—	Store cattle only.	Last season being dry and most favourable for haymaking, was consequently a bad silo year. I only filled one of my silos, the smaller one, which is now being drawn from. The quality is excellent, the best I have ever had or seen, and not a particle of waste.
Two weeks, .	3 acres of old meadow grass.	Not	taken.	Not ascertained	Black stock of all ages.	I have been using ensilage for the last four years with my stock, and am well satisfied with the result; and more, I consider there is a fourth more of feeding in it than there is in the same amount of like material made into hay. Besides, it takes a sunny day to make good hay, whereas it requires a wet day to make good ensilage.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
WESTMEATH COUNTY.									
Mr C. S. Nash, Steward for Captain W. Lyster-Smythe, J.P., D.L., Barbavilla House, Collinstown.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks. No. 1, 16 feet by 15 feet; 12 feet high. No. 2, one round stack, 12 feet in diameter; 10 feet high. Pressed by Messrs. Bland's patent lever pressure. I have two large silo stacks this year, stacked in the meadows where it grew; both have turned out very good.
John Wilson, Esq., J.P., Daramona House, Streete, Rathowen.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. I always build the grass in the field where it is cut in a stack. I use no machinery for pressing, simply tramp it when the heat has got up, and add more grass as the stack sinks. When the stack is finished I cover the top with about 9 inches of earth.
" "	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cut one acre and drew it on heap, pressed down with weights, after two days put on the other acre of grass, and so on till the heap was finished. Built the heap up square and put on all the weight we could.
WEXFORD COUNTY.									
R. W. Hall Dare, Esq., J.P., Newtownbarry House, Newtownbarry.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rick, length 40 feet, breadth 18 feet, height, when weighted, 16 feet, when settled, 9 feet. Weighted with stones, 12 stone to square foot. Covered with hayrick.
Mr Robert Richardson, for Mrs. Kirk, The Park Farm, Gorey.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	No. 1. stack, 21 feet long, 18 feet broad, 10 feet high. The pressure is made by chains which are fastened from side to side and tightened by a lever. No. 2 stack, 14 feet long, 12 feet broad, 8 feet high. Made in 3 days, and weighted with stones. Grass of an inferior kind was put in No. 2 stack.
Mr C. Brown, for Rt. Hon. the Earl of Courtown, D.L., Courtown Farm, Gorey.	2	-	22 feet by 16 feet; 8 feet deep. 31 feet by 21 feet; 8 feet deep.	Stone with cement made.	Concrete, . .	Slate, . . .	Not drained, .	Partly below,	None made, . . .
Loftus A. Bryan, Esq., Bournemont Manor, Enniscorthy.	-	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	By Pearson's roller, with hay on top.
" "	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack 24 feet long, 17 feet wide, and 17 feet high, pressed with Aylesbury Dairy Co. Press, and turned out satisfactory. Cattle eat it with a great relish, although made of inferior grass, that no animal would thrive on made into hay.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
Thirty hands about 10 days working at it.	Meadow grass.	Not tested.		Not weighed, the cattle get as much as they are able to eat.	Young cattle out on the land.	I have been making ensilage in stacks for seven years. It is much cheaper to make than hay, and cattle thrive better on it than if fed on hay. Two acres of ensilage will feed as much as three acres made into hay. I am using all the ensilage with young cattle on the land, and not otherwise.
—	—	160 degrees	—	—	—	Last year I only made one stack of silage, 30 feet square, in October, of the coarse grass left by the cattle uneaten. The weather was so fine, I made all my meadow into hay. It was less expensive to do this under the circumstances than make silage. I have not opened the stack, although it is perfect in quality. Having plenty of hay, I intend keeping it till next winter to test its keeping quality.
—	We shook on a little salt.	Could not say the heat.		—	To young horses, and young cattle and calves.	About 3½ acres in stack. This heap was 16 feet high when finished, then it settled down to about 8 feet. There was about 6 inches bad round the edge. It was quite green and fresh at the bottom, on top it heated more and was not so good. It was very good, and the cattle throve well on it. Fed half hay and half ensilage.
Every third day for 18 days.	Good grass, coarse, and green oats.	Not ascertained.		From 4 to 28 lbs.	Horned cattle of all description over 4 months. Horses from 8 to 40 lbs.	Horned cattle and horses eat ensilage and do well on it; sheep do not like ensilage. Silos are best for ensilage, as they do away with waste. The outside of the rick or stack, from 12 to 18 inches, is useless. Silos pay for building in three years.
About two months at intervals.	No. 1. Vetches, and second crop hay.	Not tested.		About 18 or 20 lbs., with hay at night.	To young cattle, thrown on the fields.	Both stacks turned out very well. The cattle seem to like ensilage made from vetches better than any other materials I have tried.
—	Meadow grass.	—	—	56 lbs., . .	Cows and store stock.	As I only came here in November I am unable to say what the temperature was.
Various, .	Grass, and a mixture grown purposely of vetches, oats, grass and beans.	—	—	Up to 50 lbs., .	Yes. But not very much.	Believe Pearson's roller to be serviceable for replacing treading, but consider it not sufficient by itself for a silage mixture such as I grew, the stalks of corn and beans requiring much more pressure than grass. Any plan makes good silage with fairly moist grass.
—	—	—	—	—	—	The roller system of making ensilage not having been a success in 1867 and 1868, was not used in 1869. Took over a month to make ensilage stack. We only worked at it when broken off from hay and other work.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos. Walls.	Floor.	Roof.	Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below" "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
WICKLOW COUNTY.									
Right Hon. Viscount Powerscourt, K.P., D.L., Powerscourt, Enniskerry.	3	-	No. 1.—28 feet by 8 feet; 6 feet deep. No. 2.—25 feet by 11 feet 6 inches; 16 feet deep. No. 3.—25 feet by 16 feet; 8 feet deep	Concrete, . . Do., . . Do., . .	Concrete, . . Do., . . Do., . .	Slated, . . . Do., . . . Do., . . .	No, . . . Do., . . . Do., . . .	Above, . 7 feet under surface, and 8 feet above Above.	All our ensilage is made in silos.
George Booth, Esq., J.P., Lara, Greystones.	1	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philip Barrington, Esq., Ballymum, Bray.	3	1	No. 1.—36 feet in diameter; 6 feet deep. No. 2.—36 feet by 31 feet; 6 feet deep. No. 3.—14 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep. No. 4.—16 feet in diameter, 10 feet deep.	None, . . . Do., . . . 3 side walls, . None, . . .	Ground, . . Do., . . Do., . . Do., . .	Hay stack in centre; 4 feet of clay outside All covered with 2 feet of clay. Hay stack, Clay or stones, .	No, . . . Do., . . Do., . . Do., . .	Above the ground. Do. Do. Do.	No. 3 was made in a silo within 3 walls. Nos. 1 and 2 were simply made by drawing up the grass with carts, keeping all well trampled, with the carts going different ways, occasionally using an ordinary roller to help the pressure.
Chas. W. Barton, Esq., J.P., Glendalough House, Annamoe.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a round stack in the field, weighted with stones when finished.
W. F. Littledale, Esq., J.P., Whaley Abbey, Rathdrum.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in a stack, round in form, with boards on top pressed down by weights consisting of stones and old iron, &c.

PROVINCE OF

CLARE COUNTY.									
Thomas Rice Henn, Esq., Q.C., D.L., Paradise Hill, Ennis.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stack—25 feet by 8 feet, 9 feet deep with roller.
Mr. P. Dawson, Farm Manager for Hon. Mrs. Ball, Fort Fergus, Ennis.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	No silo, but ensilage made in rick, 70 feet long, 12 feet wide and 11 feet deep stone wall on one side, 9 feet high, and stone fence round, kept level and rolled on planks.
Lt.-Col. T. Lloyd, J.P., Thornberry, Labasheeda.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	With Pearson's roller, in stack, 30 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 11 feet deep small hay rick built on top and thatched.
Adam Shire, Esq., Glanlon, Parteen.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. I laid out stack, 16 feet by 18 feet, in corner of meadow, built it upright, walking the edges well, let it rest one day, built next and so on, when finished I covered it with 8 feet of clay, and topped it with rushes.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state as, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
About 24 days.	Natural grass cut in pleasure grounds.	130 degrees.	120 degrees.	—	Milch cows and young cattle and sheep.	There is not two inches of waste on top of any of the silos. The grass is put in with scarcely any tramping except round the edges. Filling is carried on more or less every day for at least three weeks. By this method we find we can produce a really first class sweet silage. This season it smells and looks like well-saved hay. It may be of interest to say that last season, 1889, we had a bench of silage (saved in 1888) left in No 2 silo, and by way of trial the new stuff was filled in over it in 1889 and to-day, 24th April, we are using it, and find it fresh and good, only a little black at the edge of the last year's cut.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I have no information with regard to ensilage to give in addition to that furnished last year and the year before, except that having tried green fern in a silo I have found it very poor food, although store cattle (half kerries) did eat a good deal of it, and I shall not persevere with it.
From 10 to 14 days.	No. 1, good old meadow grass. No. 2, coarse bottom grass.	Took no memorandum.		About 4 stone to cows, a to small stores.	Milch cows, stall-feds, yearlings, and two-year old; horses got none; don't think they like it.	Nos. 1 and 2 I consider quite successful, not much waste, the clay being thrown up all round. When hay can be had near it is good plan to put a rick on top to keep out rain, but it is not necessary. No. 2 best size, made like a dunghill. Nos. 3 and 4 too much waste. I am perfectly convinced that No. 2 is the best, cheapest, and easiest way to make ensilage, and that it is a first rate plan of using old meadow and coarse bottom grass; as cattle eat all, built silos quite unnecessary. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were made in Kildare; No 4 here at Bray
Five, in the course of a fortnight.	Aftergrass, cut in the end of September.	—	—	—	Milch cows.	Ensilage very good, between sweet and sour.
Six. Three, with an interval of three before finishing.	Wood grass.	160 degrees F.	Can't say.	14 lbs.	Fattening bullocks and heifers.	The ensilage was of a dark-brown colour, which would be classed as sweet ensilage I think. The fat cattle eat it very freely and throve well whilst they were getting it. They seemed to miss it when we had used it all.

MUNSTER.

No record kept	Upland meadow grass.	No record.		—	Store cattle and milch cows.	The silo was made in the open field, with Pearson's patent roller (a first essay). It has proved a marked success, the quality of the ensilage being very good. The grass which composed it was of inferior quality, and would not have made good hay. Young stock, two year olds, and milch cows eat it with great avidity, and it has maintained them in very good condition throughout the winter.
About 15 days.	A rough description of grass of corcass land.	Not tested.		Between 30 and 40 lbs. each beast.	From 1½ years to 3 year old bullocks, and young horses wintering out.	After several years' experience I consider ensilage for farm stock the greatest boon for the British farmer. It saves waste, stock eat it greedily, thrive well, and inferior grasses, which otherwise would be rejected by stock, is made palatable and easily digested. There is nothing complicated that even the small farmer could not take advantage in making a rick.
Can't say; haymaking going on at same time.	Upland grass.	Never took temperature.		As much as they will eat.	Milch cattle. Refuse left by milch cattle given to yearlings, who, I may say, leave nothing.	I have an excellent stack of silage; have only about one inch waste on top, not a particle at bottom and very little at the sides and ends, not near so much as the first two years, at first I used to have sides and ends pared, this year the whole was thrown to the cattle and very little has been left by them.
Five days.	Grass of an inferior quality.	Did not take the temperature.		I don't know.	To milch cows and store cattle.	There was about a foot all round damaged by the action of the air. I gave but one feed daily of ensilage; it fed double the number of cattle, and fed them as well as hay made from the same quality of grass.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above," Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
CLARE COUNTY— *continued.*									
Mr James Bentley, Glanlon, Parteen, Limerick.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made it on the end of the meadow, on the level land, by pressing with a roller on planks; dug a trench around it and covered it with one foot of earth, and then covered it with straw outside the earth.
Rt. Hon. Lord Inchiquin, Dromoland, Newmarket-on-Fergus.	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stacks—30 feet by 12 feet; 8 feet deep, and 16 feet by 12 feet; 8 feet deep—built upon a level surface of ground. About three feet put on in each layer. One day, and occasionally two, allowed to intervene between the layers.
Mrs Mary Vandeleur, Rathlahine, Newmarket-on-Fergus.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage was made in a stack. The grass was carted when cut to the stack and loaded up, the first loading to a height of six feet, subsequent loadings to a height of three feet, each loading at intervals of about three days. When finished, the top was covered with rough planks and weighted with stones.
Captain O G O Callaghan, D.L., Ballinahinch, Tulla.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack—21 feet by 18 feet, 14 feet deep—without any silo, by aid of pressure from Pearson's roller.
CORK COUNTY.									
Mr M. Cummins, for Sir Edward H. Hudson-Kinahan, Bart., J.P., Glenville.	2	-	33 feet by 21 feet; 18 feet deep.	Breadth of wall 21 inches, built of stone and mortar, cemented inside.	Floor is made of stonework, cemented over.	Galvanized iron.	Not. . .	One foot below the surface.	We make our ensilage with silos and make no stacks.
Mr W. Bathie, for the Rt. Hon. Earl of Listowel, K.P., Mallow.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Was made in rick shape, 48 feet long, 16 feet broad, and 12 feet deep, in the field of old meadow made into ensilage.
A. H. S. Barry, Esq., M.P., Fota, Queenstown.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stack—31 feet long, 18 feet broad, and 12 feet deep—built like a haystack. Added to every two or three days for a fortnight, then weighted with stones, and a hood formed like a haystack to keep wet out.
Stephen Grehan, Esq., J.P., D.L., Glenmore, Banteer.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 30 feet long, 16 feet broad; height to eave when made 16 feet, sunk to about 10 feet. Pressed by Johnson's wire rope arrangement.
C. H. Haines, Esq., Sunnyside, Mallow	1	1	32 feet by 12 feet; 14 feet deep.	Plaster, . .	Concrete, . .	Slate, . . .	Not, . . .	Partly below.	Yes. In a stack weighted with stones.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

MUNSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage to lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
14 days, . .	Coarse meadow hay.	I did not try the temperature, but it was very hot.		I never weighed it, but gave them enough once a day.	To milch cows,	As I am a contractor for new milk, I found it increased the milk of my cows, for which I entirely preserved it. I find the same complement of meadowing is able to feed twice as many cows with ensilage as if saved in hay; it keeps them more regular in their system. I would not approve of serving it to cattle more than once a day.
8 days, . .	Second crop rye grass.	160 degrees, .	130 to 140 degrees.	24 lbs. (half feeding).	Three-year old store cattle.	No roller or screw press used, each subsequent layer being allowed no ample pressure for previous one, and finally weighted by putting 16 feet timbers across, one foot apart, and building heystack on top and thatching off same in the ordinary way. Result: a very good sweet silage, inclined to sour near bottom.
—	For the most part meadow grass; some cut from rader trees, and a little tares, and peas, and beans.	120 degrees, Fahr.	110 degrees, Fahr.	About 35 lbs., .	Store cattle and young horses; the latter received nearly the same amount as the cattle.	The chief objection to making ensilage in stacks is the waste outside, but this can be avoided to a great extent if the sides are made vertical and well trampled to a depth of three feet when grass is loaded. The ensilage was readily eaten by both horses and cattle.
Made at intervals.	Some fairly good grass and some plantation grass.	—	Do not know.	Cannot say exactly.	Heifers and bullocks; both eat well.	—
18 days required for the produce of 16 acres.	Can be meadow grass or green corn in ear and vetches.	Never tested.	—	15 lbs. each meal with other mixtures.	To all descriptions of horned cattle, also to sheep; our horses never used it.	The grass was cut short by a two-horse power machine, placed convenient to the silo; two men feeding machine; two men filling the boxes; two men hauling up by rope and pulley; two girls to remove it to where it is wanted in silo; two men pressing the ensilage by a roller, ten cwt., on long planks; one man to level the grass before the men rolling, and to pack the corners well.
9 days making.	Old meadow grass.	No record kept.		About 28 lbs. per head per diem.	3 and 2 year old cattle.	The grass was cut with the mowing machine. On the first two days horses and carts went over it with loads. When it got too high, made up the ends of rick, and pressed with Pearson's roller filled with water. Covered over with a foot of clay, headed with rakings, and thatched.
A fortnight, .	Old meadow.	No record kept.		About 30 lbs., .	To fattening cattle only.	By allowing it to settle for two days and then heaping more grass on top acted as weight for what was underneath, also allowing it to heat, and finally putting on heavy weights, made it fine food for cattle, which they eat greedily. This being an outside farm, temperature, &c., were not recorded.
3 days, . .	Ordinary meadow grass.	Temperature not taken.		About 18 lbs., .	To 1½ year old bullocks.	There was an interval of two days between first and second day's filling and one between second and third. We give, in addition to silage, about 26 to 30 lbs. chaffed hay and gorse. Cattle do very well.
7 days filling house, and 14 at stack.	Sewerage meadow in house, and coarse grass in stack.	Not tested.		From 50 to 60 lbs.	Milch cows, .	Ensilage in house very good, with hardly any waste; cattle were very anxious for it, and milked wonderfully while getting it. Stack not at all so good owing to its having heated too much.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos. Walls.	Materials of Silos. Floor.	Materials of Silos. Roof.	Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
CORK COUNTY— *continued.*									
J. A. R. Newman, Esq., D.L., Dromore House, Mallow.	2	-	20 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. Do.,	Stone and cement. Do.,	Concrete, Do.,	Slate, Do.,	Not, Do.,	Above surface, Do.,	None,
C. Arthur Webb, Esq., Quartertown House, Mallow.	2	2	16 feet by 14 feet; 9 feet deep. Two silos each of above dimensions under one roof.	Stone and mortar.	Paved,	Slated,	No,	Above,	Two stacks—(1.) On Johnston's patent system. A 75-ton stack, composed of vetches, trifolium, and meadow grass, made sweet silage. (2.) A stack, about 6 tons, made of meadow grass, partly sweet and partly sour silage.
W. D. Webber, Esq., J.P., Mitchelstown Castle.	2	1	19 feet by 10 feet; 16 feet deep.* 14 feet by 19 feet; 16 feet deep.*	Stone plastered, Do.,	Flags, Do.,	Slates, Do.,	No, Do.,	Above, Do.	In a stack, 30 feet by 18 feet by 10 feet.†
S. Woodroffe, Esq., Balliglannas, Glanmire.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack about [illegible] feet by 8 feet.
W. S. Hunt, Esq., J.P., Dromdiah, Killeagh.	1	-	54 feet by 17 feet; 14 feet deep.	Concrete,	Concrete,	Slated,	Not,	Partly below and partly above.	—
Lt.-Gen. R. White, J.P., Aghaboe, Ballacolla.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Without a silo pit, by simply forking the green material on the stack slowly and walking it well down. Heavy slabs are from time to time laid on it, and recovered to put on more material.
The O'Donovan, D.L., Lissard, Skibbereen.	1	-	58 feet by 10 feet; 5 feet deep.	Stone and mortar.	Earth,	Galvanized iron.	—	On surface,	It has not been made here.
Col. R. W. Aldworth, D.L., Newmarket.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Without a silo, in a stack, 25 feet by [illegible] feet, about 12 feet deep, by use of Pearson's roller.
Edward Heard, Esq., Ballintubber, Carrigtwohill.	1	-	12 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Concrete,	Clay, ?	Slate,	No,	Four below, eight above.	Not in 1889. Year 1888 an excellent stack, 32 feet by [illegible] feet by 19 feet; [illegible] inches waste on top, 12 inches all round.
Col. R. A. Shuldham, D.L., Coolkelure, Dunmanway.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made in a stack, 20 feet by 12 feet, 9 feet in deep, under a slated hay shed. Litter tightly packed round sides of stack to width of 9 feet to exclude air; this prevented much waste of outside.

* The figures indicate that the house was 12 feet in height. The height to which silage settled down under pressure of planks and stones was 9 feet.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

MUNSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature. Greatest Heat.	Temperature. Average Heat for first 10 days	Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle: if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
About 21 days each.	Rough grass that would make very bad hay.	About 120 degrees F.	Did not test average.	20 lbs. with turnips.	Store cattle out on grass. No horses fed on ensilage.	No. 1 silo was filled in the end of July and early in August with rough grass grown on a field shaded by trees. It was filled at intervals for about three weeks, and turned out sweet, of a light-brown colour, and very much liked by cattle. Very little waste at the top, and none at the sides or bottom. No. 2 silo filled in September with a late meadow made the same as No. 1. Ensilage very good, but a little darker in colour than No. 1; sweet also. Weighted with about 10 tons each of stone, and 1½-inch boards on the top.
Silos about 4 days; stacks, 4.	Meadow grass in silo, and (2) stack.	128 deg. silo; 148 deg. (1) stack; 140 deg. (2) stack.	About 120 to 140.	About 14 lbs., .	Dairy cows and cattle of all ages. A small quantity of ensilage made from vetches and trifolium in stack to horses.	The ensilage made in silos was "sour," and in the stacks principally "sweet." All was very much relished by stock, and they thrive particularly well on it. I consider the system of making silage a great advantage to farmers in this variable climate.
About 6 days, distributed at intervals during 3 or 4 weeks.	Natural rough grass.	Heat not allowed to rise higher than such as when tested by a wooden rod the rod could be held in the hand. Heat kept down by adding more material to give pressure. Final pressure made with sods and earth about 18 inches deep.		—	To milking cows who had each one meal per day of silage, spread on a grass field, to avoid tainting the cow stable with odour of silage. When so used, the milk was free from all taint.	The silage made in stack appears of equal quality, and with no greater waste than in that made in houses. The waste in both cases was about 10 inches at sides. The filling and compressing of houses was a far more troublesome operation than making the stack, which will be used exclusively in future.
—	Old meadow grass.	—	—	*Ad lib.*, . .	Dairy cows, young stock, horses.	I consider it good feeding for young stock, and dry stock, horses at light work keep in good condition on it. Do not consider it suitable for dairy cows, apt to taint the milk, and the milk is of poor quality though abundant.
21 days filling silo.	Old meadow grass.	Did not [illegible] it.		Did not weigh it out then.	Outlying stores, 1 and 2 year old.	I filled the silo up to half the height of wall, then from day to day or every second day till it stopped sinking. I used no means of testing its temperature, but pressed it down with earth and stones when full.
Impossible to say.	Rape and grass.	Not taken.		As much as they can eat.	Store cattle only.	In my opinion stack ensilage made slowly, so that every part can be well trampled down, and when completed covered with several feet of hay, is the cheapest as well as best.
Not known. In broken weather, and time varies.	The greater part coarse grass from plantations, and road sides.	Not recorded, though attended to while being stored.	Not recorded.	No account kept.	Milch cows chiefly, bulls and mules eat it readily.	It is a most valuable adjunct to the feeding power of a farm at this time of the year. Being stored (as opportunity offered) from the middle of September to the middle of November it cost but little, except for cutting, carting, and rolling, the latter being thoroughly done, and the ensilage being heavily weighted, is the key to successful results. It must not be stored too dry. The year before last I had bad hay and no ensilage, in consequence of putting up the grass in too dry a state.
No account kept; men employed on and off.	Meadow grass and grass from under trees.	Not taken, .	Not known, .	No accurate account kept.	Young stock, .	I do not farm largely, but am satisfied with Pearson's roller, which I consider an excellent plan for making ensilage.
10 days, .	Good grass, .	Did not test it.		About 2 stone, .	Dairy stock. After three years' experience I conclude that good average hay is better for horses and all stock, except dairy.	Pearson's roller is the best mode of making a silo; two men will press it better and more evenly than six by trampling, but it will not obviate the necessity of weighting. Within a mile of my farm I watched a silo made with Pearson's roller, and not pressed in any other way, and some 180 tons went into the manure heap. In 1888 I had three silos in house and one in stack, and all good and valuable; but 1889 was a good hay season and I made hay while the sun shone, and this will be my future practice—when weather breaks during hay harvest turn to silage. My 1890 stack was excellent, rounded off on top, fencing wires one foot apart thrown over, and a stone about half a cwt. tied at each end, giving continuous pressure. 20 lbs. to the foot of continuous pressure is better than 100 of screw pressure. When harvest came I threshed corn, and put a small rick of straw on top, thus protecting, at no cost, from the winter rains.
2 to 3 weeks, .	Good old meadow grass.	—	—	Varying; not more than 1 stone mixed with other food.	Principally to dairy cows.	The principal part of the silage was very good, between sweet and sour, except towards the top where, through insufficient pressure, it had somewhat overheated.

† Height of stack when finished, 10 feet; height when settled over, 6 feet. Settlement takes place largely during the filling as well as after.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof			
KERRY COUNTY.									
Robert M'Clure, Esq., J.P., Agent for Richard J. Mahony, Esq., D.L., Dromore, Kenmare.	1	-	20 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone and mortar.	Concrete, . .	Boards and felt,	Yes, . . .	Below surface, at one side only.	Not on this estate. A neighbouring owner, Mr S. J. Heard, has tried an experiment of making a coarse mountain bog grass into ensilage without a silo, and it has proved a success; this will be valuable to mountain farmers if they adopt the plan.
Sir John C. R. Colomb, K.C.M.G., and M.P., Kenmare.	1	-	17 feet by 10 feet; 12 feet deep.	Ordinary masonry, internal surface smoothed with cement.	Concrete, . .	Corrugated iron,	No, . . .	Partly below,	No, ...
J. Townsend Trench, Esq., J.P., Luggacurren, Maryboro'.	-	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in field stacks, .
Mr. William Bradshaw, Steward to W. T. Talbot-Crosbie, Esq., Ardfert Abbey, Ardfert.	2	-	No. 1—13 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep. No. 2.—Do.	Stone and mortar, faced with cement.	Flags, . . .	Timber and slate.	Drained, .	Below surface,	—
Ed. Morrogh-Bernard, Esq., J.P., Fahagh Court, Killarney.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In open stack—28 feet by 17 feet, 13 feet deep—built upright, and finished off with old refuse, very poor quality hay of the year previous, which nothing would eat.
LIMERICK COUNTY.									
William Waller, Esq., D.L., Castletown, Pallaskenry.	1	1	20 feet by 20 feet; 18 feet deep.	Stone, . . .	Earth, . .	Slate, . .	Not, . . .	Above, . .	Yes; a rick of grass, made up in the meadow, 40 feet long by 16 feet wide, 12 feet high. Very good silage; a certain amount of bad at the sides.
H. S. Croker, Esq., J.P., Ballinagarde, Limerick.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In two stacks, 28 feet by 25 feet and 30 feet by 17 feet, respectively. The grass, as fast as it was cut, was put together in one stack rolled; in the other stack pressed by levers. It often reached 20 feet high then reduced by pressure and beating together, and was again built up as required.
John Bevan, Esq., Elton, Knocklong.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. Pearson's rollers
The Count de Salis, J.P., Loughgur, Kilmallock.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Above surface, built as a hay rick, 78 feet by 28 feet, by 12 feet. Grass cut and carted to ensilage heap, and built up as a hay rick and weighted at each time, allowing it six days to sink. Three fillings I gave it.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

MUNSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle, if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
About 4 days,	Meadow grass and coarse upland grass.	—	—	About 30 lbs., .	To Kerry dairy cows.	Ensilage has been found to be a valuable food for dairy stock. The cattle fed on it are in much better condition than when fed entirely on hay in winter.
6 days, . .	Plantation grass.	Not observed.		21 lbs. to each cow per diem, or thereabouts.	Milch cows, .	—
Perhaps a week.	Rough grass and meadowing.	Not known.		12 lbs., . .	Store cattle, .	The advantage of ensilage is partly dependant on the weather, both summer and winter. If the cattle are to be the judges, their verdict is entirely in favour of the ensilage.
4 days, . .	Second cutting rye-grass and clover	Did not test temperature.		2 stone (once a day, i.e., at night); hay in morning; cattle out all day.	In calf, cross-bred cows, and their yearling calves; did not try horses, but cattle eat it in preference to very best hay.	—
Put up every alternate day for three weeks.	All the coarse grass of bog and uncultivated places.	Did not take and test except with my hand and arm.		About 1 stone per diem.	To cows in milk only.	It turned out a good brown colour with a very nice smell; cows most anxious for it, and with turnips and some hay, gave good milk and butter. I find it a very great boon, prizing it above all, as it makes very good feed of stuff that would otherwise only do for litter.
—	—	—	—	Cattle fed altogether on it.	Three-year old heifers.	—
Many days, as account kept.	Ordinary meadow hay and coarse grass.	—	—	About as much as they would eat.	Calves, yearlings, and two-year olds. Not tried with horses, but have seen them pick it when at stack loading for the cattle.	The largest stack I have now found for two years gives the best ensilage, and the waste in proportion is much less than in a stack, say 15 or 17 feet wide. For the future I shall never make a stack of less size than 20 feet square. Excellent feeding is ensilage, and can be made when haymaking is out of the question. Thistles and nettles are eaten well by cattle when put in stack of ensilage.
Cannot say, as it was making often only a few hours.	Grass, . .	Never tried.		Feed once a day, and hay twice.	Cows and dry heifers, and same to the horses.	I believe ensilage to be right good healthy stuff, and to correct the binding qualities of dry hay and sinew feeding—in fact, it does away with green crops and labour, and hire is now 100 per cent. greater than it was, and is getting more so; but ensilage has come to the farmer's assistance.
6 days, .	Old meadow grass.	About 140 degrees.	About 120 degrees	28 lbs., . .	Stall-fed and store cattle; none to horses.	I have during the past season stall-fed 47 head of bullocks and heifers partly with ensilage and one quarter roots. The cattle did well. I wintered 100 head of store cattle, out-fed, entirely on ensilage and hay. All have done very well, and has proved that ensilage is a first-class feeding for cattle. I introduced the system into this county.

N

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below" "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
LIMERICK COUNTY—*continued.*									
Mr. Arthur White, Kilballyowen, Bruff, for The O'Grady, J.P.	-	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	In four stacks—(1), 16 feet by 16 feet by 10 feet, (2), 18 feet by 13 feet by 6 feet, (3), 18 feet by 18 feet by 10 feet, (4), 20 feet by 13 feet by 15 feet. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were made square stacks in field, with 10 inches of earth, then hay stack on top—a perfect success. No. 4, Johnson's principle, wire ropes, in open.
J. H. Weldon, Esq., J.P., Ash Hill Towers, Kilmallock.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. By simply stacking the grass or other material each day, according as it was convenient to bring it in. Pressure by movable weights on long boards always applied.
S. B. Walsh, Esq., Kilmallock.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 13 feet by 13 feet by 3 feet. It was made exclusively of weeds and some grass grown under trees, of no value otherwise. It did not receive the care it should have, yet it was a success, and the cattle now eat it in preference to hay.
John Wheeler, Esq., Killurugh, Cappamore.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made my ensilage on a dry hill in the meadow. I kept the edge walked all round, and the soil thrown loosely into the heart to cause it to heat. If it got too hot I walked the centre to diminish the heat.
Mrs. Newport White, Kilmoylan, Pallasgreen.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 14 feet square, 12 feet high, weighted on top with large stones, and covered with coarse litter and rushes.
R. Mackenzie, Esq., Castleoliver, Kilmallock.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	No silo, but in a round stack, 15 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep, on the surface of the earth.
TIPPERARY COUNTY.									
W. T. Trench, Esq. J.P., Redwood, Lorrha.	2	3	24 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. 30 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep.	Masonry walls lined with cement.	Gravel, natural.	Galvanized iron, raised 6 feet over top of silo.	Not, . .	Partly below.	Yes; three stacks. They are made simply like ricks of hay, weighted with stones placed on planks or bushes.
Richd. T. Creasdale, Esq., J.P., Wingfield, Shinrone.	1	1	30 feet by 10 feet; 15 feet deep.	Stone and mortar, cemented on inside.	Cement, . .	Corrugated iron.	A small drain under floor.	Built on a slope, one end below the level of ground, the other on a level with it.	In a round stack, in which was put about 7 Irish acres of meadow grass. It took about 10 days to make. When finished it was covered with about 1 foot of clay from a trench dug round it, top cone-shaped. It turned out good and is now just finished. 20 heifers, stores rising 3 years old, were fed on it all the winter out on the pasture, and are in good condition. Not much waste on the outside.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

MUNSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle, if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
From 16 to 21 days.	Green meadow grass.	Not	taken.	Not taken, .	Bullocks principally.	I find ordinary stack is the open, with sides made hard by walking, say three men on stack, to level and walk grass as fast as it can be put up, giving two days' rest to allow silo to fall, to be best. One silo made in 1888 turned out a perfect success when opened last December.
About 22 days.	The grass of plantations, and the first and second cutting of about two acres of oats.	Did not test	the heat of this stack.	About 14 or 15 lbs., besides hay.	Large three year old bullocks.	Several of the 22 days were only half days or parts of days. The grass and first cutting of the oats were put together from 1st July to 13th, more grass during the week commencing 22nd July, and the second crop of oats between the 10th and 19th of September. The quality of the ensilage is good.
Perhaps 15 days.	Thistles, flags, and weeds of every sort.	Had no means	of knowing.	14 to 20 lbs., .	Two year old heifers.	The cattle seem to fatten on it, and eat every bit of it. Some of the old thistles appeared like charred sticks.
10 days, working alternate days.	—	120 to 150 degrees of heat during the first two days while making the rick.		I fed my cattle on an outside farm and did not weigh the ensilage to them.	To milch cows and young cattle, not to horses, it is too soft for horse feeding, and they would not care to eat it.	I found ensilage the best feeding for cattle of every age, but young cattle should get hay with it for the first fortnight, or, if not, it would sicken their stomachs and purge them. Milch cows should get hay morning and evening, and ensilage at noon, and it would give milk. Smooth walls would be the best and easiest way to make it, and cause the least damage. A paved floor, with a couple of paved channels to take away the discharge. It is no difference as to the roof if heavily weighted on the top.
About 20 days.	Coarse, low-lying meadow grass.	Did not test the	temperature.	About 7 to 12 lbs. .	Milch cows, .	On account of the dry weather last summer I did not find the ensilage as good or sweet as what I made the preceding year.
6 days to each stack.	Grass that grew among trees.	—	160 degrees, .	I have never weighed it; gave what they eat.	All dry store cattle, heifers and bullocks.	Last winter I fed milch cows on ensilage with good results. When stack was finished the soil around it was heaped on the top. I began to use it on the 16th January, 1890, and all the cattle have done well on it.
—	Ordinary meadow grass.	—	—	1 to 2 stone per diem, on the land	Store cattle, milch cows, &c.	I think stacks are wasteful compared with silos, but they are very useful as they can be built anywhere. I cannot get less than 9 to 12 inches of waste all round sides; very little on the top, say, 2 to 6 inches, none at bottom. If stacks could be made without waste at sides, silos would be very little better than them. At present, I think silos cheapest in the long run, but either silos or stacks are great economisers of food.
About a fortnight.	Meadow grass. Opened in October, and carrot tops and aftergrass put in.	Did not try the	temperature.	About 30 lbs., .	To store cattle on the pasture. Young horses running with the cattle eat it freely.	I have another silo on another farm converted out of an old house, but owing to walls being plastered with mortar instead of cement too much of the silage gets bad next the walls, so don't use it now; little or none is bad next cemented walls. I have made silage for the last six years or more, and approve very much of it.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation; "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
TIPPERARY COUNTY—*continued.*									
W. T. Trench, Esq., J.P., Rodwood, Lorrha.	1	-	24 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone and mortar faced with cement.	Clay; no preparation.	Curved iron roof on poles 3 feet over top of silo.	No. . . .	Partly below; excavated against side of sharp slope.	Not on this farm this year.
Henry P. Bridge, Esq., Dangar Park, Roscrea.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stack, carted upon by horses as long as possible.
Mr. James Gordon, for Nathaniel Buckley, Esq., J.P., Galten Castle, Mitchelstown.	-	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	We have no silos here, simply open stacks, and pressed by Pearson's roller system, which is simple and inexpensive, and one stack, 3 yards by 6 yards by 3 yards high when matured, was made without the roller, simply by foot pressure in damp weather.
Stephen Moore, Esq., D.L., Barne, Clonmel.	1	1	28 feet by 9 feet; 10 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Concrete, . .	Lean-to of timber	Not, . . .	Partly below.	In a stack or rick in the field, about 30 feet long and 16 feet wide.
Mr. Thos. Robinson, Steward to Gen. Sir J. R. Gough, G.C.B., Knockeeran, Clonmel.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage has been made in round stacks and weighted with clay. Stack No. 1, 12 feet in diameter, 13 feet high when finished. Stack No. 2, 20 feet in diameter, 14 feet high when finished.
W. B. Purefoy, Esq., J.P., Greenfields, Tipperary.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a large stack, 30 feet by 14 feet—built up on 3 different occasions to a height of 18 feet.
John Bolton Massy, Esq., J.P., Ballywire, Tipperary.	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Three stacks made in open field in same manner as a hay-rick is usually made.
Edw. M. Armstrong, Esq., J.P., Moalliffe, Thurles.	1	-	42 feet by 14 feet; 11 feet 6 inches deep.	Limestone, lined with concrete.	Broken stone foundations and concrete.	Galvanized iron.	Not necessary	Partly below.	Not during past year.
Lt.-Col. Wm. A. Riall, J.P., Heywood, Clonmel.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage has been made in an ordinary stack in the open in the haggard.
WATERFORD COUNTY.									
H. Villiers Stuart, Esq., for H. Villiers Stuart, Esq., D.L., Dromana, Cappoquin.	1	-	About 40 feet by 40 feet, 40 feet deep.	Rock on three sides, stones and clay on fourth.	Rock, . .	Corrugated iron.	Not drained, .	Inside of hill, silage put in from above.	No. This is sour ensilage, it is weighted with stones, and was made mostly during the month of September.
R. Deane, Esq., Land Agent for Sir R. J. Musgrave, Bart., D.L., Cappoquin.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks. No. 1, 18 feet by 18 feet; 12 feet deep. No. 2, 18 feet by 18 feet; 7 feet deep. When settled down by pressure.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

MUNSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo, or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature. Greatest Heat.	Temperature. Average Heat for first 10 days.	Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle, if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
—	Callow grass, 24 Irish acres.	—	—	1 stone, . .	Thirty 2½ year old heifers, outliers.	Silage was very sour this year. It was put in while wet and pressed at once. Small very rank in silo, but the air seems to make it less sour. Cattle eat it well. I believe in silage as much as ever, *i.e.*, as a means of increasing cheaply the supply of food available for winter feeding of stock.
No record kept; say 14 days.	Meadow grass.	No record, .	No record, .	As much as they cared for.	To store cattle and horses in field.	I used last winter four stacks; two of them were made in 1888 and two in 1889. The 1888 ensilage kept quite good, was, in fact, better than that made in 1889. I have tried several kinds of covering and found earth the best.
From middle of June to end of July at intervals and second cut clover in September. Days occupied in carting, the whole about 14.	Second cut clover and ordinary grass.	We use no thermometer, simply insert, now and again, a long iron rod with fish-hook end, with which we can hook out samples from the centre of stack, and by hand can estimate heat of stack by gripping the iron when drawn out. 140 degrees to 200 degrees, I should say, at time of greatest heat.		Yearling cattle, 14 to 21 lbs. per day; two year olds and cows, 21 to 28 lbs. per day.	Cattle and sheep only, to the latter it is given cut in chaffer.	We simply form our stack bottoms with a tenacious soil and keep it three or four inches above the level of the surface, cutting a narrow trench all round stack to carry away water, &c., width six yards, and length according to quantity of stuff to ensile. Three of our stacks were six yards wide by six yards long, and when matured and ready for use were about eight feet high; the other stack was six yards wide and nine yards long, and about the same height as the other three when cut into. We made one of them by foot pressure only in damp weather, and the ensilage turned out quite as good as the rest and no more waste; average waste about five per cent. Our silage was exceptionally good this year. All our stock are fond of it, and thrive far beyond what they would do on hay alone; and more stock can be kept on silage—say, sore for acre—fully one-third more, and they do better.
About 8 days, with intervals.	Old meadow grass, fresh cut.	Not taken.		All fed on the land.	2 and 3 year old bullocks and some 3 year old horses, who eat it well.	I have had the silo for some years, but tried the rick last year for the first time. I used the ratchet press, and had little or no waste out of a rick of fully eighty tons. Cattle and horses eat it ravenously and prefer it to hay.
3 days making No. 1; 6 days making No. 2.	Meadow grass.	Temperature not taken.		28 lbs., . .	2 year olds, .	Weather very dry when making stack No. 1; covering of clay about eighteen inches; very much waste on outside. Weather wet when making stack No. 2; covering, two feet of clay; not so much waste as on stack No. 1.
About 18 days altogether.	Green rye, vetches trifolium, meadow grass.	160 degrees, Fahr.	140 degrees, Fahr.	As much as they would eat.	Store cattle of all sorts, milch cows, young horses twice a day.	I pressed the stack with Hunter's chains and levers. The silage was all sweet and of excellent quality. Horses and cattle ate greedily and did well on it. Had considerable waste on top of stack, owing to not thatching or covering it.
About 11 days.	Good old meadow grass.	Not known.		As much as they would eat.	18 2½ year old bullocks, 30 year and a half old bullocks, and 16 year and a half heifers.	The cattle are all doing well. They have been fed in the open field and got an fodder except ensilage. The stacks were made 24 feet long, 16 feet wide, built to a foot high the first day, and no more added until the heat rose well up to the top, making then continued at intervals until the stack reached to 16 feet high, each layer being allowed to heat well before another was added; weighted on top (moderately) with stones and timber, and finally finished with hay like a hayrick.
No record. Broken periods.	Meadow grass and wood grass.	No record kept of temperature.		No record of weight. Cattle fed entirely on ensilage.	Dry stock, strippers, &c.	Ensilage of very good quality; waste trifling—sour. Stack ensilage, 1888, sweet and of excellent quality, but very great waste on sides. Made with Pearson's roller, which was of great assistance. Shall not make another stack unless obliged by wet season, on account of waste. Silo was weighted with concrete blocks 200 lbs. to foot square.
No record kept. The work was not continuous, and depended on the weather, and whether the labour was required elsewhere.	Old meadow grass.	No record.		No particular quantity. In wet and inclement weather more is given than on finer days.	Young store cattle.	This year I intend making an ensilage stack in some corner of the field which will supply the grass instead of carting it all into the haggard. Last year was to a great extent experimental with me, but I find that ensilage is easily made, particularly in wet weather, and is very valuable as feeding stuff.
About [illegible] days.	Rough grass cut from headlands, &c., and marsh grass.	Temperature not taken.		Not measured.	Springers, yearlings, and stores.	I find that the farm horses will not eat this ensilage, but two colts which run about the demesne with some of the cattle took to eating it readily. The silage is given to cattle in the fields as well as inside.
6 days . .	Coarse grass, .	Not tested.		From 30 to 40 lbs. to cattle.	Cattle and horses from 30 to 28 lbs. per diem.	Sweet ensilage—cattle and horses eat it with relish. No. 1 stack is computed to contain about 60 tons of ensilage and No. 2 about 42 tons.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silo.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
WATERFORD COUNTY—*continued.*									
Most Hon. the Marquis of Waterford, K.P., Curraghmore, Portlaw.	2	2	22 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Bricks and mortar.	Bricks and mortar.	Slated, . .	Not drained, .	Level with surface.	Yes, in stacks. Stones placed on top for weights, litter on top of stones, thatched over all.
Claud de Lacy, Esq., J.P. The Island, Waterford.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	No silo made. Grass stacked straight from mower well trampled, and pressed after each days stacking. 300 lbs to square foot first six weeks, pressure put on each day after that once or twice a week as required.
C. Ambrose, Esq., Waterford.	1	1	24 feet by 30 feet; 11 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Concrete, . .	Pitch pine, .	Not, . .	Partly below,	75 tons without silo. By stackings, refuse hay, and thistles on off land to clean it, in a heap, with truly troddes edges, inside being packed loosely, the whole being covered on top ultimately with 16 inches of the earth dug from around it. The concrete silo is not yet at work.

PROVINCE OF

ANTRIM COUNTY.									
Mr. Charles S. Beedemer, for the Rt. Hon. Lord O'Neill, Shane's Castle, Antrim.	-	2	No. 1, 12 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. No. 2, 12 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	No walls, . .	Concrete, . .	Zinc, . . .	Not drained, .	All above surface.	No. 1, Silo or stack ensilage. Grass carted from drives, lawns, &c., made under an open shed with zinc roof, supported on larch poles. No 2, grass carted from lawns only, second cutting, and made into a square, 12 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet high.
				—	Grass surface, .	—	—	Do.	
William Young, Esq., J.P., Fenaghy, Cullybackey.	1	-	24 feet by 12 feet; 16 feet deep.	Stone and lime,	Concrete, . .	Of wood, . .	Drained, . .	Partly below, built on side of hill.	No, ...
Edmund M'Neill, Esq., J.P., Craigdunn, Craigs.	3	-	14 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. 9½ feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. 9½ feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Built with stones, and finished smooth in inside with Portland cement.	Tiled, . . .	Wooden roof, tarred.	Not drained, .	Above surface.	None made without a silo.
Major J. J. Rowan, J.P., Mount Davys, Cullybackey.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	Above surface,	Stack, 16 feet by 18 feet, 18 feet deep on Aylesford Dairy Co system.
R. J. Montgomery, Esq., D.L., Banvarden, Derrock.	1	-	10 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone and lime, plastered with cement inside.	Paved, . .	Slates, . .	Not, . . .	Above, . .	—
Alex. M'Neill, Esq., J.P., Gardenvale, Stranocum.	1	-	20 feet by 2 feet; 12 feet deep.	—	—	—	—	—	No, ...
Robert Mayne, Esq., Ballybracken, Ballycarra.	1	-	12 feet by 14 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone and lime,	Cement, . .	Slate, . . .	Not, . . .	Above, . .	No, ...

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

MUNSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature. Greatest Heat.	Temperature. Average Heat for first 10 days.	Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
—	Old meadow grass.	Do not	know.	About 14 lbs., .	Store cattle and dairy cows.	Ensilage in stacks is sweet ensilage—not sour, as last year. I cannot account for reason of this as it was treated the same. Cattle eat it well, but I prefer the sour ensilage to the sweet.
8 days, . .	Old meadow, rough grass, and bracken.	192 degrees, .	About 159 or 160 degrees.	7 or 8 lbs., . .	Short-horns, stall cattle, horses, pigs, foals, 5 or 6 lbs. per day.	Stack first cut, December, 1869. Colour, nut brown: very little smell and that a sweet smell. Waste, about one foot at top of stack and on each side. All stock eat it greedily and thrive on it.
First 8 days, then left to settle for 3 days, then another 3 days, then again allowed to settle for 2 days, and then completed.	Thistles and the cutting of the old grass on the lands.	160 degrees, . About these heats, only one plunge of a thermometer was made.	160 degrees, .	3 lbs. per diem, .	To store cattle. Horses fed each evening on it chaffed and mixed with boiled turnips and crushed oats.	I read of this being done in newspapers, and on 13th September I commenced to rake in the thistles which were very thick on the fields. The stack was round, 28 feet in diameter. We built it up gradually, working at it three days, then after three days we worked another three, then let it settle again, then worked one day. Its height to eave was then 22 feet; it sank down to 2 feet 9 inches at eaves, because the 16 inches of earth was too great a weight.

ULSTER.

Carted at intervals.	Meadow grasses.	160 degrees, .	160 degrees, .	35 lbs., . . .	Dairy cows, calves, Highland cattle, and fattening cattle.	All the grass was carted at intervals to No. 1 stack, being carefully spread all over the surface and thoroughly tramped. No. 2 carried out on the same principle, but the grass was all carted at once, same being the second cutting from the lawns, during the month of October. Ensilage much better than No. 1. Both were weighted by stones placed upon planks.
8 days, . .	Grass of lawn grown among trees.	100 degrees, .	100 degrees, .	30 to 40 lbs., .	Alderney dairy stock; none to horses.	Ensilage apparently not so good as in former years; perhaps grass put in too dry; a good deal of white mildew.
No account kept.	Principally meadow grass.	Kept no	register.	No fixed quantity.	To horned cattle, young and old.	—
13 days, . .	Meadow and planting grass and lying corn.	Not ascer	tained.	From 30 to 60 lbs.	Dairy cattle and store cattle.	Quality, sweet ensilage. Young cattle fed on this stuff, with a little oat straw once a day, are in better condition than when fed on hay. Dairy cattle fed on 30 lbs. ensilage and a little hay are in better condition and milk better than when fed on turnips or mangolds and hay, and no taste in milk.
About 10 days, at intervals.	Meadow grass,	Not	taken.	From 20 to 40 lbs. in addition to turnips.	Store cattle of various ages.	The grass was put in at intervals and tramped by men as it was forked in. It was pressed with Reynold's screw and chains. There was some waste at top and a little at the chains, but none on sides. That put in slightly wet comes out of best quality.
16 days, . .	Meadow grass,	140 degrees, .	—	—	Milch cows; one small feed daily.	The silo not more than half filled with grass, and for want of sufficient pressure there was considerable waste from must, and rotting round the walls.
4 days, . .	Grass, . .	Not	known.	About 30 lbs. to each.	To cows; not to horses.	—

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
ANTRIM COUNTY —*continued.*									
William Henderson, Esq., Carntall, Carnmoney.	1	-	16 feet by 8 feet 6 inches; 16 feet deep.	Stone and lime cemented.	Concrete, . .	Slated, . .	Not, . .	Above, . .	No, ...
Mr. James Robinson, Land Steward for Mrs. Torrens, Edenmore, Whitesabbey.	1	1	16 feet by 8 feet; 8 feet deep.	Stone and brick faced with cement.	Concrete, . .	Slated, . .	Drained, .	Above surface,	Yes; have made a stack, 30 feet long by 15 feet wide, and about 6 feet high, when settled, weighted with timber, and topped with hay, in open field.
John Campbell, Esq., Rathfern, Whitesabbey.	2	1	Each 16 feet by 8 feet; 10 feet deep.	Brick, finished with Portland cement.	Portland cement, concrete.	Wood covered with felt, in divisions like a greenhouse roof, so as to fill to the top.	Not. The sides of side entrance for removal when we come to use ensilage are made water-tight when we begin to fill silo.	All above surface.	My stack made in 1888 turned out very well, that of 1889, now in use, is doing equally well.
Robt. H. Ireland, Esq., Erindale, Belfast.	-	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	The surface being levelled, a strong stake was erected in each corner and building commenced, care being taken to keep sides perpendicular and well trodden. Pearson's roller was used on each stack.
Henry Jas. M'Bride, Esq., Glenelina House, Belfast.	-	1	22 feet by 16 feet,	None, . . .	Clay, . . .	See "Remarks."	Drain cut round on all sides.	Above, . .	On clay field, in stack, 22 feet by 16 feet.
T. F. Shillington, Esq., Craigmilla, Aghalee, Lurgan.	2	1	18 feet by 8 feet, 8 feet deep. 16 feet by 12 feet; 8 feet deep.	Concrete, . . Do., . .	Concrete, . . Do., . .	Iron, . . . Wood, . .	No, . . . Do., . .	Above, . . Do., . .	Stack, above ground, weighted with stones, and straw stack built on top.
Henry J. M'Cance, Esq., J.P., D.L., Larkfield, Dunmurry.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 12 feet by 12 feet, well trampled by six men, and weighted by stumps and trunks of old trees, amounting probably to 5 tons weight, no earth.
G. N. Caldwell, Esq., Lismoyne, Dunmurry.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stack, 30 feet by 20 feet, 20 feet deep, with Johnson's [illegible]
Mr. James Logan, Land Steward to Thomas Montgomery, Esq., J.P., Ballydrain, Dunmurry.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. I have made a stack, 30 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 21 feet high, when settled.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

ULSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature. Greatest Heat.	Temperature. Average Heat for first 10 days.	Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
3 days in August and 6 days in October.	Meadow grass which could not be made into hay, owing to wet season, and aftergrass of upland hay; some cabbage and vetches.	Have no means of testing heat.		About 14 lbs. twice a day.	Milch cows, .	Owing to wetness of latter part of last summer I could not get some meadow grass made into hay, so put it into silo in latter end of August and about latter end of October. I again put in some aftergrass with a layer of vetches and one of cabbage leaves, and a little prickly comfrey, the comfrey melted away, but all the others have given great satisfaction, and are eaten up greedily by the cows. Some young calves, two to three months' old, prefer it to good hay.
About 6 days.	Aftergrass of meadows.	About 100 degrees.	—	66 lbs., . .	Dairy cows and year olds.	The stack has turned out excellent silage, with a waste of about 12 inches at the sides and top; no waste at bottom, which cuts out finest silage. We cut as much in the forenoon as we could cart in and well trample in the afternoon, without intermission, until stack was finished.
Cannot say, .	Silo—grass from amongst trees, stack—aftergrass.	Making sour ensilage, no attention paid to temperature.	Making sweet—See "Remarks."	112 lbs. daily, .	Alderney cows, horses—See "Remarks."	I intended making sweet ensilage from aftergrass, but found it too tedious. I employed extra men for this work, and had no occupation for them during the time required to allow the temperature to rise, consequently gave it up. I have given it to three cart horses this winter, 15 lbs daily each, mixed with chaffed hay; they do not take to it as cows do.
About 6 days, continuous.	Nos. 1 and 2—Meadow grass, cut in June. No. 6—Aftermath, cut in October.	Above 170 degrees.	—	About 40 lbs. at midday, much relished.	Milch cows and young cattle.	Owing to the great heat recorded the fourth day I thought my No. 1 stack was lost. However, I weighted heavily with stones and topped with straw, and was pleased to find, when opened, a mass of good feeding between sweet and sour. No. 6 being composed of succulent grass, and well rolled, was rather sour. I believe soft wet grass requires no pressure till finished.
1 week, . .	Meadow aftergrass.	180 degrees, .	150 degrees, .	About 70 lbs. for milch cow.	Milch cows, two year olds and yearling cattle. Not to horses this year.	I levelled the requisite space, sank a piece of spruce 10 feet by 8 feet by 4½ feet in each corner, and one intermediate each way, which served as a guide for building; proceeded according to Pearson's instructions with roller, and as the stack rose stretched a board along each end inside the uprights to keep roller from going over, moving the board each course, and every night left it well weighted on top with movables. The material used was meadow aftergrass; time, second week in September. I put the cutting of 9 statute acres. Height, when finished, 12 feet, covered with 18 inches of earth, equal to about 24 tons weight, and used the rolling boards, &c., to cover in a kind of roof shape to shut off rain drip. It sank gradually to 8 feet 6 inches, and weighs about 47 lbs. to the cubic foot. The quality is the best I have had—very good—and cattle do well upon it, but it is more laxative than silage made from first crop. I give a little hay if it affects them at all. It will feed 4 cows, 3 two-year olds, and 4 calves now yearlings.
—	Grass, clover, &c.	No record.		—	Milch cows, .	The result of these trials lead me to consider an extension of the system. There is a great loss on the outside of the stack; almost no loss in the concrete silos.
8 days, . .	About 23 tons of aftergrass.	160 degrees, .	120 degrees, .	—	Year olds fed on it this year in a field.	Nine men and three horses were employed for first three days. The place contains about 24 English acres, about 16 acres are kept for hay. The rest are gardens, shrubberies, and plantations—probably 8 acres under plantations—the grass of which would not be worth cutting for any other purpose. My stack was made in the most primitive manner. I had no machinery or any appliances, except a pulley block, for hoisting the logs of wood up to weight it. There was a great deal of waste, as my man says he did not get it sufficiently tramped around the edges when building. I did not feed my milch cows on it this year, as it does not answer for the same man to milk and feed the cows with it; it is hard to prevent it tasting the milk if he does. But, as a result, my place looked a great deal neater during the winter, and I had as much feeding stuff as would have kept 5 or 6 cows during the winter, for which I would have got nothing if I had not made the silage.
6 weeks, .	Upland and planting grass.	180 degrees, .	140 degrees, .	As much as they can eat.	Cows and young stock on the grass.	Silage was overheated this year, not so good as previous year. Cows got no hay, but they got grains, turnips, cake, and Indian corn. Young cattle got nothing but silage.
18 days, . .	326 tons meadow grass, and grass from lawns.	165 degrees, .	80 degrees, .	About 56 lbs. each per diem, without any other food.	Milch cows and two year old bullocks.	The stack was pressed with Johnson's patent drum press, about 4 inches of the sides and 12 inches on the top was bad. The rest of the stack was a beautiful olive-green colour, and was given to 100 two year old bullocks without any other feeding, and they have done remarkably well on it, being in fine store condition. I have given it to dairy cows in addition to roots, &c., and I find it increases the quality and quantity of the milk. I commenced to build the stack in June, when the weather was very dry and warm, and I watered it until the weather broke; and my experience is that silage cannot be successfully made in stacks in dry warm weather, when the grass is hard and dry, especially when cut from dry sandy soils.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation—"Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor	Roof.			
ANTRIM COUNTY —*continued.*									
Henry Boyd, Esq., Woodbourne, Dunmurry	–	1	—	—	—	—	—		Without a silo; in a stack 14 feet by 7 feet by 5 feet.
ARMAGH COUNTY.									
Mr. Duncan M'Rae, for F. R. Cope, Esq., D.L., Loughgall	1	–	12 feet 6 inches by 14 feet; 6 feet 6 inches deep.	Stone walls, .	Tiles, .	Slates, . .	Surface drain.	Above surface.	—
CAVAN COUNTY.									
H. T. Rathborne, Esq., Virginia	1	–	30 feet by 20 feet; 26 feet deep.	Stone, brick, and cemented.	Paved, . .	Boarded, .	Not, . .	Side of a hill, yard above and below.	I have got a silo, as described, for the past six years. The present is the best I ever had; it is composed of short meadow grass and aftergrass mixed, about half and half; the aftergrass the produce of Carter's Mixture.
DONEGAL COUNTY.									
C. J. Tredennick, Esq., J.P., Sandoran.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	Above, . .	In a stack 20 feet by 15 feet, 10 feet deep. Made from grass, carted in as time permitted during August and September.
James Hamilton, Esq., D.L., Brownhall, Ballintra.	1	2	25 feet by 6 feet, 6 feet deep.	Stone, . .	Rock, . .	Rough bedding.	No, . .	In an old saw-pit 8 feet deep.	Two stacks, 12 feet wide; one about 16 feet, the other 21 feet, in the open, on the ground, dry ground; they were good to the earth.
W. Sinclair, Esq., D.L., Holy Hill, Strabane.	–	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	In three stacks—(1) 22 feet by 16 feet, 16 feet deep; (2) 22 feet by 16 feet, 6 feet deep; (3) 20 feet by 15 feet, 6 feet deep. This was all made without silo. The two larger stacks were built with one side resting against the side of a hill, cut down for the purpose to save labour in building. The third was in an excavation.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

ULSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle, if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
4; each day's cutting put in at night.	Aftergrass of meadow off which hay was made on the 12th July. Cutting for silo commenced 1st November.	Can't say.	Not taken.	About 21 lbs. per day to each.	Milch cows.	The stack was built in the open, against an old wall which formed two sides of it, in two lengths of 7 feet each, in layers of about 4 inches deep at a time, carefully shaken out, trampled down solid as built. In this manner the first day's cutting was raised on the first day to about 18 feet high, it was then weighted by stones placed on old doors and planks to about 30 cwt. to the square yard. On the second day the second length was similarly built up to the same height, and similarly weighted. On the following morning the first length was down to about 6 feet, and the weight was then taken off it to admit of it being further raised. For convenience this weight was thrown temporarily on the second length, and the building of the first length was completed with the third day's cutting, and its original weight replaced on it. The fourth day finished the stack, and the weight finally placed on it; is only removed as the ensilage is used. In this manner I have for the past three years made, at trifling cost, silage of remarkably good quality, free from disagreeable smell (or at least comparatively so) from grass that would otherwise have been of little value to me.
From August 12th to September 3rd.	About 30 cart-loads plantation grass.	190 degrees, Fahr.	About 150 degrees, Fahr.	About 7 lbs.	To one and two year old store cattle.	We commenced filling our silo on August 12th with plantation grass, and continued filling at intervals up to September 4th. As the process of filling went on the grass was well trampled and rolled with an oil barrel filled with water. When filled it contained about 30 cart loads, and was weighted with stones and old metal (about 8 tons).
Ran it over two months in filling.	Carter's Grass Seed Mixture. It was very good.	Never tried. I put it in quite wet, it is much the best way of preserving.	—	Never weighed it; give as much as they eat.	Milch cows and young cattle, very rarely to any of the horses.	My opinion is that the silo is much to be preferred to the stack. If you cannot make a very large stack do not have any, the loss is too great on a small stack, and is greatly deteriorated in quality; even the silo is not so good if only partly filled. Mine will feed thirty beasts from Christmas to April.
Twenty.	Grass from headlands and waste places.	—	—	28 lbs., about.	Young cattle and dry stock.	I had about nine inches waste on sides. Made by weight brought on by using levers.
Did not keep any records.	—	—	—	—	Milch, young stock and outliers.	I made this, rolling with a barrel filled with water. I find the short, sweet grass far the best, much better than long force grass. I put in a lot of flaggers, which did really well and were good silage. I put it in from time to time as the stack sunk, but I think small additions are bad. I only put on a few stones on planks and thatched. It was all sweet.
About three weeks.	Grass, partly from irrigated meadows, partly old meadow upland and some aftermath.	No	record.	Not weighed.	Dairy cows and fattening cattle. Got three feeds a day, with some cotton cake and turnips.	We tried a sunken silo with wooden roof for two years, but find stacks answer better, and we weight with stones about 1 cwt. or rather more, to square foot. We have ensilage at present which was made in July, 1888. With regard to keeping ensilage over a year. At Drumbeg—in May, 1889—there remained of ensilage in a pit sunk in sand, in a warren of about ten feet wide, a portion about five feet deep, and six or seven long, for which we had no consumption. It was accordingly covered with sand about two feet deep, the face from which we had been cutting being left entirely unprotected. In the following November we found about eight inches of the face quite decomposed, but the rest of the pit in as good condition as in the previous May. Hardly any of the upper surface was damaged, and the same remark applies to the sides where it was in contact with the sand. The bottom of the heap was quite fresh. A sample was sent to the "Field," and found good. At Holy Hill, in the county Tyrone, a portion of a stack about four or five superficial yards, and rather more than a foot deep, remained in a similar way. This was covered with a foot of earth, and in July when a fresh stack was about to be built, on being stripped was found in perfectly good condition and the stack built over it. We have now (about three days ago) searched this, and find it has remained quite sound, at the expiration of at least twenty months. It is, I think, a valuable experience, as from its present appearance the ensilage would keep for an indefinite length of time. The portion in contact with the soil, which is an old road on gravel, and undrained, is quite sound. The grass is from an irrigated meadow.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
DONEGAL COUNTY —*continued.*									
Joseph Scott, Esq., Mountcharles.	1	-	12 feet by 6 feet; 8 feet deep.	Stone, . .	Earth, . .	Rushes, old grass, &c	Yes, . . .	Almost entirely below surface.	Has been made by means of a silo. Grass cut, carted in same day, pressed by means of six tons of weights and left for three days, when weights were removed and more green grass piled on top and pressure again placed on it, two tons of rushes built on top.
John R. Boyd, Esq., D.L., Ballymacool, Letterkenny.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in stacks. One round stack, 12 feet in diameter, 12 feet high, one long stack, 22 feet long, breadth of bottom, 12 feet, and raised to 12 feet in height.
" "	1	-	15 feet by 14 feet; 10 feet deep.	Walls cemented inside.	Earthen, . .	Slates, . .	—	Above surface,	—
T. B. Stoney, Esq., J.P., Oakfield, Raphoe.	1	-	20 feet by 6 feet; 16 feet deep.	Cement, . .	Cement, . .	Slates, . .	No, . . .	Below, . .	—
" "	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 20 feet by 15 feet, 12 feet deep, in a quarry, which is about 10 feet deep.
DOWN COUNTY.									
Robert Edwd. Word, Esq., D.L., Bangor Castle, Belfast.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 20 feet by 15 feet, 9 feet deep. It is made under roof. A sound and level piece of ground in hay barn. Two beams, called "fulcrum beams," are sunk into ground three feet from ends of stack; boards laid across beams, grass built on top, and pressed by Hunt's patent screw.
Daniel De la Cherois, Esq., D.L., J.P., The Manor House, Donaghadee.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. It was made in stack, 18 feet by 18 feet, 25 feet deep, on surface of ground.
Thomas D. Crawford, Esq., J.P., Fort Breda, Belfast.	1	-	15 feet by 7 feet; 8 feet deep.	Concrete, six inches, with coat of cement over all.	Concrete, with cement over it.	Movable galvanized iron, two inch curved sheets.	Drained, but found not to be necessary, so cemented over.	All below, with wood frame three feet above ground to allow weights to be covered by roof.	—
Mr. George Clymont, Steward to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kilmorey, Monrne Park, Newry.	1	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made with built silo.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

ULSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle: if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
3 days, . .	Coarse grass, .	About boiling heat.		About 10 lbs. per head per diem.	Two year old stock, none to the horses.	My opinion as to ensilage is that it is extremely useful and beneficial for young cattle, which showed a great preference for it, inasmuch as they would not touch the regularly made hay as long as the other was available.
About 12 days making.	Round stack, second crop grass and clover; long stack, bank grass, vetches, and green oats.	60 up to 92	degrees.	About 8 to 10 lbs. with straw	Store cattle from 1 year old to 3; horses did not eat of it, although often tried.	—
3 days, . .	Grass grown in demesne on plantations.	Not	taken.	Irregularly; not weighed.	Cows and store cattle.	A partition of wood is in the above measurement, which makes it more easily worked, as strong boards and stones are used for pressing and can be changed from one side to the other when it is being filled. It can be filled in one day, and when the press is put on for four or five days it can be filled again, and about three times filled and pressed each time fills it altogether.
8 days, . .	Second cutting of meadow grass.	—	—	—	Calves and cows.	The silage turned out very good and with no loss whatever, contrasting very favourably in this respect with the stock silage I have previously tried, in which there was a large loss.
About 8 days, with intervals of a week.	—	—	—	Two-year olds, about 50 lbs.; calves, about 20 lbs.	—	This season my ensilage stack was not so good as usual. There was a considerable amount of waste, owing to the fact that in building the stack was allowed to get wider as it was in process of being made, consequently all outside a perpendicular line from base to top became bad. Stones were used as weights.
12 days, . .	Meadow grass,	150 degrees, .	120 degrees, .	28 lbs., . .	Milch cows and young stock; none to horses.	The stack was started on 24th July, 1889, when it was built to 6 feet high, more grass on 28th to 9 feet. Pressure put on, came down to 4½ feet. Heat from 100 to 120 degrees. Opened on November 23rd. Silage sweet, light brown in colour. Cattle very fond of it; will leave other food for it.
Three, . .	About 70 tons of after crop of grass and clover.	Temperature	not taken.	Not taken, .	To store cattle and milch cows, but not to horses.	The ensilage was made in stack with apparatus supplied by Aylesbury Dairy Co., consisting of galvanized wire ropes, winches, and levers for pressing the grass together. The ensilage so made was sound and good.
—	—	—	—	—	—	All the same as in former years. No change. Ensilage very good, and most satisfactory.
14 days filling.	Rough grass,	No proper means of testing heat.		Have not begun to feed on this or 1889 made silage as yet.	Dairy cows, .	—

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
DOWN COUNTY— —*continued.*									
H. G. Richards, Esq., Rathturret, Warrenpoint.	1	-	15 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 6 inches; 10 feet deep.	Random rubble built against sides of excavation. Plastered with cement, finished very smooth with steel trowel. Corners rounded off, door built up and plastered smooth inside even with the walls.	Concrete finished smooth.	Wooden shutter roof to lift off entirely	Not drained.	Three-fourths below surface, one-fourth above. In a gravelly bank, with access on floor level for withdrawing silage. Filled from roof—top of bank.	No, ...
FERMANAGH COUNTY.									
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Belmore, D.L., Castlecoole, Enniskillen.	2	-	30 feet by 14 feet; 10 feet deep. 14 feet by 14 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone, . . . Do., . . .	Earth and gravel. Do.,	Slates, . . . Do., . . .	No, ... No, ...	Above the surface, being houses in the farm-yard converted to this purpose.	No, ...
E. M. Archdale, Esq., J.P., Crocknafrieve, Ballinamallard.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. A silage stack (20 feet by 14 feet, 15 feet deep) was made by Pearson's roller system and some coarse hay built on it after it had sunk so as to keep pressure on it and thatch it. It is not yet opened.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Erne, K.P., Crom Castle, Newtown Butler.	2	-	No. 1—30 feet by 14 feet; 16 feet deep. No. 2—24 feet by 12 feet; 14 feet deep.	Stone and lime, Do., .	Concrete, . . Clay, . . .	Felt, ... Slates, .	Drained, . Not drained, .	Above surface road on one side; four feet under level of side-wall. Above surface.	One stack in 188[illegible] pressed with stones. About one foot of waste. Centre very good and cattle eat it ravenously.
S. M. Huggard, Esq., Roseville, Lisnaskea.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stacked in meadow 22 feet diameter, when compressed, [illegible] feet high, weighted with clay 2 feet deep.
J. Arthur Irwin, Esq., J.P., Derrygore, Enniskillen.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in two stacks, 30 feet by 12 feet, 11 feet high; and 30 feet by 16 feet; 10 feet high, with one of Messrs. Pearson's rollers.
LONDONDERRY COUNTY.									
W. Ranken, Esq., J.P., Newpark, Coleraine.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; built in square stack, 14 feet by 18 feet, and 12 feet high; ends and sides trimmed with knife; 4 heavy wooden slabs placed on outer edge of top, fastened at corners, weighted with 12 or 15 tons stones, sunk to 5 feet high, then topped it up with about 6 tons hay.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

ULSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
Filled full in two or three days' drawing. While being filled men kept constantly tramping trifolium down against the walls with their heels—middle not tramped. Planks weighted with stones placed round walls at night—removed morning and stuff re-tramped. It took about seven days to heat to an average of 150 degrees. When it was re-filled, tramping round walls as before.	Trifolium incarnatum.	Very irregular in different parts.	Allowed to heat to from 140 to 150 degrees, then planks put on over all and stoned till about 120 lbs per square foot were put on	In 1888-1889 about 3 cwt. a day to 20 head of cows and heifers.	Milk cows in 1888-89. None to horses.	Owing to the death of my brother (William S. Richards) last June, and sale of cows, the silo has not yet been opened for use—state of silage, therefore, not known; but year before it was made in the same way, only the silage was at 7 and 10 degrees lower temperature, and half a ton out of eight tons of it was unfit for use. It was chopped with fresh green stuff or mangolds and straw to make the animals eat what was sound of it. It improved the colour and flavour of milk and butter but did not increase the yield of either. There was no loss round walls owing to the tramping. There was loss in former years when doorway was boarded up instead of being closed with mason work plastered.
Filled up about three times.	Grass, . .	No account.		Stores—about 1 cwt. per diem to each 2½ head. Dairy cows—½ cwt. per diem each, in addition to some hay. This is only an estimate.	Store cattle, which can go freely from sheds to the grass, and a few cows and calves. A pet lamb also eats it with the calves.	The ensilage is sour. I made a second silo last summer—the smaller one. The saving of hay by using ensilage is very great. I had a very poor crop of turnips last season, which only lasted the cattle about three weeks. There is enough ensilage left to carry them on till there is plenty of grass. I have about 50 stores and a few cows and calves only.
About 14 days.	Good meadow grass, rather too ripe.	Not taken.		—	—	This stack is not begun yet, but I am using at present silage made on the Johnstons wire rope system in 1886, and all classes of cattle eat it greedily. It is perfectly sweet silage. Milch cows get about 2 stone daily and store bullocks and young cattle a little less. Have not given it to horses except as an experiment, when all eat it clean.
About 12 days.	Rough coarse grass	Not tested.		About 60 lbs. to a full grown beast.	Milch cows and store cattle	I commenced making ensilage in 1885, and I find it a most valuable food for milch cows and all kinds of horned stock. I press by dead weight in the silos. The only waste is from 1 inch to 2 inches on the top.
8 days, . .	Old meadow grass of mixed herbage.	Unascertained.		About 50 lbs., with a small quantity of hay.	Two year old heifers.	The centre of the stack was well preserved, but the outside was rotted to a depth of 12 inches. The extra waste on the outside was due to "bad building," in not keeping it properly and closely compressed while the stacking process was going on. In my opinion clay is a cheap and efficacious material to weight with.
About 21 days each.	Rough grass cut off bottoms.	Not taken.		28 lbs a day. .	60 2½ year old bullocks, 4 calves, 8 milch cows; horses do not like it.	Cattle thrive on it very well, but I don't think I shall make any more silage, as it cost far more than hay to make; takes such a lot of drawing in, and cuts up the fields.
days, . .	Coarse lawn grass, and from about plantations.	No means of testing temperature.		Cattleman says he cannot carry it in as fast as they would eat it.	Milch cows and young stock; neither horses nor sheep appear to care for it.	This is the third season I have tried it, and like it better every year. First season I weighted with earth, last stones are handier and cleaner. My lawn grass when made into hay was only got well saved once in three years, and even then the cattle did not eat more than two-thirds of it. Cost of making silage less than hay; have about a foot of waste around outside of stack

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
LONDONDERRY COUNTY—*continued.*									
Robert Dunn, Esq., Ballykelly.	1	1	27 feet by 22 feet; 16 feet deep.	Stone, plastered inside with cement.	Concrete, . .	Slates, . .	Into manure tank.	Above surface	In a stack, 24 feet long, 16 feet wide, 16 feet high; reduced to 8 feet when consolidated.
Sir Fred. W. Heygate, Bart., D.L., Belkaruna, Londonderry.	1	1	17 feet 6 inches by 11 feet; 9 feet deep.	Stone and lime,	Paved, . .	Slates, . .	Not, . .	Above surface.	In a stack, 25 feet long by 15 feet wide. As each layer was put on, trampled it well, and also rolled with granite roller. When stack was finished, weighted it with about 1½ cwt. of stones to square foot.
Michael King, Esq., Strangemore, Londonderry.	1	-	16 feet by 16 feet; 7 feet deep.	Brick, . . .	Earth, . .	Stones and thatch.	Not, . . .	Surrounded on three sides with earth. The silo is built in a hollow cut out of the side of a hill, the top being level with the surface of the hill, convenient for filling, and the bottom level with the surface of the field below, convenient for removing the ensilage.	No, not this year.
B. H. Lane, Esq., Limavady.	1	1	16 feet by 12 feet; 10 feet deep.	Brick and lime,	Concrete, . .	No roof, filled from top and then thatched with straw.	Yes, . . .	Partly above, partly below surface.	I have a small silage stack, green grass built in other stack, and weighted at top with plank and stones.
J. E. Ritter, Esq., J.P., Roe Park, Limavady.	-	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	I have made and used stack ensilage for the last four years, building the stack and weighting it when finished.
R. W. Campbell, Esq., Dungiven.	1	1	10 yards by 4 yards; 7 feet deep.	Between two clay ditches, just as good as a silo.	Clay and dry, .	Stones covered with clay.	Drained, . .	Below two ditches, when finished stoned down and sunk.	Yes, I made one stack in meadow. I don't approve of it, two feet of waste all round.
R. A. Ogilby, Esq., D.L., Pallipar, Dungiven.	-	2	—	—	—	—	Not, . . .	Above surface.	In two stacks. No. 1, 20 feet by 12 feet, 15 feet high. No. 2, 12 feet by 12 feet, 15 feet high. The materials as stacked were well trampled, then weighted with stones.
Lt.-Col. H. S. B. Bruce, J.P., Ballyscullion House, Castledawson.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In two stacks. No. 1, 12 feet by 12 feet, 14 feet high, Leicester Press Co.'s lever. No. 2, 20 feet by 12 feet; 14 feet high, Pearson's roller.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

ULSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature. Greatest Heat.	Temperature. Average Heat for first 10 days.	Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
A fortnight to three weeks.	Second cut clover and rye grass.	Temperature	not tested.	Not weighed; two feeds each day; what cattle would eat without waste.	Principally to store cattle, not fed to horses.	I am still of opinion that silo'ing grass of any kind is by far the best way of turning into a most valuable fodder. I use Pearson's roller when filling silo or building stack. About a fortnight after filling silo, weight 70 lbs. to square foot.
About 6 days, with intervals of two days between each day's filling.	Silo filled with grass cut in plantations, ditches, &c., Stack made of second cuttings of clover and meadow grass.	No record of kept.	temperature	20 to 40 lbs., .	Milch cows and young cattle.	Cattle all eat the ensilage freely. To the young stock it is now given in the field. My experience of ensilage extends over seven years, and I intend to go on making it.
14 days, . .	Aftergrass, second cutting after hay.	160° Fahr., .	From 130° to 140°, first filling about 8 feet deep, when temperature rose to 140°, filling again to the depth of 8 feet, when temperature again rose to 140°. It was filled a third and last time, 11 or 12 feet deep, and when temperature rose to 160°, it was weighted and thatched.	56 lbs., . .	Stores. No horses.	The brick walls forming the sides of the silo are bevelled to the height of seven feet, and perpendicular walls, four feet high, raised on them, making the entire height eleven feet, the upper four feet being for the purpose of preventing the grass from spreading when weight applied. I have this year practically no waste, all the ensilage being sound and good.
Silo pit one week, stack, 7 days.	Aftermath, .	I did not temperature.	take the	I have not yet called on my silage, but will give about 36 lbs., I think.	Intend to use it entirely for store stock. I am keeping it till roots are finished.	Not having opened my own silos I can't speak of them, but several similarly built I have seen opened are very good, and the smell much less than in former years. I still approve of its use as a good food.
Any time convenient.	Grass, clover, rye, and vetches, rye-grass, &c.	Not observed.		From 14 to 30lbs. according to size &c, for cattle.	Cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs.	I made about 600 tons of ensilage this year. I have used it four years, and would not be without it on a farm. It is easily made first-class fodder, and if required can be kept over from one season to another without deterioration.
About 15 days.	Best of good meadow grass.	About 120°, .	—	I gave 16 store cattle in a loose house as much as they could eat four times per day, and 4 lbs. of broken oats. Cost price of cattle in November, £4 6s. per head, and sold them in May for £10 per head, being fed as stated above.	—	I put in eight feet of grass first day, put about one foot deep of stones on, then every third day removed stones and added about five feet more of grass until finished. The ensilage came out good and sweet, about one-sixth of pit lay over until this year; it seemed to improve by lying over, and the cattle were much fonder of it. This last year—1880—I built a silo in the meadow, five feet wide and eight feet high, under ground, but owing to store cattle being so dear this spring I bought none, and believing the ensilage will improve by keeping same as last year, I did not open this silo. I am sure it is good.
Three days making the larger stack, 1½ the other.	Larger stack grass; the other clover.	—	—	24 lbs., . .	Young cattle and sheep.	—
—	1. Meadow grass 2. Second crop clover and grass.	Not taken.		Not weighed, .	Milch cows and young cattle of all ages.	All cattle thrive well upon it, and eat it greedily.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silo.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
MONAGHAN COUNTY.									
S. E. Shirley, Esq., D.L., Loughfea, Carrickmacross.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 20 feet by 18 feet, 10 feet high.
W. F. de V. Kane, Esq., J.P., Sloperton, Kingstown.	1	-	30 feet by 15 feet; 14 feet deep.	Rubble, with cement internally.	Cement concrete.	Galvanized iron.	Yes, . . .	Partly below.	Not this year. .
TYRONE COUNTY.									
Rev. Thomas G. Stokes, Aughnacloy.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in stacks—No. 1, 18 feet by 16 feet 10 feet high. Nos. 2 and 3, small size, unknown—using Pearson's roller.
Thomas S. Porter, Esq., J.P., Clogher Park, co. Tyrone.	1	4	30 feet by 18 feet; 13½ feet deep.	Stone with cement lining.	Cement, . .	Wood, . . .	No, . . .	Partly below.	In round stacks, covered with about fifteen inches depth of clay.
Mr. Alexander Cameron, Land Steward for the Right Hon. Earl of Caledon, Caledon.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Built as a common haystack, 20 feet by 16 feet, 16 feet deep; in two days well trampled; immediately pressed by three chains across with fifteen feet levers and weights to levers; three levers on each side of the stack.
John B. Story, Esq., Coriek, Clogher.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 16 feet by 16 feet, 10 feet deep, with Johnson's wire ropes.
Col. J. C. Lowry, D.L., Rockdale, Dungannon.	1	-	16½ feet by 16 feet; 8 feet deep.	Stone cemented on three sides, boards of timber on fourth.	Brick, . .	Slate, . . .	No, . .	Level, .	No, ...
D. Acheson, Esq., J.P., Castlecaulfield.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made with ensilage stack, 16 feet by 12 feet, 12 to 16 feet deep, thatched with rushes. Johnson's system of pressure.
Mr. Chas. Nash, Manager for Col. Ynyr Burges, D.L., Castlecaulfield.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hay and stackyard is below farmyard with a good road between, of which there is a rapid fall into which I cut on haggard side, and with material taken out I covered side of stack, 24 feet by 20 feet, 8 feet deep (it was heavy yellow clay), 1 foot deep. I put in grass of road and saved forking.
A. Lloyd, Esq., J.P., Benburb.	1	-	28 feet by 18 feet; 18 feet deep.	Brick and stone.	Concrete, . .	Sliding over a hayshed, made of timber and felt.	Drains outside of walls.	Partly below surface, partly above surface.	No, ...
H. de F. Montgomery, Esq., D.L., Blessingbourne, Fivemiletown.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stack, 18 feet by 18 feet, 13 feet deep, with Pearson's roller, sides cut.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

ULSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature. Greatest Heat.	Temperature. Average Heat for first 10 days	Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
About 6 or 7 days at intervals.	Grass, . .	Not taken.		Varies. Some cows eat a great deal; others get tired of it after a few days.	Dairy cows, young stock; refuse to deer.	Ensilage stacks, if properly made, answer well, and are far less expensive than silos. If chaffed with hay or straw it makes capital food for young stock.
Filled for 6 days running, then weighted down. After a fortnight another week's filling.	Old meadow grass.	Not observed.		—	Fed to sheep and stores.	This year an error was made by putting too large a quantity of grass per day—the layers, though well spread and rolled, being about 4 feet deep, instead of 18 inches to 2 feet as usual. When six days' filling was put in and rolled, stones were put on, giving a pressure of about half a hundred weight to the foot. After a fortnight the stones were removed and the silo filled, and finally weighted with more than 1 cwt. to the foot. The lower half of the silage has mildewed layers where rushy materials were used.
8 or 10 days, .	Ordinary grass and aftermath.	—	—	28 lbs., . .	Milch cows, .	I think Pearson's roller a good tool, but it would be handier and more effective if the diameter of No. 3 was the same as that of No. 1, and the length less, it would also be lighter and handier. When grass is at all old I like dead weight in addition.
Cannot state accurately.	Grass, . .	Cannot say.		Milch cows get about 30 lbs.; store cattle get varnible amount.	All classes of cattle; to no other stock.	I find the waste around my stacks considerable; further experience may enable me to avoid waste at sides, but at present I have about six to twelve inches of solid ensilage wasted on the outside of cylindrical stacks. At present I am not able to control the quality as well in stacks as in my built silo.
2 days, . .	Upland meadow.	120 degrees, .	100 degrees. .	14 to 20 lbs., .	Dairy cows, .	My ensilage was very good; the cows would take it in preference to any hay, and did well on it and hay without any roots. I applied much pressure to the stack; in four days the stack was down to nine feet; then built a haystack on top of it and did not get any lower than nine feet.
—	Rough meadow grass.	—	—	—	Stores, . .	The system of applying pressure by wire ropes seems to produce a better result than my neighbours obtain in their silo stacks by either weights or rolling.
From time to time on wet days	Grass chiefly from plantations.	Not taken.		About 2 stone per head.	Horned cattle only.	Pearson's roller used. The silage was sweet and of excellent quality; it is eaten greedily by all my stock. When I began to use it it had sunk to about 8 feet 8 inches in height.
2 or 3 months,	Meadow grass,	No record.		—	Young stock and milch cows.	Cattle appear to eat and thrive on this ensilage fairly well. I think it a useful sort of feed to have; it gives employment to the labourers on showery days in summer, besides giving a change of food to the cattle in winter.
18 days, . .	Meadow grass.	180 degrees. .	170 degrees, .	100 lbs. to dairy cattle with one mash of meal and bran; 40 lbs. to stall-feds, with chopped hay and turnips; 112 lbs. to young cattle.	None to horses, but wherever they could would pick a bit.	I will build face of bank out for next season, and bring it to edge of road, of which I will have 12 feet of fall, as it saves great labour. I had no men to tramp, but three who were engaged shaking grass and building. Some of the grass was cut three days, but collected. The weather was very wet. The ensilage was very good, and the cattle eat it in preference to cake and turnips.
About 27 days,	Old meadow and plantation grass. Put in some green oats, but they did not do. They all rotted.	—	About 125 degrees.	Could not tell, .	Milch cows, and all kinds of stores in houses and on grass.	The ensilage I used this year was made the year before in summer, 1888. I opened the door, which is roughly built each year in lowest end, and in 1888 only took one cut or 3 feet off the face, and left the remaining 25 feet covered with 8-inch by 1½-inch boards, 6 inches of sand, and a quantity of brick and stones till January, 1889, when people came long distances to see what they expected would be my manure heap. But they were disappointed, as I had not one particle of it rotten. My experience is that if ensilage is made in a house such as mine, and the sides properly tramped, and the instructions given in Mr. George Fry's book on ensilage followed, there will be no waste whatever. The end of my silo comes to the level of roadway; the ground level falling away rapidly gives me a door to take the ensilage out by, while at a lower level I get a hayshed, with a flat roof, over which the circular roof of the silo runs.
About 20 days,	Grass of all sorts, including plantations and covers, as well as some rank meadow.	Not taken.		About 12 lbs., .	Milch cows and outlying yearlings.	—

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silo.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	How Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls	Floor.	Roof.			
GALWAY COUNTY.									
Edward W. Fowler, Esq., Land Agent for the Right Hon. the Earl of Clancarty, Garbally, Ballinasloe.	-	1	About 30 feet by 20 feet; finished, 3 feet deep.	2 stone walls, solid. 2 temporary plank framing.	Beaten clay, .	Planks and boxes filled with sand.	No, . . .	Above surface.	Made in a corner against two walls.
Hon. L. G. Dillon, Clonbrock, Ahascragh.	1	1	33 feet by 14 feet; 14 feet deep.	Stone, . .	Concrete, Portland cement.	Corrugated iron sheets.	Not drained, .	Above, . .	Yes, in a stack 24 feet by 24 feet, built up to 15 feet high. Settled down to 8 feet. Topped with about 3 feet of ferns, and covered with iron sheets held on by chains. No further weighting used.
E. G. Armstrong, Esq., J.P., Castlegar, Ahascragh.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a circular stack 36 feet in diameter, 10 feet high. The grass was carted as fast as cut and laid on the ground. As the stack rose in height a gangway of grass was made. The horses and carts went up, deposited the load, and came down again till it was 12 feet high. The stack was covered with 2 feet of clay.
John Gairdner, Esq., J.P., Lisbeg, Eyrecourt.	1	-	40 feet by 18 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone covered with cement.	Cement, . .	Slated, .	Not, . .	Six feet below surface and six above.	None this year, and had I not made a silo would not now make one, considering that the waste in making it in an open stack is not sufficiently great to pay for the cost of a silo.
Mitchell Henry, Esq., D.L., Kylemore Castle, Galway.	8 In ten compartments.	-	23 feet by 20 feet; 11 feet deep. 25 feet by 20 feet; 11 feet deep. 25 feet by 20 feet; 11 feet deep. 20 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. 20 feet by 15 feet 9 inches; 11 feet deep. 20 feet by 12 feet 8 inches; 11 feet deep. 14 feet by 8 feet 8 inches; 8 feet 9 inches deep. 19 feet 9 inches by 7 feet 8 inches, 10 feet deep. 18 feet by 11 feet 10 inches; 10 feet deep. 20 feet by 20 feet; 15 feet deep.	Stone and mortar.	Concrete and cement.	Galvanized iron.	Drained, .	Above surface.	No, ...
* * *	1	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

CONNAUGHT.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses, state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
Made at intervals of several days.	Grass, . .	Kept no	record.	As much as they would eat.	Cattle in house; sheep only in racks in field.	The above stack was raised four times at intervals, according as the weather suited, and weighted with planks and sand, about 100 lbs. to the square foot. At the beginning the grass was carted on top of the stack. We have about 160 ewes—many of them rearing lambs—eating it greedily, and as feed for calves and milch cows I never met with its equal. It is the most economical feed we ever had. We have been very successful with good grass ensilage, but the wild coarse callow (or flooded lands) grass did not do well, it was too full of soft weeds, with tubular stems and succulent leaves, and rotted and spoiled all it came in contact with, and had to be thrown out; it emitted a vile smell also. With milch cows, if fed before milking on ensilage the milk and butter get a nasty odour and taste, but we corrected that and give no ensilage until after milking; it keeps up the condition of the cow, strengthens the calves, and gives a better quantity and quality of milk. In fact, our 400 sheep and about 36 cows, besides calves, are largely fed upon it now.
Eight days for stack, 10 for silo.	Old meadow grass in both.	—	—	60 lbs. to milch cows.	28 lbs. to outlying cattle. None given to horses.	Ensilage in the built silo has been used here for six years, and in stack for three. It has been found remarkably good for milch cows as well as other cattle, and the best part of it is eaten freely by sheep.
About 12 days.	Grass, . .	—	Did not test, .	—	Three year old heifers. No horses. The sheep ate it too.	We feed 100 heifers with hay, 100 with silage, 100 with hay in morning, silage at night. These were in best condition in May. The grass was simply made into a circular stack carted up. The pressure of the carts and its own weight made the best silage I ever saw, and I have seen a great deal. It turned out wonderful food. I also have made several with Blunt's Patent Press, Leicester, but the circular stack as above is the best.
About 10 days.	Old meadow grass.	—	Did not try, .	Depends on whether they are being fattened or kept as stores.	Never give it to horses though they are fond of it.	I made no ensilage in stacks last summer as the weather was so favourable for making hay. With good weather I think hay can be made fully as cheaply as ensilage, even when ensilage is made in stacks where the grass is grown. The cartage when making it and also when taking it out in winter is a serious expense.
Average, 4 days.	Clover, meadow and coarse grass, rye and oats.	No note	taken.	About 20 lbs., .	Dairy cows, store cattle, and calves. None to horses.	—
—	Grass grown on callow meadow.	—	—	—	—	The ensilage I had was made in a silo house, but unfortunately it seems the grass I put in was too ripe, and had not sap enough to heat properly, and I was obliged to use it as litter. When first I put it in it seemed to heat nicely, but when we came to cut it we found it had not heated properly. I had ensilage the year before from after-grass that turned out very good, but I could not say how much I gave each beast. It was to cows I gave it; I gave none to horses. I did not take the temperature.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
GALWAY COUNTY—*continued.*									
R. W. Waithman, Esq., D.L., Moyne park, Ballyglunin.	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	In circular stacks, 4 feet diameter, and 7 feet high when settled.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

CONNAUGHT—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature. Greatest Heat.	Temperature. Average Heat for first 10 days.	Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
About five weeks.	Grass and green oats.	The highest fermentation heat I could obtain.		About 36 lbs.	Out cattle, indoor cattle and calves, milch cattle, farm horses, and ewes.	Silage stacks very satisfactory this year, and little waste on the outer edge. One of my stacks was built in dry weather, the grass was dry, and consequently fermented rapidly, and the heat throughout was great, and the stack settled down to a very solid mass on being trampled.

TABLE OF THE WEIGHTS OF SOME OF THE BEASTS REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT FOR 1888.

—	Cost Price of Beast.	Date.	Full Fed. Weight in lbs.	Date.	Full Fed. Weight in lbs.	Gain in Weight in lbs.	No. of days.	Average Gain per day in lbs.	Price Sold for.
	£								£ s. d.
Bullock, .	10	Dec. 7,	868	April 4,	1184	238	118	2	16 0 0
Heifer, .	8	Dec. 7,	728	April 4,	980	252	118	2½	12 16 0
Bullock, .	8	Dec. 7,	588	April 4,	784	196	118	1⅔	11 8 6
Heifer, .	10	Dec. 11,	1120	Mar. 9,	1232	112	88	1¼	14 0 0
Bullock, .	12	Dec. 28,	1792	Mar. 9,	1960	168	71	2⅓	20 0 0
Heifer, .	10	Jan. 21,	1008	April 4,	1176	168	73	2⅓	15 18 0
Heifer, .	10	Dec. 31,	1064	Mar 28,	1260	196	84	2⅓	16 6 0

With the view of testing more fully the value of oils, as fat producing materials, I have during this year (1888) continued the experiments with cattle referred to in the foregoing Report, and in the table above will be found the results in figures. The largest quantity of linseed oil that I attempted to administer in one day, mixed with the crushed corn mixture, was a quart, to the heavy beast appearing in the above table as weighing 1,792 lbs., and that large quantity of oil appeared to have assimilated in the stomach of the beast, as no trace of the oil was visible in the manure. I also tried the dispensing of oil, mixed with crushed oats, to sheep and lambs in poor condition, and I thought with success, but as I had not the weights taken, I cannot supply statistics respecting the sheep. I further carried out a series of experiments in the rearing of suckling calves, and these experiments are peculiarly interesting, as every farmer knows the difference in size and condition between a calf that has been suckled by its dam, and a calf that has been reared for the first four weeks of its existence with new milk, and afterwards fed on skim milk with porridge, and the difference is the more remarkable when the calf, instead of being fed on skim milk, has been fed on "separated milk" from the "Lavalle separator." In the latter case the butter has been almost entirely extracted, the consequence being that it is found difficult to rear calves in a satisfactory manner with separated milk, impoverished by the removal of the natural fat therefrom. It occurred to me that whereas butter is worth sixteen pence per lb., while oil is worth only twopence per lb., that it might be a profitable plan to substitute the butter taken from the milk by oil. I proceeded to make essay of the idea, and procured from Messrs. T. Hinselwood and Co., of Glasgow some cod oil (dark in colour and smelling strongly of fish), at the price of £10 per ton, equal to about 2d. per lb. I first offered the oil to the suckling calves with the fingers, in the usual way; and these calves appeared not to object to either the taste or smell of the oil. I then tried the oil mixed with the skim milk and porridge supplied to the calves of four weeks old, and these older calves displayed no disapproval of the admixture. In this manner I administered from 2 oz. to 3 oz. of cod oil per day to each calf, with evident advantage to the animal. Subsequently, I tried feeding a calf of four weeks old with a daily allowance of 6 quarts of skim milk, with a porridge made by boiling in a sufficient quantity of water 2 oz. of rendered mutton suet, and adding, while the mixture was boiling, 1 lb. of finely ground Indian meal, and then leaving the pot of porridge to simmer, so as to be thoroughly cooked before mixing it with the skim milk. This plan also answered well with the 8s calves, and sometimes a larger quantity, 4 oz of the suet dripping, was added. The fine ground Indian meal cost about 5s per cwt, and the mutton suet about 8d per lb., but I think tallow would do equally well in place of the suet, and tallow can now be purchased at 42s. per cwt., or about 4d. per lb. The rearing of calves is just now of special importance to graziers—by reason of the enhanced price of yearling cattle, this class of cattle being now both scarce and dear; a yearling bullock that could have been bought in the County of Galway for £3—two years ago—will now fetch £6, or double the former price. It may be worth the while of farmers to test further some of the methods of using oils and fats—suggested by these experiments.

The detailed instructions I gave as to the construction of silage stacks were really much required. Most farmers have heard of silage, and many farmers have seen silage stacks, but it is strange that so many lack the knowledge of how to go about the business of making a silo stack with a certainty of success. An essential point is giving the proper water-cast, and in this point many fail. I think this year my silage stacks are a little better than last year, the men having acquired more experience. I calculate that a ton of silage does not cost more than 3d. to 12d. per ton in the saving (not including the value of the horse work—but then at that season farm horses have little to do). In rough figures, an Irish acre of meadow produces 3 tons of hay—or of silage say, 12 tons—and six men or boys, costing about 6s. in labour, will cut, carry, and build in the stack that acre of grass. In this part of the country the cost of hay is incomparably more. The experiments with oil and animal fat in feeding beasts, and the statistics were highly valuable, and should be further tested by practical farmers. I tried the effects on 32 beasts and on 35 calves. A neighbouring gentleman is now testing the idea by feeding with oil (instead of cake) a lot of outside grazier beasts, and he tells me he is satisfied.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silo.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
GALWAY COUNTY—*continued.*									
J. J. Cheevers, Esq., J.P., Killyan, Ballinasloe.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	By forming a square open stack, 21 feet by 21 feet, and the grass piled on as quickly as it could be carried in, over each layer evenly put on, a heavy stone roller continually passed backward and forward on planks.
Sir Henry Grattan Bellew, Bart., D.L., Mount Bellew.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in stacks—No. 1, 25 feet by 25 feet; No. 2, 28 feet by 28 feet—nearly square, and brought to a ridge, then covered with about one foot of earth.
Mrs. S. Kirwan, Blindwell, Foxhall, Tuam.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stack, 40 feet long by 20 feet broad.
LEITRIM COUNTY.									
J. Ormsby Lawder, Esq., D.L., Lawderdale.	-	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in raised stacks on the ground, 18 feet, 20 feet, 24 feet, and 26 feet in diameter, respectively, and when completed from 12 to 14 feet high, covered on top with sods dug from a trench round stacks, and over that about 18 inches of clay, beaten with spade hard, when finished it formed a conical shape.
James Johnston, Esq., D.L., Kinlough House, Kinlough.	2	-	40 feet by 18 feet; 20 feet deep; depth of ensilage 10 feet.	Stone faced with concrete.	Flags, . . .	Slates, . . .	Not drained, .	Above surface.	No, ...
St. George R. Johnston, Esq., J.P., Mount Prospect, Kinlough	2	1	No. 1, 40 feet by 20 feet; 20 feet deep.	Walls smooth, with Portland cement plaster.	Concrete, . .	Corrugated iron.	Drained, . .	Sunk into a hill level with ground in front.	Yes. No. 2 stack, 30 feet by 22 feet, 14 feet deep, is in open, weighted with field stones for convenience in building in the grass; very to have inclined ground, so that the loads can be thrown down, not forked up.
			No. 2, 48 feet by 14 feet; 20 feet deep.	Do., . .	Do., . .	Slated, . .	Do., . .	Do., .	
MAYO COUNTY.									
Sir C. J. Knox-Gore, Bart., Belleek Manor, Ballina.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J. Pratt, Esq., J.P., Ennisce, Crossmolina.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	A rick, 18 feet 4 inches by 14 feet 4 inches; 10 feet deep from eave at present. Pressed with Johnson's "Ratchet-Drum" Press, 6 pairs of drums

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

CONNAUGHT—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle, if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
16 days from start to finish.	Superior upland meadow grass, 10 years lea.	No record kept.	I should say over 160 degrees.	About 50 lbs. per head per diem.	Out-lying 2 year old heifers exclusively, none to horses.	Last year I fed it to milch cows; it increased the yield of milk considerably, but the cows themselves ran down in condition. Believing it too laxative to continue, I tried feeding alternately with dry hay and ensilage, the stock preferred the silage and refused to use the hay, until I had to discontinue the silage, gained condition then rapidly.
No. 1, 8 days; No. 2, 8 days.	No. 1, rye and vetches, cut green; No. 2, old meadow grass.	Not taken.		From 1 to 2 stones.	To cattle in stall, and on grass to cattle of all ages; to young horses on grass.	No. 1 was made entirely of rye and vetches. I let the rye get too ripe, and being stiff did not go very well together, there is consequently something over two feet of waste on the windward side. I find from experience that the sooner the stack is covered after making the better.
About 10 weeks.	Old meadow grass.	—	—	As much as they would eat.	Milch cows, store cattle, and calves.	Ensilage very good and all consumed.
From a week to 2 weeks.	In some good grass, in others coarse grass with rushes and nettles.	No temperature was taken.		Not weighed, but they got as much as they could eat, and preferred it to the best hay.	Milch cows, stores and calves, also to young horses on the grass and some of the horses in the stables.	I would not be without ensilage again for anything, as I consider it most valuable for feeding all classes of stock, even young calves thriving on it. I prefer it to hay. It is most valuable for milch cows, if given to them after milking, so as not to taint the milk with the smell; if given in this way it does not taint the milk. I have been selling my butter from cows fed on it at 1s. 6d. per lb. all winter. I prefer the ensilage when it is between sour and sweet.
About 18 days.	Lawn meadow.	Not taken.		—	Store cattle.	I consider that the chief advantage of making ensilage consists in the fact that of a wet year we are able to have a considerable quantity of food better for feeding purposes than badly saved hay.
3 or 4 weeks.	Meadow grass, mostly coarse.	No thermometer used, but we keep down heat by fresh grass added two or three days a week, and when the stack rises too high put on stones for ten days or fortnight.		No stint.	Store cattle, different ages and sexes, also breeding ewes, not to horses.	I have mostly two silos going on at same time. I load up alternate days, or at intervals of two or three days, until the heat rises too much, which is immediately checked by adding two or three feet of grass. We never stop for rain as long as men and horses can stand out, but do in fine weather to make hay, in which case we load up with stones to check excessive heating, when a good weight of stones are put on silo, say fifty or sixty lbs. per foot. The silo may be discontinued with advantage for two, three, or four weeks, when the grass is compressed to less than half bulk. I think there were not nearly so many silos made in 1888 as 1887, owing to the very favourable hay time of 1888. Hay can be made cheaper than ensilage in good weather, but I should much prefer 10 lbs. of ensilage as food for all stock to 13 lbs. of hay made in even the best weather. If wholesome, the stock greatly prefer it to hay, and will eat coarse meadow ensilage which they would utterly reject in hay unless pressed by hunger. Again, latterly, I have used it with excellent results with breeding ewes; they milk well, and the lambs thrive too on it. Of course, the ensilage for sheep is of the finest quality of the grass. I have from the first used field stones in preference to all mechanical modes of pressure. When laid on, the stones always are at work; not so the screws, levers, rollers, &c. If not looked after constantly they add a good deal to muck heap but not to the food of cattle.
7 in 10 days, at intervals.	17 or 18 acres good upland meadow, coarser on top.	Unable to reply with correctness as thermometer got damaged.		About 2 stones; chiefly used with milch cows.	Milch cows; does not taste milk. Not to horses.	A suitable site for a stack being selected, was levelled, drained, and gravelled. On this was erected a stack, 14 feet by 12 feet, by 14 feet high, with perfectly plumb sides, well tramped in making and pressed at end of each day's work, partly mechanically, and partly by dead weight up to about 10 tons. After finally completing and allowing full time to settle, the dead weight was left on the stack, headed to a proper face with ferns or coarse grass, and thatched to throw off wet. Broached in November, and proved most excellent sweet silage. A stack of this character comes within the scope of any country farmer.
18 or 19 days.	Old meadow and bottom pasture.	Not recorded.		42 to 45 lbs. to cows; less to outliers.	Cows, outlying cattle, and to young horses in fields; not to horses in stable.	The number of days is in consequence of only having two farm horses. If the weather is fine I mow half the day and carry the other half; if wet, mow one day and carry the next. It does not seem to tell in the least against the ensilage; the ropes can be taken off and put on in a few minutes. The bottom pasture was, I may say, useless, until I commenced making ensilage.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silo. Walls.	Floor.	Roof.	Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
MAYO COUNTY— continued.									
R. W. Orme, Esq., J.P., Oweenmore, Crossmolina.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes: in a stack, 18 feet by 14 feet, 12 feet deep; with iron bands over the top and heavily weighted at the ends
William Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., Glenmore, Crossmolina.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes: in a stack, 21 feet by 8 feet, 7 feet deep; made under a little hillock about 8 feet high, the ground hollowed out of the side, so that when nearly full the carts containing the grass could be driven over the grass in the stack. When finished it was weighted with logs and stones laid on the top.
Mr. S. P. Prince, Manager for General Clive, J.P., Ballycroy.	4	2	No 1.—14 feet by 9 feet; 9 feet deep.	Stone and concrete.	Concrete,	Iron,	Yes,	Partly below,	2 stacks—24 feet by 18 feet—in hay barn, made chiefly with grass.
			No. 2.— Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.	
			No. 3.— Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.	
			No. 4.— Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.	
R. Veney Stoney, Esq., J.P., Rosturk Castle, Westport.	4	-	60 feet by 30 feet; 10 feet deep.	Plastered,	Earth,	Corrugated iron,	Not,	Above surface,	—
			30 feet by 6 feet; 10 feet deep.	Do.,	Concrete,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.	
			17 feet by 17 feet, 15 feet deep.	Unplastered,	Earth,	Slates,	Do.,	Do.	
			20 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Plastered,	Concrete,	Corrugated iron,	Do.,	Below.	
ROSCOMMON COUNTY.									
The Right Hon. the O'Conor Don, D.L., Clonalis, Castlereagh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I tried an experiment this year with a stack made in the field where the grass grew.
Thos. A. P. Mapother, Esq., J.P., Killeevan.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, with the aid of one of Blunt's patent screw and lever presses, supplied by the Ensilage Press Company, Leicester. The stack, when finished, was protected by a covering composed of sheets of galvanized iron secured to a framework of timber, and during the intervals of building loose straw was used for a cover, and in wet weather galvanized sheets placed loosely.
SLIGO COUNTY.									
Sir H. W. Gore-Booth, Bart., D.L., Lissadill.	2	-	30 feet by 12 feet; 10 feet deep.	Masonry,	Concrete,	Iron,	Drained,	Partly,	Not in 1889.
			Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

CONNAUGHT—*continued*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack	Temperature. Greatest Heat.	Temperature. Average Heat for first 10 days.	Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses, state so, and how much.	Remarks.
6 days.	Rough old meadow.	Not registered.		14 lbs.	Milch cows, stall-feds, and horses, 10 lbs.	This applies to ensilage made and consumed in 1888 and 1889. A quantity of old hay remaining on hand no ensilage was made here this season. Ensilage I consider most valuable for this climate.
About 10 days, at intervals.	Coarse grass and sedge	Did not observe.		About 50 lbs. each, in two feeds of stone, morning and evening	Milch cows, stall-fed cattle, and pigs.	A very valuable system, well suited to the moist and uncertain climate of this country, making the farmers almost independent of weather, and enabling them to convert a vast quantity of coarse herbage, which would otherwise go to waste, into valuable winter feeding.
From 15 to 20 days.	Oats, rye, and grass.	170 degrees.	150 degrees.	From 10 to 12 lbs. (chaffed), given with chaffed hay and straw with pulped turnips; this is to cattle housed.	Horses got from 10 to 14 lbs. through their chaff and corn. This is all out of the silos and all chaffed.	The stack silage is given in the fields, without hay or anything else, to a year old bullocks, 42 lbs. per day.
From 5 to 7 weeks.	Hay, grass, ferns, rushes, and nettles.	—	—	40 lbs.	To dairy cows, stores, and young calves.	With my fourth year's experience, I have given up stacks in the open, being too wasteful. Silos made in old buildings must be plastered with cement, otherwise there will be waste. Nothing but good grass will make good ensilage. Ferns, rushes, and nettles all a mistake.
About six weeks.	—	—	—	—	—	I sunk a pit two and a half feet deep, about 24 feet long, and 12 feet wide, and had the grass carted into this, the carts going up on it until it got too high. When finished off and allowed to sink, it stood about 4 feet over the ground and 2½ under, or 6½ feet in all. I then built an ordinary hayrick on the top, and thatched it in the usual way. I found this covering to answer admirably; there was scarcely any waste between the silage and the hay. The portion of the hay next to the silage, and impregnated with its smell, being eaten greedily by the cattle. The hay and silage were given to outlying cattle—hay in the morning and silage in the evening.
About 8 days, with intervals ranging from about 4 to 10 days.	Grass from old meadows, generally freshly cut.	About 150 degrees Fahr.	No record kept.	About 28 lbs.	Out-fed store cattle, aged between 1½ and 2 years.	I have been making ensilage on this system for four years, but only to the moderate extent mentioned, and have found that by the exercise of reasonable care, an excellent feeding material is, in that way, easily produced. I used but slight pressure last season, the final weighting being only about 3½ cwt. at the end of each lever, which equals about 17½ cwt. on top of stack.
20 days.	Old meadow grass.	140 degrees.	120 degrees.	About 48 lbs.	Milch cows and fattening cattle.	We find the milch cows give richer milk when fed on sweet silage than when receiving an equal weight of uncooked roots or cabbage. The fattening cattle throve almost as well on it as when fed on turnips.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

THE WEATHER.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations registered at the Ordnance Survey Office (Height above the Sea 162·2 Feet) Phœnix Park, Dublin, during the year 1889:—

The barometer stood highest in 1889, on the 5th December, at 9 P.M., the air being calm, when it was 30·718 inches; it was lowest at 9 P.M. on 19th March, when it was 28·949 inches. The highest temperature of the air during the year was 76·2 degrees of Fahrenheit on 22nd June, and the lowest 17·2 degrees on 11th February. The greatest quantity of rain which fell in a day (24 hours) was 1·910 inches on 19th August, with wind S.E. The point from which the wind chiefly prevailed was the W.; it blew from that direction on 128 days, at 9 A.M. The strongest wind was from the W. on the 7th October, and from the S.W. on the 18th December, when the pressure on each day was 3·25 lbs. per square foot.

1889.	Barometer. Corrected for Altitude and reduced to 32° Fah. Mean. 9.0 A.M.	9.0 P.M.	Mean.	Range	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range.	Temperature. Self-Registering Thermometers. Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range.	Mean. Of all Highest.	Of all Lowest.	Temp.	Range.	Hygrometer. 9.0 A.M. Mean. Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic Force of Vapour.	Humidity.
January,	30·141	30·131	30·140	0·012	30·708	29·254	1·454	51·0	31·5	19·1	46·5	25·5	41·1	16·0	40·2	39·1	37·3	·227	83·0
February,	29·992	29·994	29·993	0·012	30·484	29·347	1·137	54·3	17·2	37·1	49·0	25·1	38·3	18·9	38·8	37·1	35·4	·214	80·3
March,	29·957	30·007	29·982	0·010	30·548	28·949	1·599	57·4	28·0	29·4	49·8	36·0	43·5	13·0	42·0	40·3	37·5	·230	83·0
April,	29·731	29·748	29·747	0·006	30·144	29·178	0·966	58·4	27·5	31·5	50·2	35·5	44·4	11·7	45·5	42·5	39·2	·244	81·3
May,	29·780	29·795	29·788	0·015	30·115	29·472	0·643	74·1	34·7	37·0	55·7	44·7	52·2	18·0	54·2	51·0	47·5	·356	79·4
June,	30·069	30·075	30·072	0·007	30·274	29·656	0·618	75·5	34·7	40·8	62·5	47·0	56·3	18·5	60·5	55·3	50·8	·375	71·0
July,	29·937	29·944	29·941	0·007	30·522	29·490	1·032	73·0	36·2	37·5	55·5	47·5	50·0	17·5	58·2	54·5	50·5	·372	76·4
August,	29·847	29·856	29·852	0·008	30·256	28·236	1·020	69·9	45·0	30·9	54·4	39·2	47·3	14·5	48·7	44·0	41·4	·285	77·8
September,	30·071	30·057	30·064	0·014	30·453	29·506	0·947	72·0	34·1	38·9	51·5	37·5	44·4	13·0	55·6	52·0	50·5	·372	82·6
October,	29·678	29·659	29·672	0·006	30·597	28·994	1·388	67·8	29·2	38·6	50·0	39·8	46·5	13·1	47·0	45·7	43·6	·287	80·6
November,	30·182	30·193	30·188	0·011	30·616	29·356	1·260	66·0	27·0	31·0	51·1	38·9	45·0	12·5	44·8	43·0	42·0	·273	90·3
December,	30·097	30·090	30·094	0·007	30·718	29·304	1·413	57·0	28·6	31·4	48·3	36·4	42·3	11·8	41·9	40·1	37·9	·254	85·0
Total,	356·330	359·375	360·568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	605·2	494·5	577·2	-	598·4	556·3	524·0	3·548	962·4
Mean,	29·941	29·965	29·963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50·4	41·2	48·1	-	49·9	46·4	43·7	·296	80·2

1889	Rain. Number of Days Rain or Snow fell.	Total Amount for Month.	Greatest Amount that fell in 24 hours.	Ozone. 9.0 A.M.	Cloud. Monthly Total.	Daily Mean.	Wind. Number of days it blew in certain directions at 9.0 A.M. and the total pressure in lbs. per Square Foot. N	Pressure.	N.E.	Pressure.	E.	Pressure.	S.E.	Pressure.	S.	Pressure.	S.W.	Pressure.	W.	Pressure.	N.W.	Pressure.	Calm.
January,	24	1·555	·480	·3	224	7·2	1	0·13	0	0·00	1	0·12	2	0·94	3	2·31	4	1·31	12	8·75	2	0·36	5
February,	24	2·285	·600	·3	221	7·9	5	1·04	1	0·23	3	0·57	0	0·00	0	0·00	3	4·12	15	8·81	2	1·51	1
March,	22	·920	·270	·7	224	7·4	4	3·81	0	0·00	4	1·35	0	0·00	3	1·83	2	3·12	14	7·01	2	0·81	2
April,	23	2·655	·375	·3	244	8·1	5	5·35	3	1·45	5	3·79	1	0·42	1	3·50	4	3·82	8	5·01	3	5·05	0
May,	19	1·905	·465	·5	237	7·2	0	0·00	0	0·00	3	1·43	0	5·63	5	2·06	3	0·37	5	0·94	1	0·19	4
June,	7	·100	·080	·3	148	4·9	2	1·79	3	0·57	7	1·31	2	0·60	5	2·44	2	1·44	8	1·12	0	0·00	3
July,	15	3·475	·550	·2	208	6·7	1	0·06	0	0·00	7	1·25	3	0·26	0	0·00	5	1·13	11	2·44	3	2·00	0
August,	26	3·485	1·310	·3	233	7·5	2	0·26	0	0·00	0	0·00	2	0·19	3	0·97	2	3·76	14	6·01	0	0·00	1
September,	10	1·005	·415	·3	234	7·8	1	0·75	1	0·02	3	0·96	1	0·21	3	1·05	3	0·69	3	3·98	3	0·43	2
October,	26	4·715	·550	·7	234	7·9	4	3·87	2	0·25	2	1·19	1	0·25	2	3·50	5	3·50	3	5·06	3	0·94	2
November,	18	1·170	·355	·3	212	7·1	0	0·00	0	0·00	0	0·00	3	0·19	4	2·18	2	1·25	13	5·71	2	0·37	7
December,	18	1·890	·330	·7	180	5·8	0	0·00	0	0·00	0	0·00	6	1·32	4	5·15	3	7·14	2	5·93	0	0·00	4
Total,	241	26·830	-	7·3	2,606	85·3	22	14·62	10	2·44	45	12·01	25	10·46	31	21·60	43	30·23	128	38·10	22	9·32	33
Mean,	-	-	-	·8	217	7·2	-	1·21	-	0·20	-	1·00	-	0·87	-	1·81	-	2·52	-	4·85	-	0·78	-

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1889.

By J. W. MOORE, Esq., M.D., F.K.Q.C.P.I., F.R. MET. SOC.

(Extracted from the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science.*)

JANUARY.—As happened also in January, 1888, during the greater part of the month, the weather was open although changeable in Ireland and in Scotland, colder in England, and very cold in France and Germany. The type of distribution of atmospherical pressure was chiefly anticyclonic in the south and south-east, cyclonic in the far north and north-west.

In Dublin the mean temperature (42·4°) was perceptibly above the average (41·3°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 41·9°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, January was coldest in 1881 (M. T. = 32·2°) and warmest in 1875 (M. T. = 46·6°). In 1867, the M. T. was 35·7°, and in 1865 it was 37·8°. In 1871 and in 1886, the M. T. was 37·9; in the year 1879 (the cold year), it was 35·3°. In 1888, the M. T. was 42·1°. As a general rule, January in Dublin is not colder, but rather a shade warmer, than December. This is owing to the full development in January of a winter area of low pressure over the Atlantic, to the north-westward of the British Isles, and to a resulting prevalence of S.W. winds in their vicinity. January, 1889, proved an exception to this rule, the M. T. being 1·2° below that of December, 1888 (43·6°).

The mean height of the barometer was 30·150 inches, or as much as 0·269 inch above the average value for January—namely, 29·881 inches. The mercury rose to 30·711 inches at 9 a.m. of the 3rd, and fell to 29·200 inches at 8 p.m. of the 9th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, as much as 1·511 inches—that is, a little over one inch and one-half. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 41·9°, or 1·4° below the value for December, 1888; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula—viz., *min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × ·41)= *Mean Temp.*—from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 41·6°, or 0·8° above the average mean temperature for January, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (40·8°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 42·4°, compared with a 23 years' average of 41·3°. On the 18th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 56·2°—wind W.S.W.; on the 3rd, the temperature fell to 27·1°—wind also W.S.W. The minimum on the grass was 22·7° on the same date. The rainfall was 2·213 inches, distributed over 16 days. The average rainfall for January in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 2·241 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·7. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were both slightly below the average. In 1877 the rainfall in January was very large—4·322 inches on 25 days; in 1869 also 4·258 inches fell—on, however, only 18 days. On the other hand, in 1876, only ·406 of an inch was measured on but 9 days; and in 1880, the rainfall was only ·563 of an inch on but 8 days. In January, 1886, 3·244 inches of rain were measured on as many as 26 days, in 1887 (the dry year) 1·816 inches fell on 16 days, and in 1888 1·247 inches fell on 9 days.

A lunar halo was seen on the 14th. The atmosphere was foggy on each of the first six days, as also on the 22nd. High winds were noted on 8 days, reaching the force of a gale on two days—the 11th and 18th. Hail fell on the 9th and 11th, and snow or sleet also on the 11th. Temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on 8 days, compared with 10 days in December, 1888; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on only 3 nights compared with 5 nights in December. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 16 nights compared with 20 nights in December.

Cold, quiet, foggy weather prevailed during the greater part of the week ended January 5th, 1889, in the centre and east of Ireland, as well as in England. In the west of Ireland and in Scotland S.W. winds and cloudy, mild weather were experienced. From Tuesday, the 1st, to the close of the week a band of high atmospherical pressure extended from North Germany across England and Ireland, while the barometer was low over the Norwegian Sea and Scandinavia in the north and over the Mediterranean in the south. Sharp frosts prevailed within the area of high pressure, but it was very mild on the Atlantic coasts of Ireland, Scotland, and Norway. In Dublin the barometer rose to 30·711 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday, the 3rd (wind W.S.W.). Thick rime formed on Friday and Saturday. Fogs were observed on Wednesday and Saturday. Rain fell on Saturday night to the amount of ·021 inch.

As regards the second week (6th–12th inclusive), except on Thursday, the 10th, which was a fine, dry, bracing day, the weather was either cloudy and damp, or rainy. At the beginning of the week intense frost prevailed in central and eastern England—at 8 a.m. of Sunday, the 6th, the thermometer read 15° at Cambridge, 21° at Loughborough, and 22° in London. This was a dull, damp, foggy day in Dublin. Gradients for southerly winds became pronounced over Western Europe, temperature rose and rain fell very generally. On Wednesday the wind shifted to W. and N.W. in Ireland with a downpour of rain and hail and an abrupt fall of temperature. On Friday afternoon there was a S.E. gale, and immense quantities of rain, hail, and sleet fell in Dublin and its vicinity. Saturday was a dull day, with snow in England. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·641 inches, pressure varying from 30·062 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.) to 29·200 inches at 3 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 40·2°, or 6·1° above that for the previous week. The mean of the daily highest and lowest temperatures was 40·8°. The absolute maximum in the screen was 50·5° on Tuesday (wind, S.); the absolute minimum was 31·9° on Friday (wind calm). Rain fell on five days (including hail on two days, and sleet on one day) to the large amount of 1·773 inches. Of this quantity, 1·221 inches were measured on Friday and ·455 inch on Tuesday. There was a fog on Sunday, and a gale was recorded on Friday.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

In the third week (13th-19th inclusive) open, but changeable weather was prevalent. Atmospherical pressure was generally lower to the northwestward than to the southeastward, and in consequence the winds were chiefly southerly to westerly. On Friday morning the force of a gale was reached, but otherwise the winds were not strong. On Wednesday a V-shaped depression crossed Ireland, causing a sudden shift of wind from S. to N.W.; but it soon backed again to S.W. A partial eclipse of the moon was seen in a clear sky on the morning of Thursday, the 17th. Showers fell on the afternoons of Friday and Saturday. Very little frost occurred in the British Isles, and on Friday very high temperatures were recorded in Ireland and Scotland. The weather remained persistently cold in Germany and eastern France. At 8 a.m. of Tuesday the thermometer was 4° at Berlin. The barometer was extremely high over Russia during this week; at Moscow it rose to 31·23 inches on Monday morning. In Dublin the mean atmospherical pressure was 30·124 inches; the extremes were—lowest, 29·720 inches, at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, S.S.E.); highest, 30·401 inches, at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, W. by S.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43·6°. The arithmetical mean of the highest and lowest daily temperatures was 44·8°. On Friday the screened thermometers rose to 56·2° (wind, W.S.W.); on Thursday, they fell to 35·9° (wind, S.W.). Rain fell on four days to the amount of ·179 inch—the maximal fall in 24 hours was ·080 inch on Tuesday (wind, S.). A lunar halo was seen on Monday evening, the 14th.

Throughout the week ending Saturday, the 26th, an anticyclone, or area of high atmospherical pressure, lay over Ireland and the Atlantic Ocean off the west coast of this country. At the same time, extensive and deep depressions passed eastwards across Scandinavia and Lapland, while areas of relatively low pressure lay also over the Mediterranean Basin. Light or moderate N.W. (N. to W.) winds prevailed in the United Kingdom, accompanied by comparatively mild and dry, but cloudy weather. At 8 a.m. of Friday the barometer varied from 30·57 inches at Valentia Island, in Kerry, to 28·59 inches at Haparanda, on the Gulf of Bothnia—rather steep gradients for N.W. winds consequently prevailed over Northwestern Europe. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer during the week was no less than 30·510 inches, pressure ranging from 30·347 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.), to 30·620 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44·0°; the mean of the highest and lowest daily temperatures was 44·7°. The thermometers in the screen rose to 50·1° on Saturday (wind, W.), having fallen to 35·0° on Tuesday (wind, W.N.W.). Rain fell in measurable quantity on two days—Tuesday and Saturday—the total precipitation being ·048 inch, of which ·038 inch fell on Saturday evening, as a shallow secondary depression passed over Dublin from N.W. to S.E. Very cloudy skies prevailed during the week, the percentage amount of cloud at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. being 87. Only on Tuesday was there much bright sunshine. The mildness of the northerly and northwesterly winds which prevailed was due to their origin in an oceanic anticyclone.

The last five days of the month were chiefly mild, changeable, and cloudy, and rain fell frequently although not in large quantity. On Tuesday, the 29th, a remarkable series of V-shaped depressions crossed the United Kingdom, causing a shift of wind from S.W. to N.W., squalls, showers, and a brisk fall of temperature. At the close of the month steep gradients for westerly winds prevailed over Northwestern Europe, and the weather was generally mild and damp.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in January, 1889, was 3·57 inches, distributed over only 8 days. Of this quantity 1·64 inches fell on the 11th, and ·96 of an inch on the 8th.

FEBRUARY.—This was an unsettled, windy, wet, and cold month. North-westerly winds preponderated, and while the barometer was often high off the W. and S.W. of Ireland, deep atmospherical depressions passed south-eastwards across Scandinavia and the North Sea, producing cold N.W. winds and frequent showers of sleet and hail. On the 10th a severe snowstorm occurred, and the weather was generally inclement.

In Dublin the mean temperature (40·3°) was much below the average (43·0°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 39·6°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, February was coldest in 1873 (M. T. = 37·9°) and warmest in 1869 (M. T. = 46·7°). In 1886, the M. T. was 39·7°, in the year 1879 (the cold year), it was 40·1°, and in 1888 it was as low as 38·6°. As a general rule, February in Dublin is only a shade colder than March.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·991 inches, or 0·129 inch above the average value for February—namely, 29·862 inches. The mercury rose to 30·474 inches at 9 p.m. of the 4th, and fell to 29·189 inches at 6 p.m. of the 10th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·285 inches—that is, a little over one inch and a quarter. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 39·6°, or 2·3° below the value for January, 1889; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 39·4°, or 3·1° below the average mean temperature for February, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (42·5°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 40·3°, compared with a 23 years' average of 43·0°. On the 1st, the thermometer in the screen rose to 55·0°—wind W.S.W.; on the 11th, the temperature fell to 21·7°—wind W.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 14·9° also on the latter date. The rainfall was 2·449 inches, distributed over no fewer than 20 days. The average rainfall for February in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 2·183 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·3. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were both considerably above the average. In 1883 the rainfall in February was large—3·752 inches on 17 days; in 1879 also 3·706 inches fell on 23 days. On the other hand, in 1873, only ·925 of an inch was measured on but 8 days; and in 1887, only ·541 inch of rain fell on 11 days. The rainfall in 1887 was much the smallest recorded in February for very many years. Snow or sleet fell on the 2nd, 8th, 9th, 10th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th. Hail fell on the 1st, 4th, 8th, 10th, 24th, 26th, and 27th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 15th, 24th, 27th, and 28th. High winds were noted on 13 days, reaching the force of a gale on five days

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

—the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 8th, and 13th. The temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on 8 days, compared with the same number of days in January; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on only 4 days, compared with only three in January, but with 12 in February, 1888. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 21 nights, compared with 16 nights in January. On 7 days the thermometer did not rise to 40° in the screen.

On Friday, February 1, a fresh westerly gale prevailed, and temperature—which had been very high during the previous *night* (55° in Dublin)—gave way rapidly with squalls of rain and hail. Saturday, the 2nd, proved the most inclement day as yet felt in the present winter—a fresh westerly gale blowing with frequent falls of snow and bitter cold. The thermometer rose to 55·0° on the early morning of Friday (wind, W.S.W.), and fell to 33·0° on Saturday evening (wind, W.). At 8 a.m. of this day the barometer was down to 28·46 inches at Sumburgh Head in the Shetlands. Strong N.W. gales, snow and hail, thunder and lightning prevailed in many parts of the Kingdom, and in Dublin ·352 of an inch of rain fell in the form of snow.

The weather was very unsettled and changeable during the week ended Saturday, the 9th. Severe, extensive, and deep depressions, travelled southeastwards across Northwestern Europe, causing rapid changes of temperature, and westerly to northerly gales, with frequent showers of rain or hail and snow. On Sunday a very deep depression was passing down the North Sea, accompanied by severe northerly gales and thunder and lightning in many parts of the United Kingdom. In the rear of the disturbance the barometer rose with great rapidity—nearly an inch and a half at Aberdeen in the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Monday. During the next two days areas of low pressure crossed Scandinavia from N.W. to S.E., and the weather was dull, damp, and showery. On Wednesday night a subsidiary depression passed rapidly across the British Islands in the same direction—rain and hail squalls were reported from many stations. During Friday and Saturday another very deep depression travelled southeastwards down the North Sea, the accompanying gales being of great intensity. In Scotland snow fell heavily, with keen frost, and in Ireland the air became very dry and cold. Sharp frost set in on Saturday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·963 inches—pressure varying from 29·471 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.) to 30·474 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, N.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 39·1°, or, 6° below the value for the previous week. The arithmetical mean of the highest and lowest daily temperatures was 39·8°. Temperature in the screen rose to 49·5° on Wednesday (wind, W.) and Thursday (wind, W.N.W.), and fell to 29·0° on Saturday (wind, N.W.). Rain fell on six days to the amount of ·242 inch, including ·117 inch entered to Wednesday. Hail and snow fell on two days.

Very changeable, inclement weather held during the greater part of the week ended Saturday, the 16th, which began with a snowstorm and ended with warmth and squalls. On Sunday two depressions crossed Ireland and England—the first from W. to E., the second from W.NW. to E.S.E.—both travelling with great speed. In Dublin, fine dry snow began to fall at 6 a.m., with a temperature of 29·0°. As the forenoon wore on, the snowfall increased. In the afternoon a thaw occurred and frozen rain and hail were followed by rain and a shift of wind from S.E. to W. In the evening a further shift of wind to N.N.E. took place and snow and hail again fell heavily. On Monday morning there was an intense frost. Tuesday was again fair and frosty, but at night a lunar halo foretold a change. Wednesday was dull and rainy, and at night there was a fresh gale from W.S.W., temperature rising to 53·1°. Thursday and Friday were cool, quiet days, but on Friday evening there was again a lunar halo, and Saturday was rainy and squally to mild and fine. At Dungeness, in Kent, temperature rose 26° (from 18° to 44°) in the twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. of Thursday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer during the week was 29·846 inches—pressure ranging from 29·189 inches at 6 p.m. of Sunday (wind, W.) to 30·367 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 37·3°, while the mean temperature derived from the daily maxima and minima was 37·5°. The thermometers in the screen fell to 21·7° on Monday (wind, W.N.W.) and rose to 54·7° on Saturday (wind, W.S.W.). The rainfall amounted to 1·127 inches on four days. Of this quantity, ·742 inch was the result of melted snow and hail on Sunday.

As regards the third week (17th–23rd, inclusive), at first mild, soft, and cloudy, the weather afterwards became cooler, drier, and brighter as barometrical gradients for northerly winds developed over Western Europe. Until Wednesday an anticyclone was found over Spain, the Bay of Biscay, and France; while areas of low pressure passed in a direction towards E. or S.E. across the Norwegian Sea and Scandinavia. Westerly winds and mild, cloudy weather prevailed during this period, except in the north of Sweden where the cold was very intense. On Thursday, the isobars ran nearly due N. and S., and the wind drew into N. with a general fall of temperature and cold showers in Great Britain. Next day a shallow depression passed southwards across Ireland, causing a higher temperature for the time being and showers. On Saturday the wind shifted to E. and became dry and searching—the relative humidity in Dublin falling to 64 per cent. at 9 p.m. In this city the mean height of the barometer was 30·301 inches—pressure ranging from 30·142 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.S.W.) to 30·466 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44·9°, while the mean of the daily maxima and minima was 45·8°. Temperature in the screen rose to 54·5° on Monday (wind, S.W.) and fell to 35·1° on Friday (wind, W.). Rain was registered on four days, the total quantity being ·109 inch, of which ·060 inch was credited to Friday. At 8 a.m. of Saturday, February 23rd, temperature in Western Europe ranged from—5° Fahr. at Hernosand in Sweden, 12° at Munich, and 19° at Lyons, to 47° at Belmullet and Valentia Island, Kerry.

Very inclement weather prevailed throughout the closing period of the month (from the 24th to the 28th, inclusive). Barometrical gradients for easterly (N. to E. and S.E.) winds held over Western

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Europe, so that a polar air-current held, temperature ruled very low, and snow and hail fell frequently and on the east coasts of Great Britain and Ireland in considerable quantity. In the West of Ireland fine, bright, frosty weather prevailed for the most part, but in the East clouded skies and snow were experienced. At 8 a.m. of Thursday, the 28th, the thermometer was only 21° in the screen at Parsonstown, King's Co.

The rainfall in Dublin during the two months ending February 28th has amounted to 4·682 inches on 36 days, compared with 2·344 inches on 23 days during the same period in 1888, and a 23 years' average of 4·424 inches on 35·0 days. Double as much rain as fell in January and February of last year has fallen in the same months this year.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in February, 1889, was 2·69 inches, distributed over 14 days. Of this quantity 1·12 inches fell in the form of snow on the 10th. Since January 1st, 6·26 inches of rain have fallen on, however, only 22 days.

MARCH.—This was a tolerably favourable month. North-westerly winds preponderated as in February, and while the barometer was often high off the W. and S.W. of Ireland, atmospherical depressions passed south-eastwards across Scandinavia and the North Sea, producing cold N.W. winds and frequent showers. The beginning of the month was cold, but some genial weather was experienced from time to time.

In Dublin the mean temperature (44·0°) was above the average (43·3°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43·3°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, March was coldest in 1867 and 1883 (M. T. = 39·0°) and warmest in 1868 (M. T. = 47·3°). In 1876, the M. T. was 41·2°, in the year 1879 (the cold year), it was 42·5°, in 1888 it was as low as 39·8°.

As a general rule, February in Dublin is only a shade colder than March. This is due to the fact that the Continental anticyclone embraces the British Isles and Scandinavia in March, causing easterly winds. In the present year, however, February was 3·7° colder than March.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·999 inches, or 0·076 inch above the average value for March—namely, 29·923 inches. The mercury rose to 30·546 inches at 9 p.m. of the 15th, and fell to 28·944 inches at 9 p.m. of the 19th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, as much as 1·602 inches—that is, more than an inch and a half. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43·3°, or 3·7° above the value for February, 1889; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 43·0°, or 0·3° above the average mean temperature for March, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (42·7°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 44·0°, compared with a twenty-three years' average of 43·3°. On the 28th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 58·3°—wind W.S.W.; on the 3rd, the temperature fell to 31·0°—wind, S.E. The minimum on the grass was 24·2° on the 27th. The rainfall was only 1·076 inches, distributed, however, over 17 days. The average rainfall for March in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 2·030 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 16·4. The rainfall, therefore, was much below the average, while the rainy days were slightly above the average.

In 1867 the rainfall in March was very large—4·972 inches on 22 days; in 1888, 3·753 inches fell on 18 days; in 1866 also 3·829 inches fell on 21 days. On the other hand, in 1871, only ·815 of an inch was measured on 12 days; and in 1874 only ·953 inch fell, also on 12 days. In 1887 (the "dry year"), 1·485 inches of rain fell on 15 days. A solar halo appeared on the 6th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 1st, 2nd, 15th, and 27th. High winds were noted on 9 days, reaching the force of a gale on 4 days—the 20th, 23rd, 24th, and the 25th. Snow or sleet occurred on the 1st and 2nd; and hail fell on the 1st, 2nd, 8th, 21st, and 31st. The temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on 16 days, compared with 8 days in February, and the same number of days in January; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on 5 days, compared with only 4 in February and only 3 in January, but with 11 in March, 1888. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 14 nights, compared with 21 nights in February and 16 nights in January. On 2 days the thermometer did not rise to 40° in the screen.

The month opened with very severe weather. At 8 a.m. of Saturday, the 2nd, the thermometer stood at 20° at Aberdeen, and 22° at Parsonstown. The reading in Dublin at this time was 32°.

The weather of the week ending Saturday, the 9th, was very changeable and for the most part cold. At the beginning a keen S.E. wind blew, with hazy, dry weather. On Monday, the 4th, a close drizzling rain prevailed, while temperature did not exceed 40·1°. The two following days were chiefly fine and much milder, the thermometer reaching a maximum of 50·4° on Wednesday.

On this day the barometer gave way decidedly, and next morning two areas of low pressure were found—one off the north of Scotland, the other over St. George's Channel. The latter system caused the wind to shift to N.E. and N. on Thursday, with dull, cool weather in Ireland. Friday, the 8th, was cloudy but fine—a canopy of cirro-stratus moving from S.W. in an upper current, while the surface wind remained northerly. Saturday was bright, with some passing showers in the afternoon. In Great Britain very severe weather was experienced during the week. At first some intense frosts occurred over a snow-covered country—thus, the thermometer in the screen sank on Sunday to 14° at Cambridge, on Monday to 15° at Shields, and on Tuesday to 10° at Aberdeen. Afterwards, on Thursday and Friday, the depression above mentioned caused drenching rains or heavy falls of sleet and snow in England. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·708 inches—pressure ranging from 30·015 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.S.W.) to 29·389 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, N.N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 39·0°. The arithmetical mean of the highest and lowest daily temperature was 39·8°. Temperature in the screen rose to 50·4° on Wednesday (wind, S.W.), having fallen to 31·0° on Sunday (wind, S.E.). The rainfall amounted to ·103 inch, and was distributed over four days. The largest daily precipitation was ·047 inch on Monday.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Very favourable weather was experienced during the second week (10th to the 16th, inclusive), particularly in Ireland, where temperature was high and the air mild after Monday, the 11th. On this day an area of high atmospherical pressure showed itself over Ireland, and this system held for several days, producing dry weather and N.W. winds. On Wednesday an area of low pressure passed southeastwards across the S. of Scandinavia and Denmark, causing snow and frost in those countries and low temperatures with cold showers in Great Britain also. At the close of the week the barometer was giving way in Ireland, where the wind backed towards W. with rising temperature and increasing cloud. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·314 inches, pressure increasing from 29·765 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.) to 30·546 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, S.S.E). The mean temperature was 46·3°, or 6·5° above the value for the previous week. The highest reading of the screened thermometers was 57·7° on Wednesday (wind, N.W.); the lowest was 31·7° on Monday (wind, W.N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m was 45·3°. Only a few light showers fell during the week, yielding ·020 inch of water. Of this quantity ·010 inch was measured on Monday and the same amount on Thursday. Except on Sunday and Wednesday, the percentage of cloud was high. Friday night was very cold in the S.E. of England, and severe frost prevailed in Germany and France on Saturday—at Munich the temperature at 8 a.m. was only 13°.

The chief feature in the weather-record of the third week was the passage across the British Islands of a very deep depression in the interval between Monday, the 18th, and Thursday, the 21st. At the beginning of the week the barometer was high and the weather was fine. During Sunday and Monday a great and uniform reduction of pressure took place, the wind backed to S.W. and S., with light showers and rising temperature. On Tuesday a well-marked depression, which hourly grew deeper, spread eastwards across Ireland and the Irish Sea to the North of England, where the barometer fell below 28·80 inches on Wednesday morning. By this time the wind had shifted to N. and N.E. in Ireland, and rose to a fresh or strong gale. The depression now changed its course, travelling southwards to France, where it "filled up" on Friday. A great deal of cold rain, wet snow, and hail fell in Great Britain in connection with this disturbance. During Friday and Saturday the wind once more backed to W.S.W., and freshened with a rainy appearance and higher temperature. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·746 inches—pressure decreasing from 30·264 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.) to 28·944 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43·6°, while the mean of the daily highest and lowest readings was 43·8°. Temperature rose to 53·0° in the screen on Saturday (wind, W.S.W.), having fallen to 32·9° on Friday (wind, W.). Rain was measured on three days—the total precipitation amounting to ·671 inch, of which ·221 inch was caught on Monday, and ·381 inch on Tuesday. A little hail fell on Thursday morning.

Fresh N.W. winds, cloudy skies, and chiefly mild weather characterised the week ending Saturday, the 30th. The barometer was throughout high in the S. and S.W., but comparatively low in the far N. On Wednesday an anticyclone, in which the barometer rose above 30·40 inches, advanced over Ireland, where a brief frost occurred. Next day this system had travelled southeastwards to Brittany and the mouth of the English Channel, in which regions the barometer stood above 30·50 inches. Temperature rose fast in Ireland, as a squally westerly wind spread over the country, and rain fell in considerable quantities. The last two days were very mild, but changeable and rather cloudy. On Saturday evening the sky cleared and temperature gave way quickly. Venus shone brightly in the western sky on several evenings. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·236 inches, pressure increasing from 30·006 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, W.N.W.) to 30·441 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind also W.N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 47·3°, while the arithmetical mean of the daily maxima and minima was 48·1°. The thermometer in the screen rose to 58·3° on Thursday (wind, W.S.W.), having fallen to 31·3° on Wednesday (wind, N.W.). Rain fell on five days to the amount of ·190 inch; the maximal fall in 24 hours was ·102 inch on Wednesday, or rather early on Thursday morning.

The last day of the month—Sunday, the 31st—was squally, cold, and showery. A sharp hail-shower fell at 2 p.m.

The rainfall in Dublin during the three months ending March 31st has amounted to 5·738 inches on 53 days, compared with 6·097 inches on 41 days during the same period in 1888, and a 23 years' average of 6·454 inches on 51·4 days. While double as much rain as fell in January and February of last year fell in the same months this year, the rainfall in March of this year is not one-third that of March, 1888—namely, 3·753 inches.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in March, 1889, was 1·71 inches, distributed over only 7 days. Of this quantity ·51 inch fell on the 18th. Since January 1st, 7·97 inches of rain have fallen on, however, only 29 days.

April.—Like April, 1888, this was a generally cold, cloudy, changeable, showery month. It showed a low atmospherical pressure, and a preponderance of winds from polar points of the compass. In Dublin rain fell on as many as 21 days, and the total amount was more than 2½ inches. With the exception of 1879, 1881, 1887, and 1888, this was the coldest April experienced in Dublin since the present records were commenced in 1860.

In Dublin the mean temperature (46·1°) was decidedly below the average (47·8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 45·6°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888 April was coldest in 1879 (the cold year) (M. T.=44·5°) and warmest in 1865 and 1874 (M. T. = 50·4°). In 1886, the M. T. was 46·3°, in 1887 it was as low as 45·1°, and in 1888 it was only 45·7°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·748 inches, or 0·109 inch below the average value for April—namely, 29·857 inches. The mercury rose to 30·153 inches at 9 a.m. of the 18th, and fell to 29·179 inches at 9 a.m of the 4th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, only 0·974 inch—that is, a little less than one inch. The mean temperature deduced from daily

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45·6°, or only 2·3° above the value for March, 1889; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 45·2°, or 1·8° below the average mean temperature for April, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (47·0°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 46·1°, compared with a twenty-three years' (1865–1887, inclusive) average of 47·8°. On the 20th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 59·7°—wind W.; on the 15th the temperature fell to 33·1°—wind N.W. The minimum on the grass was 26·0° on the same date. The rainfall was 2·607 inches, distributed over 21 days. The average rainfall for April in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 2·034 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 14·8. The rainfall, therefore, was considerably above the average, while the rainy days much exceeded it. In 1877 the rainfall in April was very large—4·707 inches on 21 days; in 1882 also 3·526 inches fell on 20 days. On the other hand, in 1873, only ·498 of an inch was measured on 8 days, and in 1870 only ·838 of an inch fell, also on 8 days.

No solar halos were seen. The atmosphere was more or less foggy on the 10th, 12th, and 18th. High winds were noted on 10 days, but on only two occasions was the force of a gale attained—namely, on the 28th and 30th. Snow or sleet occurred on the 4th, and hail fell on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th. The temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on 19 days, compared with 16 days in March, 8 days in February, and the same number of days in January. It did not fall to 32° in the screen on even one night. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 8 nights, compared with 14 nights in March, 21 in February, and 16 nights in January. The mean lowest temperature on the grass was 34·4°, compared with 34·6° in 1888 and 31·6° in 1887. A peal of thunder was heard to the southward about 5 p.m. of the 30th.

Unsettled weather prevailed during the greater part of the period ending Saturday, the 6th. Temperature showed a marked decrease, and squally N.W. winds and cold showers were general. At the beginning of the period a depression was travelling southeastwards across the south of Scandinavia. Strong N.W. winds and showers of cold rain, sleet and hail were reported from many stations on Monday, the 1st. In Scotland Tuesday was a very inclement day. The barometer now gave way quickly, and a deep depression advanced from the N.W. over Ireland and England. It caused heavy rains in the N. of Ireland, and all over the country the weather became broken, gloomy, cold, and showery, continuing so until the end of the week. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·721 inches—pressure ranging from 30·097 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, N.N.W.) to 29·179 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind also N.N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45·4°. The arithmetical mean of the daily maxima and minima was almost the same—namely, 45·5°. The screened thermometers rose to 54·5° on Monday (wind, N.W.), and fell to 38·3° on Thursday (wind, N.N.W.). Rain was measured on three days, the total amount being ·276 inch, of which ·140 inch was registered on Thursday. Some sleet fell on this day. There were thunderstorms over the south of England on Friday, the 5th.

Many years have passed since so dull and wet and cold a period as that ended Saturday, the 13th, was experienced in April. A continuously low barometer for many days, chilly polar winds, densely overcast skies, frequent and abundant rainfalls, and an uniformly low temperature were the characteristics of this week. As usually happens when N.E. winds are prevalent, the weather was much worse on the east coast of Ireland than in the centre and western parts of this country. At 8 a.m. of Sunday, the 7th, the centre of a well-defined atmospherical depression was found off Ushant, so that easterly and north-easterly winds prevailed in the United Kingdom. In Dublin this day was very wet and cold. A short spell of sunshine on Monday morning was followed by a dull damp day. Tuesday was raw, gloomy, and damp; Wednesday showed a slight improvement; but Thursday was again cold and wet. On Friday the weather improved; and Saturday was dry, but cold. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was only 29·589 inches—pressure ranging from 29·333 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, N.W.), to 29·921 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.E.). The mean temperature deduced from readings of the dry bulb thermometers taken daily at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m., was 42·7°. The arithmetical mean of the highest and lowest daily temperatures was 43·4°. The shade temperature was highest (50·6°) on Friday (wind, N.E.), and lowest (39·2°) on Monday (wind, E.). Rain fell on six days to the amount of 1·096 inches—the maximal fall in 24 hours being ·420 inch on Thursday. The atmosphere was foggy on Wednesday and Friday.

Favourable, dry weather prevailed during the third week (14th-20th inclusive). At first the air was dry and searching by day, frosty by night; but on Wednesday, the 17th, it became milder, and so continued to the end. From Sunday until Thursday an area of comparatively high atmospherical pressure was found over the Atlantic to the westward of Ireland, where the winds were, accordingly, northerly (N.E. to N.W.), and the weather was fine and dry. In Dublin sharp ground frosts occurred on each of the first three nights—the grass minima being 29·0°, 26·0°, and 28·3°, respectively. On Thursday the anticyclone (area of high pressure) moved southwards, and a warm southwesterly air current spread over Ireland and Scotland, causing higher temperatures and increasing cloud. On Friday night rain fell heavily in the N.W. of Ireland, but only a shower or two passed over Dublin. In this city the mean height of the barometer was 30·044 inches, pressure ranging between 30·153 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, S.S.W.) and 29·731 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.S.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 47·9°, or 5·2°, above the corresponding value for the previous week. The arithmetical mean of the highest and lowest daily temperatures was 47·8°. The thermometer rose nearly to 60° in the shade (screen) on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday—the actual values being 59·6°, 59·5°, and 59·7° respectively. On Monday the minimum in the shade was 33·1°, while that on the grass was as low as 26·0°. Rain fell on the night of Good-Friday, the 19th, to the amount of only ·010 inch, and on Saturday night to the amount of ·120 inch—total rainfall for the week = ·130 inch, on two days.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Conditions were cyclonic over Northwestern Europe throughout the fourth week (21st–27th inclusive), and consequently the weather was unsettled, squally, and showery, with some finer intervals. Temperature ruled decidedly low for the time of year, and in Dublin hail fell on Sunday and the three following days. On Easter Day, April 21, the centre of an extensive atmospherical depression lay off the extreme N.W. of Scotland—the barometer at 8 a.m. ranged from 30·22 inches in the S.E. of France to 29·17 inches at Stornoway (Hebrides). Showers of rain and hail and squalls prevailed. On Tuesday another depression travelled southeastwards down the North Channel and across the Irish Sea to the centre and east of England. Heavy showers fell in all districts, and thunder and lightning with hail occurred at many places in England. On Friday a new V-shaped depression caused a heavy rainfall in Dublin. Towards the close of the week a tendency for southerly to take the place of northerly winds was perceptible. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·751 inches—pressure ranging from 29·384 inches at 7 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.), to 30·016 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, S.E.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46·0°. The mean temperature derived from the highest and lowest daily readings was 46·5°. The screened thermometers rose to 54·7° on Tuesday (wind, W.), and fell to 39·1° on Monday (wind, N.N.W.). Rain fell on seven days to the total amount of ·832 inch. The maximal rainfall in 24 hours was ·376 inch on Friday (wind, S. to W.N.W.).

On Sunday, the 28th, a S.E. gale blew for some hours in Dublin, while great cold prevailed inland, and sleet and snow fell. Heavy showers fell on the 29th, and on the 30th there was another short-lived southeasterly to easterly gale. At 5 p.m. distant thunder was heard near Dublin, and great gloom occurred for a time.

The rainfall in Dublin during the four months ending April 30th has amounted to 8·345 inches on 74 days, compared with 8·090 inches on 58 days during the same period in 1888, 5·607 inches on 52 days during the same period in 1887, and a 23 years' average of 8·488 inches, on 66·2 days.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in April, 1889, was 2·01 inches, distributed over only 12 days. Of this quantity ·48 inch fell on the 11th, and ·41 inch on the 5th. Since January 1st, 9·98 inches of rain have fallen at Greystones, on, however, only 41 days.

MAY.—This was a very favourable month—singularly free from parching easterly winds, with a high mean temperature, and genial rainfall. The atmosphere was generally in a quiet state, no deep depressions and no gales being observed. In Dublin calms were of frequent occurrence, and in consequence morning fogs formed over the city.

In Dublin the mean temperature (54·6°) was much above the average (51·9°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 54·1°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, May was coldest in 1869 (M. T. = 48·2°), in 1885 (M. T. = 48·7°), and in 1879 (the "cold year") M. T. = 48·8°. It was warmest in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T. = 55·8°) and 1875 (M. T. = 54·9°). In 1886, the M. T. was 50·5°, in 1887 it was 51·8°, and in 1888 it was 52·5°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·790 inches or 0·206 inch below the average value for May—namely, 29·996 inches. The mercury rose to 30·113 inches at 9 p.m. of the 20th, and fell to 29·440 inches at 3 p.m. of the 28th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, only 0·673 of an inch—that is, a little less than seven-tenths of an inch. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m and 9 p.m. was 54·1°, or 8·5° above the value for April, 1889; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 53·4°, or 2·5° above the average mean temperature for May, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (50·9°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 54·6°, compared with a twenty-three years' average of 51·9°. On the 21st, the thermometer in the screen rose to 72·5°—wind E.; on the 11th the temperature fell to 40·8°—wind calm. The minimum on the grass was 31·9° on this same date. The rainfall amounted to 2·131 inches, distributed over 17 days. The average rainfall for May in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 2·072 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15·5. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were somewhat above the average. In 1886 the rainfall in May was very large—5·472 inches on 21 days; in 1869 also 5·414 inches fell on 19 days. On the other hand, in 1871, only ·378 of an inch was measured on 9 days; in 1876 only ·798 of an inch fell on 6 days; in 1887 only ·882 of an inch fell 10 days; and in 1888 only ·978 of an inch on 11 days.

There were solar halos on the 16th and 20th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 5th, 6th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 19th, 21st, and early morning of the 27th. High winds were noted on only 4 days, attaining the force of a gale on not one occasion. Hail occurred on the 31st. The only heavy falls of rain were on the 5th (·509 inch), and on the 12th (·453 inch). There were no electrical disturbances in Dublin.

The first four days were changeable, with a damp atmosphere and cloudy sky on Friday and Saturday, the 3rd and 4th.

During the week ended Saturday, the 11th, the weather was again changeable, with some heavy rainfalls in Ireland, but temperature showed a decided advance. Sunday and Thursday were very wet days in Dublin, while Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday were equally fine. Rain fell for many hours on Sunday, and in the evening a severe thunderstorm occurred in Ulster. A dense vapour fog next morning gave place to brilliant sunshine. Then came two tolerably fine, but not settled, days—to be followed by a very wet day (Thursday). Friday was at first squally with a fine drizzle, but the afternoon proved fair, and the following night was cold. Saturday was a very fine day, with lofty cirrus from S.E. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·763 inches—pressure receding to 29·548 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind E.S.E.), and increasing to 29·912 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, light from E.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 52·8°. The mean of the daily maxima and minima in the screen was 53·2°. On

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Tuesday the shade thermometer rose to 62·6° (wind, W.S.W.). This was the first occasion this season upon which temperature in Dublin exceeded 60° in the shade. On Saturday the minimum in the shade was 40·8°, and on the grass it was 31·9° (wind, calm). Rain was measured on four days, the total amount being 1·031 inches, of which ·509 inch was registered on Sunday (wind, S. to N.W.). Very high temperatures (70°—77°), were recorded in central and eastern England during this week. On Friday an area of low pressure approached England from Germany, causing a heavy rainfall.

Cloudy, dull, quiet weather prevailed during the period from the 12th to the 18th inclusive. At the beginning of the week a cyclone, in which the gradients, however, were not steep, was found with its centre over Norfolk, whence it had travelled slowly from Germany. Much rain fell in eastern and central England in connection with this system, and even in Dublin ·453 inch of rain was measured on Monday morning. This depression gradually filled up and dispersed, when atmospherical pressure became so uniform over Western Europe that on Tuesday morning (the 14th) the barometer readings over the whole of our islands, the North Sea, the Netherlands, Denmark, the South of Scandinavia, France and Germany were all within one-tenth of an inch of each other. Consequently, very light, variable winds and quiet weather prevailed. On the afternoon of this day a severe thunderstorm occurred in the north-east of Ireland and south-west of Scotland. A solar halo appeared in Dublin on Thursday afternoon, and Friday proved a damp, dropping day. Saturday was at first cloudy, but afterwards bright and warm. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·919 inches, pressure ranging only from 29·780 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, calm), to 29·997 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, E.S.E., light). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 53·1°, while the mean daily highest and lowest readings of the screened thermometers were 53·2°. The highest shade temperature was 62·6° on Saturday (wind, variable); the lowest was 41·9° on Tuesday (wind, E.N.E.). Rain fell on three days to the amount of ·504 inch—the heaviest rainfall in 24 hours being ·453 inch on Sunday (wind, W.S.W. to N.W.).

Favourable weather held throughout the week ending Saturday, the 25th, in Dublin, where only light showers fell on Friday. Until that day temperature ruled unusually high for the time of year—the daily maxima in the screen being 66·3°, 69·6°, 72·5°, 68·6°, and 67·5° respectively. On Wednesday a gradual fall of the barometer set in and continued until Friday morning, when pressure fell to 29·5 inches in the Hebrides and 29·6 inches at Roche's Point, Co. Cork. On Thursday severe thunderstorms were reported from the east of England, and at night heavy rain set in over the north and north-west of Ireland. On this day temperature rose to 82° in London and to 81° at Loughborough and Cambridge. Early on Friday a rapid fall of temperature occurred in Ireland, so that in Dublin the thermometer did not exceed 59·0° on this day, while it fell to 42·1° in the screen and to 35·9° on the grass during the ensuing night. The mean height of the barometer was 29·882 inches—pressure rising to 30·113 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, E.), and falling to 29·584 inches at 7 a.m. of Friday (wind, S.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 58·3°, while the mean of the highest and lowest daily readings was 58·5°. The screened thermometers rose to 72·5° on Tuesday (wind, E.N.E.), and fell to 42·1° on Saturday (wind, N.N.W.). Rain fell on Friday to the amount of only ·010 inch.

Throughout the closing period (Sunday, 26th, to Friday, 31st) much less settled weather prevailed. At first the barometer was lowest over the Continent, and large quantities of rain fell in England, while the weather was comparatively fine in Ireland. From Tuesday, the 28th, however, the lowest pressures were found off the northwest and west of Ireland, so that fresh to strong southerly (S.E. to S.W.) winds and frequent showers were experienced. Thunder and lightning accompanied the showers in several places, but—as often happens—Dublin escaped the electrical disturbances. During this period, the barometer ranged between 29·832 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, E.) and 29·440 inches at 3 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, S.). On Monday, the 27th, the thermometer rose to 64·6° in the shade (wind, E.S.E.), the minimum during the previous night having been 44·1°.

During the month the thermometer in the screen did not fall below 40·8° (on the 11th), and on only one night was a temperature of 32° or less recorded on the grass. The mean minimal temperature on the grass was 42·4°, compared with 37·5° in May, 1888, and 37·9° in May, 1887.

The rainfall in Dublin during the five months ending May 31st has amounted to 10·476 inches on 91 days, compared with 9·068 inches on 69 days during the same period in 1888, 6·489 inches on 62 days in 1887, and a 23 years' average of 10·560 inches, on 81·7 days.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in May, 1889, was 3·13 inches, distributed over only 10 days. Of this quantity ·61 inch fell on the 3rd, ·47 inch on the 4th, and ·39 inch on the 28th. Since January 1st, 13·11 inches of rain have fallen at Greystones, on, however, only 51 days.

JUNE.—This month shows a marked resemblance to June, 1887, which will be long remembered as one of the driest and warmest months on record in Dublin. The mean temperature fell indeed 2·8°, short of that of June, 1887, but it was still 1·7° above the average; the mean height of the barometer also was ·136 inch lower, but it was ·153 inch above the average for the month; and there was even a greater deficiency of rainfall than had occurred in June, 1887. Lastly, there was again a preponderance of easterly and north-easterly winds, with the same uneventful fine summer weather which was so characteristic of the Queen's Jubilee summer.

In Dublin the mean temperature (59·5°) was decidedly above the average (57·8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 60·0°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, June was coldest in 1882 (M. T. = 55·8°) and in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T. = 55·9°). It was warmest in 1887 (M. T. = 62·3°), in 1865 (M. T. = 61·0°), and in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T. = 60·5°). In 1886 the M. T. was 57·5°, and in 1888 it was 56·2°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·077 inches or 0·153 inch above the average value for June—namely, 29·924 inches. The mercury marked 30·482 inches at 9 a.m. of the 5th, and fell to

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

29·661 inches at 9 a.m. of the 2nd. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 0·821 of an inch—that is, a little more than eight-tenths of an inch. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 60·0°, or 5·9° above the value for May, 1889; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 58·2°, or 1·6° above the average mean temperature for June, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (56·6°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 59·5°, compared with a twenty-three years' average of 57·8°. On the 22nd, the thermometer in the screen rose to 74·8°—wind E.N.E.; on the 11th the temperature fell to 41·2°—wind N.E. The minimum on the grass was 36·3° on the latter date. The rainfall amounted to only one-tenth of an inch (·100 inch), distributed over 6 days. There was no measurable rainfall in Dublin after the 14th, and not since September, 1865—when only ·056 inch was registered on three days—has so comparatively rainless a month occurred at this station. The average rainfall for June in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 1·839 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 14·0. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were remarkably below the average In 1878 the rainfall in June was very large—5·058 inches on 19 days; in 1879 also 4·046 inches fell on 24 days. On the other hand, in 1874, only ·405 of an inch was measured on 9 days; and in 1868 only ·677 of an inch fell on but 6 days.

In 1887 the rainfall was only ·252 of an inch, distributed over only 5 days; in 1888 it was as much as 3·045 inches, distributed over as many as 18 days.

High winds were noted on 5 days, but did not attain the force of a gale on any occasion. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on 10 days, as compared with 17 days in 1887, and only one day in 1888. Luminous cirri were seen from Dublin on the northern horizon on the night of the 7th. There were no electrical disturbances in or near Dublin.

The first day of the month was cloudy, squally, and showery.

So far as Dublin is concerned, beautiful weather was experienced in the week ending Saturday, the 8th. Only on the afternoon of Monday and Saturday were conditions unsettled and slight rain fell. The amount of cloud at other times was small, and much brilliant sunshine was enjoyed. At the beginning of the week an extensive depression, which had caused a fresh gale and very heavy rain in the S. and W. of Ireland on Saturday the 1st inst., was passing away over the Atlantic. Temperature rose on Sunday the 2nd, to 82° in London, 83° at Cambridge, and 84° at Loughborough, and in the afternoon violent thunderstorms, with hail, occurred in many parts of Great Britain. An area of high pressure now advanced northwards over the British Islands from France and beautiful weather set in, lasting until Thursday. Towards night on this day a small depression developed over the eastern part of the English Channel and severe thunderstorms again became prevalent in England. On Saturday another depression appeared in the N.W. causing some rain in Dublin. The approach of this system was heralded on Friday night by the appearance of luminous clouds on the northern horizon. In Dublin the mean pressure was 30·078 inches—highest 30·482 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, E.); lowest, 29·661 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.E.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 59·0°. The mean of the maxima and minima combined was 58·4°. The shade thermometers rose to 71·3° on Thursday (wind, E.), and fell to 44·1° on Saturday (wind, W.N.W.) Rain fell on two days to the amount of ·044 inch, of which ·032 inch was registered on Saturday.

During the second week (9th–15th, inclusive), strange contrasts of weather were experienced in different parts of the United Kingdom. Thus, while clear skies and brilliant sunshine reigned supreme in Ireland during the first three days, over the greater part of England there were gloomy skies, low temperature, strong N.E. winds, and heavy rains. Whitsun Monday, the 10th, which was a cloudless day in Dublin, was cold and wet as a day in midwinter in London. This singular contrast was brought about by the presence of a trough of low barometrical pressure over the north of France, Holland, and Denmark, while the barometer was high and rising in Ireland and Scotland. After Tuesday this distribution of pressure gave place to irregular and slight gradients for S.W. and W. to N.W. winds, so that the weather became less settled in Ireland, but improved in England. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer during the week was 29·933 inches, pressure ranging between 29·833 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, S.S.W.) and 30·090 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind light from N.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·8°, while the mean of the daily maxima and minima was 57·7°. Temperature in the screen rose to 68·5° on Thursday (wind southerly), having fallen as low as 41·2° on Tuesday morning (wind, N.E.). The rainfall was only ·046 inch, distributed over three days. Since June 1 only ·100 inch of rain had fallen in Dublin, on six days. Up to Saturday, the 15th, 1·960 inches had been measured in London, on however only five days.

Quiet, summerlike weather prevailed in Ireland throughout the third week (16th–22nd, inclusive). Less settled conditions, with fresh N.E. winds, and at times a good deal of cloud, were reported from Great Britain. All through, an anticyclone of medium intensity held over the British Islands, while areas of relatively low pressure appeared from time to time over the Baltic and Germany and France. The first three and the last two days were almost cloudless in Dublin, although the atmosphere was hazy. During the earlier part of Wednesday and Thursday the sky was overcast, but in the afternoons of both these days the cloud canopy broke up. There were some heavy thunderstorms in France each day after Monday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·180 inches, pressure ranging only from 30·260 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, E.), to 30·118 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, calm). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 61·2°, while the mean daily maxima and minima combined were 60·3°. The screened thermometers rose

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

to 74·8° on Saturday, having fallen to 49·9° on Sunday. There was no rain during the week. The wind varied between E. and N., except sometimes at night when a light westerly land breeze was felt in Dublin. On Wednesday and Thursday the easterly wind freshened considerably.

The period from the 23rd to the 29th inclusive was another week of quiet, summerlike weather. After Tuesday, the easterly breezes, which had been so prevalent, gave place to light and variable, or moderate, westerly winds. Barometrical gradients were slight and irregular throughout. On Tuesday and the two following days thunderstorms occurred in different parts of France. In the British Islands only a few showers fell during the week. After Tuesday daily maxima of 80° or upwards were recorded at several English stations. In Ireland the thermometer rose (at Parsonstown) to 77° on Sunday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·128 inches, pressure ranging from 30·044 inches, at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, E.), to 30·273 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 62·2°. The mean temperature deduced from the daily highest and lowest readings was 62·6°. The shade maxima exceeded 70° on four days—the absolute maximum being 72·5° on Wednesday (wind, W.N.W.). The minimum for the week was 52·1° on Tuesday (wind, calm). A few large "spots" of rain were observed about 5 p.m. of Wednesday, and at 8 p.m. of Saturday a light shower fell, yielding only three-thousandths of an inch of water—less than the standard minimal rainfall for measurement.

Sunday, the 30th, was at first cloudy and then fair. In the afternoon the air was very dry, and a peculiar yellowish-grey haze overspread the sky.

The rainfall in Dublin during the six months ending June 30 has amounted to 10·576 inches on 97 days, compared with 12·113 inches on 87 days during the same period in 1888, 6·741 inches on 67 days in 1887, and a 23 years' average of 12·399 inches, on 95·7 days.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in June, 1889, was ·15 inch, distributed over only 2 days. Of this quantity ·13 inch fell on the 3rd. Since January 1st, 13·26 inches of rain have fallen at Greystones, on, however, only 53 days.

JULY.—Warm and fine at the beginning and close, this month on the whole proved changeable showery, and cool, with a great preponderance of North-westerly winds—a very common state of things in an Irish July. Speaking generally, however, the weather was favourable from both a sanitary and an agricultural point of view.

In Dublin the mean temperature (58·7°) was decidedly below the average (60·8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 58·3°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, July was coldest in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T. = 57·2°). It was warmest in 1887 (M. T. = 63·7°), and in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T. = 63·5°). In 1886, the M. T. was 61·0°; in 1888, it was as low as 57·3°. From this, 1887 proves to have been the warmest since the present records commenced, whilst July, 1868, was almost the coldest.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·944 inches or 0·022 inch above the average value for July—namely, 29·922 inches. The mercury marked 30·520 inches at 9 a.m. of the 1st, and fell to 29·498 inches at 9 a.m. of the 21st. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·022 inch—that is, a little more than an inch. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 58·3°, or 1·7° below the value for June, 1889; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 57·4°; or 2·2° below the average mean temperature for July, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (59·6°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 58·7°, compared with a twenty-three years' average of 60·8°. On the 6th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 77·8°—wind W.N.W.; on the 8th the temperature fell to 44·0°—wind N.N.E. The minimum on the grass was 38·6° on the latter date. The rainfall was 2·570 inches, distributed over 15 days. The average rainfall, for July in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 2·350 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·1. The rainfall therefore, was somewhat above the average, while the rainy days were below it. In 1880 the rainfall in July was very large—6·087 inches on 24 days; in 1871 also 4·391 inches fell on 28 days. On the other hand, in 1870, only ·539 of an inch was measured on 8 days; in 1869, the fall was only ·739 of an inch on 9 days, and in 1868, only ·741 of an inch fell on but 5 days.

High winds were noted on 8 days, but attained the force of even a moderate gale on only two occasions—viz., the 21st and 27th. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on only two days. In July, 1887, temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on no fewer than 17 days. In July, 1888, the maximum was 68·7°. There was a storm of thunder, lightning, and heavy rain and hail on the 16th. Fog was observed on the 9th and 30th.

The drought observed in June continued through the first week, but until Saturday, the 6th—which was a really hot day—temperature ruled lower than in the previous week. The prevailing distribution of atmospherical pressure was anti-cyclonic over the British Islands, with areas of relatively low barometer over both the Baltic and the Mediterranean. At the beginning and close of the week the wind was northwesterly, but in the interval light to moderate easterly breezes (E. to N.E.) prevailed. Up to and including Wednesday the mornings were cloudy—indeed on Tuesday, the 2nd, slight drizzle was observed at 7 30 a.m. Electric cirri showed on Thursday afternoon, and the atmosphere was generally hazy through the week. On Saturday a remarkable rise of temperature occurred—the maximum, 77·8°, being also the maximum of the present season so far as it has gone. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·295 inches, pressure ranging from 30·520 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday, the 1st (wind, N.W.) to 29·926 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday, the 6th (wind, W.N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 61·9°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest shade readings of the thermometer was 61·7°. The screened thermometers rose to 77·8° on Saturday, having fallen to 50·1° on Thursday.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Although less settled than before, the weather was most favourable in all respects throughout the second week (7th–13th inclusive). Early on the morning of Sunday, the 7th, sharp showers fell, yielding a rainfall of ·019 inch—the first recorded since June 14. Rain fell on Tuesday and Wednesday abundantly over the greater part of the United Kingdom, the west and centre of Ireland only escaping the copious showers. On Sunday rather a deep barometrical depression lay over the S. of Norway, and fresh N.W. winds with cool changeable weather prevailed in the British Isles. On Monday morning a new depression appeared off the Land's End, whence it travelled slowly to the S. of Ireland, causing the copious rains already mentioned. On Wednesday this system began to move rapidly in a northeasterly direction, and in 24 hours its centre reached the Christiania Fjord, in Norway. Fine, clear weather now set in, so that Snowdon was seen from the Wicklow Coast on Thursday afternoon. On Friday and Saturday very shallow disturbances led to local showers or rains in parts of England and Ireland. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·847 inches, pressure ranging from 29·586 inches, at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.N.W.), to 30·031 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, E.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·7°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest temperatures in the screen was 58·1°. The shade thermometers rose to 69·5° on Thursday (wind, W.S.W.), having fallen to 44·0° on Monday (wind, N.N.E.). Rain fell on four days to the amount of ·757 inch. The heaviest fall in 24 hours was ·455 inch on Tuesday.

During the week ended Saturday, the 20th, changeable, cloudy, and cool weather was general over the Northwest of Europe. The distribution of atmospherical pressure was cyclonic—systems of low pressure, with secondary shallow depressions, causing heavy showers in most places from time to time. On Sunday, the 14th, the atmosphere was very clear, so that the Mourne and Welsh Mountains were plainly seen from the Co. Wicklow. On Monday and Tuesday heavy showers of rain and hail, with occasional thunder and lightning, prevailed in and about Dublin. Three fine, but cloudy, cool days followed, but on Friday night a depression of considerable intensity brought a fresh rainfall. Saturday was close and showery at first, but in the afternoon the weather improved. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·861 inches, pressure ranging between 30·020 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, N.W.), and 29·533 inches at 1 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.N.W.) The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 56·3°. The arithmetical mean of the daily highest and lowest shade temperatures was 56·2°. On Wednesday the thermometer rose to 64·6°, having fallen during the preceding night to 46·0°. Rain fell on four days—the total measurement being ·723 inch. The largest rainfall in 24 hours was ·279 inch on Tuesday. Nearly as much (·260 inch) was credited to Friday. Hail, thunder, and lightning were observed on Tuesday.

In the fourth week (21st–27th inclusive), the weather was again very unsettled, but on Thursday the rain ceased, and bright sunshine, with high, bracing, northerly winds took their place. Atmospherical pressure was very unstable—a series of depressions passing eastwards along irregular paths until Saturday, when a system of high barometer became established over the West of Ireland. Very heavy showers fell in and about Dublin on the first three days of the week—the resulting measurement of rain being nearly an inch, including ·624 inch registered on Monday. Wednesday broke dull and wet, but in the afternoon conditions improved. During the last three days of this week very strong northerly (N.W. to N.) winds prevailed, accompanied at first with cloudy, but afterwards with clear, bracing weather. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·772 inches, pressure having fallen to 29·498 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.S.W.) and risen to 30·097 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.W.) The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 55·9°. The mean of the daily maxima and minima was 57·7°—the highest shade temperature was 68·6° on Saturday; the lowest was 48·9° on Thursday. Rain fell on five days to the amount of 1·048 inches. The heaviest downpour in 24 hours was ·624 inch on Monday.

During the last four days, quiet summer-like weather prevailed. On the 29th and 30th there was much fog in the Irish Sea, and on the 31st a considerable increase of temperature took place.

The rainfall in Dublin during the seven months ending July 31st has amounted to 13·146 inches, on 112 days, compared with 7·935 inches on 80 days during the same period in 1887, 15·994 inches on 109 days in 1888, and a twenty-three years' average of 14·749 inches, on 112·8 days.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in July, 1889, was 2·42 inches, distributed over 13 days. Of this quantity ·60 inch fell on the 9th, ·32 inch on the 19th, and ·29 inch on the 20th. Since January 1, 15·68 inches of rain have fallen at Greystones, on, however, only 66 days.

AUGUST.—August, 1889, proved a wet, cold, and stormy month. Rain fell on as many as 22 days—the fall amounting to 1·300 inches on the 10th, and to 1·942 inches on the 19th. The mean temperature was 1·2° below the average, and strong or squally winds between S.W. and N.W. prevailed on no fewer than 14 days. As regards temperature conditions were almost identical with those observed in August, 1888.

In Dublin the mean temperature (58·6°) was decidedly below the average (59·8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 57·6°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, August was coldest in 1881 (M. T. = 57·0°), and warmest in 1871 (M. T. = 62·0°). In 1885, the M. T. was only 57·1°; in 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 57·7°; in 1887, it was 60·3°; and in 1888, it was 58·2°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·852 inches, or 0·052 inch below the average value for August—namely, 29·904 inches. The mercury marked 30·262 inches at 9 a.m. of the 31st, and fell to 29·145 inches at 3 p.m. of the 21st. The observed ranged of atmospherical pressure was therefore 1·117 inches—that is, a little more than an inch and one tenth. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·6°, or exactly the same as in August, 1888, and 0·7° below the value for July, 1889; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 57·5°, or 1·4° below the

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

average mean temperature for August, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years 1865–84, inclusive (58·9°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 58·6°, compared with a twenty-three years' average of 59·8°. On the 1st the thermometer in the screen rose to 71·8°—wind, S.W.; on the 25th the temperature fell to 46·4°—wind, N.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 40·1° on the latter date. The rainfall was 5·747 inches, distributed over 22 days. The average rainfall for August in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 2·766 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15·3. The rainfall, therefore, was more than twice the average, and the rainy days were also considerably in excess of the average. In 1874 the rainfall in August was very large—4·946 inches on 18 days—and in 1868 also 4·745 inches fell on, however, only 13 days. On the other hand, in 1884, only ·777 inch was measured on 8 days. In 1887, 1·520 inches of rain fell on 16 days, and in 1888, 1·270 inches on 12 days.

High winds were noted on as many as 14 days, and attained the force of a gale on at least two occasions—namely, the 6th and 20th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 31st. Thunder was heard on the 7th and 11th, and lightning was seen on the 30th. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on only two days—or 8 fewer than in August, 1887, and one more than in August, 1888.

On Thursday, the 1st, heavy showers began to fall at intervals, and continued to do so during the two next days.

Very unsettled showery weather prevailed throughout the week ending Saturday, the 10th, and from Monday evening until Wednesday morning the wind was fresh or strong in force. Rain fell in drenching showers, and occasional thunder and lightning accompanied the showers. The barometer stood relatively high in France and Germany, while a series of atmospherical depressions of some intensity passed in an easterly, or north-easterly, direction across the British Isles, the North Sea, and Scandinavia. Hence the prevalence of squally south-westerly (S. to W. and N.W.) winds and heavy thunder showers. In Dublin Sunday and Friday were tolerably fine days. Heavy showers fell on Monday and Tuesday. There was a moderate gale from W. to N.W. on Monday night. At 4 p.m. of Wednesday a local easterly sea breeze caused dense rainclouds to form and at 5 30 p.m. a flash of lightning and clap of thunder were followed by torrents of rain—the measurement from the shower being ·450 of an inch in less than half an hour. On Saturday rain again fell in large quantities over the city for several hours. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·800 inches, pressure ranging from 30·077 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.), to 29·526 inches, at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·6°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest shade temperature was 59·1°. The thermometer rose to 68·6° in the shade on Wednesday, and fell to 52·0° on Tuesday. Rain fell on six days to the large amount of 2·341 inches—the maximal fall in 24 hours being 1·300 inches on Saturday (wind, S.E.). Thunder and lightning occurred on Wednesday.

A cyclonic distribution of atmospherical pressure and changeable weather held during the second week (11th–17th inclusive). On Sunday, the 11th, a complex area of low pressure lay over England and the North Sea—in Ireland, northerly winds and sharp thunder-storms were felt, and the weather was everywhere unsettled. By Tuesday morning, the centre of the system, which had become much deeper, had reached the Baltic, the barometer reading only 29·06 inches at Wishy, in Gothland. The weather was now fine in Ireland, but in the course of Tuesday night a new disturbance arrived off Donegal, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain. Fresh or squally S.W. to N.W. winds prevailed until Thursday evening. On Friday afternoon another depression approached Ireland from the Atlantic, causing heavy showers and a renewal of squalls—first from S.W. and then from W. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer during the week was 29·836 inches, and pressure ranged from 30·085 inches, at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind N.N.W.), to 29·572 inches, at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, S.W.) The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 58·3°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest readings of the screened thermometers was 59·4°. The highest shade temperature was 69·8° on Friday; the lowest was 50·2° on Tuesday. Rain fell on four days to the amount of ·539 inch—the heaviest fall in 24 hours being ·290 inch on Tuesday.

Exceedingly broken and unseasonable weather held throughout the third week (18th–24th inclusive). Large quantities of rain fell in all parts of the United Kingdom, France, and Scandinavia, and westerly (S.W. to N.W.) gales of unusual severity for August were reported from the coast stations. On Sunday, the 18th, the isobars ran in almost straight lines from W. to E. across the British Isles, the North Sea, Denmark, and Northern Germany—the resulting westerly wind was high, but no heavy rainfalls occurred. During the remainder of the week, however, a series of deep atmospherical depressions passed northeastwards across Ireland and Scotland, and to these the gales and rains were due. By Tuesday morning about 2 inches of rain had fallen over the greater part of Ireland, and a similar downpour had begun in Scotland. On Wednesday another depression travelled quickly across the North of Ireland and of England, renewing the bad weather. The remainder of the week was cold, showery, and squally, with strong N.W. winds. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·659 inches, the readings varying between 29·970 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, W.N.W.), and 29·145 inches at 3 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.) The mean temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 55·4°. The mean of the daily extreme temperatures was 56·0°. The shade thermometers rose to 62·6° on Sunday and Tuesday, and fell to 48·4° on Friday. Rain fell every day; the total measurement being 2·574 inches, of which 1·942 inch was registered on Monday.

A marked improvement in the weather took place in the week (25th–31st inclusive), at all events over the greater part of the country. In the northwest and north of Ireland and in Scotland, indeed, bad weather prevailed from Tuesday to Friday, owing to the passage of a storm-centre north-eastwards across those districts. But in the east and south of Ireland and in England very little

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

rain fell, and a return of summer temperatures was observed. On Friday the thermometer rose to 83° in London and to 82° at Oxford and Cambridge. The wind was N.W. on Sunday and Monday. It then backed to W. and S.W., and freshened considerably, under the influence of a depression which skirted the west coasts of Ireland and Scotland, causing gales and rains as noticed above. On Friday the wind died down, and a light easterly breeze and clear sky succeeded a calm foggy morning on Saturday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·129 inches, pressure ranging from 29·942 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, N.N.W.), to 30·262 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, calm). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·0°. The arithmetical mean of the daily maximal and minimal temperatures in the screen was 57·8°. The shade thermometers rose to 69·5° on Wednesday, having fallen to 46·4° on Sunday. Rain fell on two days to the amount of only ·020 inch—·010 inch on Monday, and ·010 inch on Friday. There was a smoke fog in the city on Saturday morning, and sheet lightning was seen on Friday night.

The rainfall in Dublin during the eight months ending August 31st has amounted to 18·893 inches on 134 days, compared with 4·455 inches on 96 days during the same period in 1887, 17·264 inches on 121 days in 1888, and a twenty-three years' average of 17·515 inches, on 128·1 days.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in August, 1889, was 4·410 inches, distributed over 17 days. Of this quantity, 2·050 inches fell on the 19th, ·520 inch on the 21st, and ·440 inch on the 2nd. Since January 1, 20·090 inches of rain have fallen at Greystones, on, however, only 83 days.

At Carrickmines, County Dublin, the rainfall in August was 5·641 inches, on 21 days; and since January 1, 20·483 inches have fallen at that station on 121 days.

SEPTEMBER.—As in 1888, so in 1889. September proved a fine month, with a high mean barometer, winds from polar quarters—chiefly N.W., a moderate rainfall, and normal temperature. At the beginning of the month fogs were prevalent along the sea coast, and towards the close strong and squally winds were experienced on several days.

In Dublin the mean temperature (55·8°) was exactly equal to the average (55·8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 55·1°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, September was coldest in 1866 and in 1882 (M. T. = 53·0°), and warmest in 1865 (M. T. = 61·4°). In 1880, the M. T. was as high as 58·6°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 54·3°; in 1887, it was 54·0°; and in 1888, it was 54·4°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·064 inches, or 0·147 inch above the average value for September—namely, 29·917 inches. The mercury rose to 30·455 inches at 9 a.m. of the 15th, and fell to 29·504 inches at 9 p.m. of the 23rd. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, ·951 of an inch—that is, a little less than one inch. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 55·1°, or 2·5° below the value for August, 1889; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 54·8°, or 0·3° below the average mean temperature for September, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (55·1°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 55·8°, compared with a twenty-three years' average of 55·8°. On the 11th the thermometer in the screen rose to 69·7°—wind, W.S.W.; on the 25th the temperature fell to 38·9°—wind, N.W. The minimum on the grass was 32·3° on the latter date. The rainfall was only 1·043 inches, distributed over 13 days—both rainfall and rainy days were much below the average. The average rainfall for September in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 2·288 inches and the average number of rainy days was 15·0. In 1871 the rainfall in September was very large—4·048 inches on, however, only 13 days. On the other hand, in 1865, only ·056 inch was measured on but three days.

High winds were noted on 8 days, but attained the force of a gale on only one occasion, the 18th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 16th. Heavy dews and wet fogs were experienced at night about the beginning of the month.

Quiet, but chiefly dull or foggy, weather prevailed the week ending, Saturday, the 7th. At the beginning and close the distribution of atmospherical pressure in Western Europe was anticyclonic, with resulting light variable winds or calm. In the interval between Monday and Thursday however, a number of shallow, complex depressions passed slowly eastwards across the United Kingdom, causing close thundery weather, with much fog and gloom, and a damp air. Dublin escaped all electrical disturbances, but in the S.W. of Ireland and over the greater part of England thunderstorms were felt—the rainfall accompanying them not being specially heavy, except at a few stations such as Cambridge, where ·66 inch of rain was measured on Tuesday morning. Near Dublin dense vapour fogs hung about the coast from Wednesday to Saturday—this latter day, proving brilliant in the extreme. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·164 inches, pressure ranging from 29·930 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind S.E.) to 30·306 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind S.E. by E.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 58·0°, while the arithmetical mean of the daily maxima and minima was 58·9°. Temperature in the shade was on Wednesday (65·6°), and lowest on Sunday (48·5°). Rain fell in measureable quantity on Monday to the amount of ·020 inch.

There was but little change in the weather of the second week, 8th to 14th, inclusive. For the most part fine bright days prevailed, with light to moderate S.W. to Northerly breezes. On Wednesday it was beautifully fine and summerlike. Temperature rose to 69·7°, and is reported to have risen to 75° at some of the Irish stations. On Saturday the barometer rose slowly with clouded sky, and Northerly to North Easterly wind; some slight drizzling rain fell; but although the cloud canopy held persistently during the day the afternoon was fine. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·163 inches, pressure ranging from 29·964 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind S.W.) to 30·430 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind N.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 60·4°. The arithmetical mean of the daily highest and lowest temperatures in the shade

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

was 60·8°. On Wednesday the thermometer in the screen rose to 69·7°. On Monday the lowest reading for the week occurred, and was 53·3°. Rain was measured on four days, the total amount being, however, only ·139 inch, of which ·108 inch was entered to Sunday, the 8th.

There was a marked contrast in the weather of the third week (15 to 21st inclusive) to that of the preceding one. Monday, the 6th, was cloudy but fine. Tuesday was bright and fine, but much cirrus cloud was visible, foretelling the approach of a large depression, which subsequently arrived. Towards evening on Wednesday, the 18th, the barometer fell quickly, the sky clouded over and the wind veering to the north, freshened to a moderate gale. Heavy rain fell during the night and part of Thursday. For the rest of the week the weather remained broken, being for the most part cloudy and cold; heavy showers at intervals; wind varying from N.W. to N.E., and squally. Temperature fell considerably, and continued low. Slight ground frost was experienced in some parts of England at night. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer during the week was 30·011 inches, pressure decreasing from 30·455 inches, on Sunday at 0 a.m. (wind E.), to 29·646 inches on Saturday at 9 p.m. (wind N.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 0 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 52·4°, the mean of the daily maxima and minima being 53·7°. The shade temperature rose to 62·3° on Wednesday and fell to 40·2° on Saturday. The rainfall amounted to ·413 inch, on four days. The largest daily rainfall was ·328 inch on Wednesday.

The weather of the period, from Sunday, the 22nd, to Saturday, the 28th inclusive, was in all respects changeable, and temperature in particular was unsteady. At the beginning the weather was clear and cold, with light northerly winds. On Monday a depression appeared off the S.W. of Ireland, whence it travelled across the S. of England to the North Sea and Denmark. It caused a considerable rainfall in Dublin (·350 inch), where the wind shifted to the northward in its wake. Over the S. and E. of England however the downpour was much greater—1·9 inches being registered at Cambridge in the 48 hours ending 8 a.m. of Wednesday. Another brief spell of clear, cold weather was followed on Thursday by freshening westerly (S.W. to N.W.) winds, a sudden and marked rise of temperature, and clouds and rain in Ireland and Scotland. On this occasion the precipitation was greatest in the N.W. and N. of Ireland—1·0 inch of rain being registered at Malin Head at 8 a.m. of Friday. Towards evening of this day the wind veered to N.W., temperature gave way, and the weather improved. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·936 inches—the extremes being—highest, 30·156 inches at 9 p.m of Wednesday (wind, W.N.W.); lowest, 29·504 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, E.S.E). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 50·6°. The mean of the daily maxima and minima was 60·0°. The shade thermometers rose to 62·6° on Thursday, having fallen to 38·9 on Wednesday, when the grass minimum was 32·3°. Rain fell on four days to the amount of ·471 inch, the maximal fall in 24 hours being ·350 inch on Monday.

The last two days of the month were dry and bracing, with strong northerly winds, and alternate cloud and sunshine.

The rainfall in Dublin during the nine months ended September 30th has amounted to 19.036 inches on 147 days, compared with 10·968 inches on 112 days during the same period in 1887, 17·992 inches on 131 days in 1888, and a twenty-three years' average of 19·803 inches, on 143·1 days.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in September, 1889, was 1·030 inches, distributed over only 7 days. Of this quantity, ·760 inch fell on the 23rd. Since January 1, 21·120 inches of rain have fallen at Greystones, on, however, only 90 days.

OCTOBER.—A cold, rainy, squally month—westerly and south-westerly winds prevailing at first while easterly and north-easterly winds held from the 18th to the 29th. A gale of exceptional violence blew over Ireland on the night of the 6th, the wind rising from S.S.E. and subsequently veering to W. and W.N.W. There was another storm—less destructive in its affects—on the night of the 31st.

In Dublin the mean temperature (48·1°) was considerably below the average (49.8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 47·5°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, October was coldest in 1880 (M. T. = 45·4°), and in 1885 (M. T.=45·5°), and warmest in 1876 (M. T. = 53·1°). In 1886, the M. T. was as high as 52·0°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was 49·7°. In 1887 it was as low as 47·3°: and in 1888, it was 49·1°.

The mean height of the barometer was 20·673 inches, or 0·174 inch below the average value for October—namely, 29·847 inches. The mercury rose to 30·293 inches at 9 p.m. of the 25th, and fell to 28·790 inches at 4 a.m. of the 7th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·50 inches—that is, a little more than an inch and one half. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 47·5°, or 7·6° below the value for September, and 10·1° below that for August, 1880; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 47·2°, or 2·0° below the average mean temperature for October, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (49·2°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 48·1°, compared with a twenty-three years' average of 49·8°. On the 7th the thermometer in the screen rose to 57·4°—wind, S.S.W.; on the 14th the temperature fell to 35·2°—wind calm. The minimum on the grass was 28·6° on the 14th. The rainfall was 4·853 inches, distributed over 22 days—both rainfall and rainy days were largely in excess. The average rainfall for October in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 3·111 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·4. In 1880 the rainfall in October was very large—7·358 inches on 15 days. In 1875, also, 7·049 inches fell on 26 days. On the other hand, in 1884, only ·834 inch was measured on but 14 days, and in 1868 only ·856 inch on 15 days. In 1888 the rainfall was 1·227 inches on 16 days. A lunar rainbow was seen on the 6th. High winds were noted on 10 days, and

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

attained the force of a gale on four occasions, the 6th, 7th, 9th, and 31st. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 10th, 14th, and 29th Lightning was seen on the evenings of the 8th and 21st. Thunder was heard about 8 p.m. of the 21st. Hail fell with heavy showers of rain on the 7th and 25th.

Tuesday, the 1st, was a cool, fine day, with light northerly winds and dry air. On Wednesday, the 2nd, a complex series of atmospherical depressions came in from the westward over the United Kingdom, and in consequence the weather fell into a very dull and rainy state—more particularly as areas of high pressure existed both in the extreme North of Europe and over the Peninsula and South of France. At 8 a.m. of Friday, the 4th, the distribution of temperature was peculiar—at Loughborough in Leicestershire the thermometer marked 34°, at Yarmouth it was 51°, while at Bodö, in Norway (within the Arctic circle) it was as high as 58°. The rainfall was very heavy at many stations, and thunder and lightning were reported from the East and South of England on Thursday night and on Friday.

At first unsettled, stormy, and rough, the weather afterwards became quiet, cool, and fair in the week ending Saturday, the 12th. On Sunday, the 6th, the sky and clouds wore a very threatening look, and in the afternoon the barometer fell at the rate of a tenth of an inch an hour, as a very deep depression approached the North of Ireland from the Atlantic. In Dublin rain fell fitfully from 8 p.m., and at 10 p.m. a furious gale burst upon the city. The wind rose from S.S.E. to S., but veered to S.W., and finally to W.N.W., as the night wore on. At 10 30 p.m. a lunar rainbow was seen. The gusts were at times of hurricane force, so that much damage was done, especially to trees which were still in full leaf. The minimal pressure was 28·51 inches at Mullaghmore, Co. Sligo; in Dublin the barometer read 28·79 inches at 4 a.m. of Monday. Hail fell on the afternoon of this day, which was rough and squally. During Tuesday finer weather pervailed, but lightning was seen after nightfall. A new and deep depression arrived off the North of Ireland on Tuesday, causing a renewal of bad weather. After this the barometer rose slowly in Ireland, while some secondary disturbances kept the weather unsettled in England. At 8 a.m. of Friday the thermometer read 33° at Loughborough, 35° at Parsonstown, 48° in London (where there was a dense fog), and 53° at Prawle Point. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was only 29·365 inches—pressure decreased from 29·757 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.) to 28·790 inches about 4 a.m. of Monday (wind, S.W., force 11). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46·8°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest temperatures was 48·5°. The thermometer in the screen rose to 57·4 on Monday and fell to 39·1° on Friday. Rain fell on four days to the amount of ·746 inch, of which ·548 inch was entered to Sunday.

The earlier part of the week ending Saturday, the 19th, was calm and fair in Dublin—during the latter part a rainstorm of exceptional violence prevailed. On Monday morning the first hoar-frost of the season was observed, the thermometer falling to 28·6° on the grass and to 35·2° in the screen. On Tuesday an extensive, but not deep, depression lay off the northwest of Ireland, so that the weather fell into an unsettled state, with S.W. winds and showers. Wednesday proved fine and bright, after a dull, damp, morning. In England, a heavy rainfall occurred on this day. Thursday was at first fine, afterwards showery. At night the barometer gave way decidedly, as a deep V.-shaped depression slowly approached Ireland from the westward. Squally S.E. winds sprang up and a continuous rain set in, which in Dublin lasted to the close of the week. At noon on Saturday, the wind shifted from E. by S. to W. by S., as the centre of the low pressure system passed over the city. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer during the week was 29·626 inches. Pressure ranged between 29·941 inches, at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.), and 29·101 inches, at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m was 48·3°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest readings of the thermometer was 49·2°. Temperature in the screen fell to 35·2° on Monday and rose to 57·3° on Tuesday. Rain fell on five days to the large amount of 2·014 inches—the measurement on Friday was ·780 inch, and that on Saturday was ·944 inch.

The week ended the 26th was again a period of unsettled rainy weather—especially on the east and south coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. In the central districts of the latter country, it was much finer and towards the close of the week some sharp frosts were experienced—the shade thermometer falling at Parsonstown, King's County, to 30° on Thursday and 28° on Friday. The general distribution of atmospherical pressure during the greater part of the week was peculiar—thus areas of high pressure existed over the extreme North of Europe and over the Mediterranean and Algeria, while a band of low pressure—in which there were several distinct minima—stretched across Central Europe from the south of the United Kingdom to Southern Russia. It was in this trough of low barometer that the weather was so bad. Towards the end of the week a depression was found over the Peninsula. Winter may be said to have set in over Northern Russia on Tuesday, the 22nd, when the thermometer marked 22° at 8 a.m. at Archangel In Dublin every day was more or less showery, and on Monday evening vivid lightning was frequently seen to the southward, accompanied by thunder at 8 pm. On Friday night there were heavy hail showers. The mean barometer reading was 29·836 inches, pressure ranging from 29·094 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E. by N.) to 30·293 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, N.E. by E.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 47·6°. The mean temperature deduced from the daily extremes was 47·1°. The thermometer rose to 53·0° on Monday, and fell to 38·1° on Thursday. Rain was measured on every day, the total quantity being ·900 inch, of which ·330 inch was registered on Friday, and ·321 inch on Monday.

The weather of the last few days of the month (27th–31st) varied considerably. A northerly air current held on Sunday and Monday, the 27th and 28th, in connection with a cyclonic system over the English Channel and Brittany. It caused clouds and showers on the east coasts of Great

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Britain and Ireland, but inland clear skies and frosty nights prevailed. On the 29th, S.W. winds spread over the whole country, temperature rose fast, and showers and squalls set in. A severe storm occurred on the night of the 31st.

The rainfall in Dublin during the ten months ending October 31st has amounted to 24·789 inches on 169 days, compared with 12·366 inches on 123 days during the same period in 1887, 19·219 inches on 147 days in 1888, and a twenty-three years' average of 22·914 inches on 160·5 days.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in October, 1889, was no less than 6·935 inches, distributed over 22 days. Of this quantity, 1·140 inches fell on the 6th, 1·280 inch on the 18th, and ·870 inch on the 19th. Since January 1st, 28·055 inches of rain have fallen at Greystones, on, however, only 112 days.

NOVEMBER.—No greater contrast can be imagined than the weather of November, 1889, compared with that of November, 1888, which was the wettest and most stormy November experienced in Dublin for more than a quarter of a century. The past month was, on the contrary, calm, dull, and comparatively mild and rainless. An anticyclone held over western Europe with unusual persistence, and the warm, damp, southerly and westerly winds of the system brought a second autumn to the British Islands after the cold and rain of October. Only at the close of the month was a spell of wintry weather experienced in the rear of a remarkable series of V-shaped depressions which passed eastwards across north-western Europe.

In Dublin the mean temperature (46·4°) was decidedly above the average (44·5°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 45·7°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, November was coldest in 1878 (M. T. = 38·2°), and in 1870 (M. T. = 42·2°), and warmest in 1881 (M. T. = 50·3°). In 1886, the M. T. was as high as 46·4°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year" it was 43·9°; in 1887 it was as low as 42·6°; and in 1888, it was as high as 47·5°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·191 inches, or 0·324 inch above the average value for November—namely, 29·867 inches, and 0·501 inch above the mean pressure in November, 1888—viz., 29·690 inches. The mercury rose to 30·619 inches at 9 p.m. of the 16th, and fell to 29·290 inches at 7 p.m. of the 24th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·329 inches—that is, a little more than an inch and three-tenths. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45·7°, or only 1·8° below the value for October, and 9·4° below that for September, 1889; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 45·6°, or 1·9° above the average mean temperature for November, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (43·7°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 46·4°, compared with a twenty-three years' average of 44·5°. On the 7th the thermometer in the screen rose to 59·7°—wind, W.S.W.; on the 28th the temperature fell to 29·6°—wind, W. The minimum on the grass was 23·9° on the 28th. The rainfall was only ·929 inch, distributed over 9 days—both rainfall and rainy days fell largely short of the values for the preceding month of October—viz., 4·853 inches on 22 days. The average rainfall for November in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 2·340 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 16·9. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were very much below the average. In 1876 the rainfall in November was large—3·614 inches on 20 days. In 1872, also, 3·414 inches fell on 24 days; in 1887, 3·012 inches fell on 18 days, and in 1888, 6·540 inches fell on 26 days. On the other hand, in 1870, only 1·218 inches were measured on but 11 days, and in 1879 only 1·251 inches on but 10 days. The vast excess of the rainfall in 1888 and the equally marked deficit in 1889 are evident from these figures.

A lunar halo appeared on the 4th, and a solar halo on the 14th. High winds were noted on 5 days, but attained the force of a gale on only one occasion, the 1st. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 11th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 23rd, and 30th. Lightning was seen on the night of the 25th. Hail fell on the 1st. Sleet and snow fell on the 26th and 27th. An aurora borealis was seen on the night of the 26th.

The month opening with a strong S.W. gale—the only storm which was felt throughout in Dublin. It was followed by a transitory fall of temperature and some cold showers.

Westerly winds, and dull, mild weather were the leading features of the week ending Saturday, the 9th. At first an irregular depression was passing across Great Britain eastwards; it was rainy in England, showery in Ireland, fair and cold over the greater part of Scotland. Monday, the 4th, was cool and fair in Dublin. Some rain fell on Tuesday morning, but this day also proved fine. On Wednesday morning a large Atlantic anticyclone was found off the South of Ireland, whence it extended across the Bay of Biscay to the North of Spain. On the afternoon of this day temperature rose decidedly, and the weather became warm and damp—remaining so until the end of the week. At 8 a.m. of Thursday the thermometer read 31° at Paris, but 59° at Aberdeen, where it rose to 62° later in the day. This remarkable reading for November was also recorded at Loughborough. Even in Northern Russia very little frost was felt during this period. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·172 inches. Pressure increased from 29·544 inches, at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W. by S.) to exactly one inch higher, namely, 30·544 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, W.S.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 49·7°, and the mean of the daily extremes of temperature was 50·4°. The thermometer in the shade rose to 59·7° on Thursday, having fallen to 39·3° on Monday. Rain fell on two days to the amount of ·068 inch, of which ·050 inch was entered to Friday. At 8 a.m. of that day the barometer read 30·61 inches at Lorient, and 30·60 inches at Rochefort and at Valentia, in Kerry.

The second week (10th–16th, inclusive) was a period of singularly mild, quiet, weather. The distribution of atmospherical pressure was anticyclonic, except in the far North, where depressions were found—of, however, no great intensity. At the beginning of the period, the centre of a large anticyclone, in which the barometer was as high as 30·50 inches, lay off the extreme S.W. of Ireland.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

The weather was dull and mild. This high pressure system then moved eastwards, decreasing at the same time in intensity. By Tuesday morning its centre had reached Prussia. A sharp morning frost with fog prevailed over central England on this day, but in Ireland it remained very mild, dull, and damp. Up to and including Friday, the 15th, the anticyclone held over the continent. On this day a V-shaped depression of no great depth came in over Ireland from the Atlantic. A squally S.W. wind and showers were the result, but the barometer quickly recovered, and Saturday was bright and still, with light winds from N.W to N.E., and a smoke fog at night. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·351 inches. Pressure ranged from 30·190 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, S.S.W.), to 30·619 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, calm). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 48·5°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest shade temperatures was 49·1°. The thermometer rose to 55·7° on Friday, and fell to 41·8° on Saturday. Rain fell on Friday night to the amount of ·030 inch—this was the only measurable rainfall during the week. The air was foggy on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. A solar halo was seen on Thursday forenoon.

Quiet, mild, damp, and foggy weather held during the greater part of the third week (17th–23rd inclusive). Only on the evening of Thursday, the 21st, did the wind freshen to a squally or stiff breeze, which reached the force of a gale in the West of Ireland. In England, Germany, and France temperature decreased greatly as the week advanced; but the season remained singularly open in Scotland and even in Scandinavia. This was brought about by the persistent presence of a large anticyclone over Western Europe. In its centre, which lay over Germany, the barometer remained above 30·70 inches from Sunday night until Thursday afternoon—the highest reading of all being 30·76 inches, recorded at Berlin and Wiesbaden on Wednesday. On Thursday night a V-shaped depression advanced over Ireland from the S.W. It caused the strong winds above referred to and a heavy fall of rain on Friday. In the rear of this low pressure system, of no great depth, the barometer again rose quickly and the sky cleared with a sudden fall of temperature. Saturday was at first fair and bright, but in the afternoon a dense vapour fog formed. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·413 inches, pressure ranging from 30·613 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, calm) to 30·058 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, S. by W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46·3°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest temperatures was 47·0°. The screened thermometers rose to 57·5° on Friday, having fallen to 36·3° on Sunday. Rain was measured on three days, the total quantity being ·469 inch, and the maximal fall in 24 hours being ·359 inch on Friday.

A remarkable and sudden change from autumn to winter took place at the beginning of the last week ending Saturday, the 30th. It proved wintry in the extreme. On Sunday a general and decided fall of the barometer over Western Europe ushered in a complex series of V-shaped depressions, which at 8 a.m. of Monday extended as a trough of low pressure from the W. coast of Norway to the S. of France. In front of this trough the wind was strong from S. and S.W., with comparatively high temperature and rain—in its rear, fresh N.W. and N. winds were blowing, with a keen, dry air and showers of sleet, hail, and snow. On Monday night thunder and lightning occurred in the North-west of England. At 8 a.m. of Tuesday the barometer was down to 28·52 inches at Bodö in Norway—a frost prevailed, with snow squalls in many places. At night displays of aurora and lightning were reported from Ireland and Scotland. Wednesday was a very cold day—temperature did not rise above 35·6° in Dublin. On Thursday an anticyclone passed south-eastwards across Munster, temperature rose and S.W. winds became established in Ireland. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·964 inches—pressure ranging between 29·290 inches at 7 p.m. of Sunday (wind, S.W.) and 30·387 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 38·5°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest thermometer readings was 38·9°. Temperature rose to 52·5° on Sunday, and fell to 29·6° on Thursday. Lightning was seen on Monday night, rain fell on Sunday to the amount of ·275 inch. Light sleet and snow showers on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday yielded no measurable rainfall.

The rainfall in Dublin during the eleven months ending November 30th has amounted to 25·718 inches on 178 days, compared with 15·378 inches on 141 days during the same period in 1887, 25·768 inches on 173 days in 1888 and a twenty-three years' average of 25·254 inches on 177·4 days.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in November, 1889, was 1·080 inches distributed over 9 days. Of this quantity ·440 of an inch fell on the 23rd, and ·240 of an inch on the 24th. Since January 1, 29·135 inches of rain have fallen at Greystones, on, however, only 121 days.

DECEMBER.—A quiet, mild, but damp month, with prevalent south-westerly winds (that is, winds from points between S. and W.). These conditions were determined by the persistence of an anticyclone to the eastward and south-eastward, while numerous areas of low pressure skirted the western shores of Ireland, Scotland, and Norway in their passage northeastwards across the Atlantic Ocean and the Norwegian Sea. In central and southeastern England sharp frost was felt towards the close of the month, while the weather remained open in Ireland and Scotland.

In Dublin the mean temperature (43·8°) was—as in November—above the average (41·1°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43·3°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, December was coldest in 1878 (M. T. = 32·8°), and in 1874 (M. T. = 36·8°), and warmest in 1865 (M. T. = 46·2°). In 1886, the M. T. was as low as 37·9°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was also 37·9. In 1887 the M. T. was 39·9°; in 1888 it was 43·6°, or very nearly the same as in 1889.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·096 inches, or 0·214 inch above the average value for December—namely, 29·882 inches. The mercury rose to 30·730 inches at 9 p.m. of the 5th, and fell to 29·260 inches at 3 p.m. of the 10th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·470 inches—that is, a little less than one inch and a-half. The mean temperature deduced from

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43·3°, or 2·4° below the value for November, and 4·2° below that for October, 1889; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 42·9°, or 2·4° above the average mean temperature for December, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84 inclusive (40·5°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 43·8°, compared with a twenty-three years' average of 41·1°. On the 17th the thermometer in the screen rose to 56·6°—wind, W.S.W.; on the 6th and the 12th the temperature fell to 30·9°—wind S.S.W. on both occasions. The minimum on the grass was 22·9° on the 12th. There were 4 days of frost in the screen and 20 days of frost on the grass.

The rainfall was 1·554 inches, distributed over 15 days. The average rainfall for December in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 2·419 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·0. The rainfall, therefore, was decidedly below the average, while the rainy days were also below it. In 1878 the rainfall in December was very large—7·566 inches on 22 days. In 1872, 4·932 inches fell on as many as 24 days; and in 1868 (which was otherwise a fine and dry year), 4·749 inches fell on as many as 27 days. On the other hand, in 1867, only ·771 of an inch was measured on 13 days; and in 1871, the December rainfall was only ·797 of an inch on 15 days. In 1885, only ·742 of an inch of rain was measured on but 10 days, but in 1886 the rainfall was 3·348 inches, distributed over as many as 21 days. In 1887 ("the dry year"), the rainfall was 1·223 inches on 19 days; in 1888, it was 2·911 inches on 17 days.

A lunar halo appeared on the 31st. High winds were noted on 13 days, and attained the force of a gale on only two occasions, the 12th and the 19th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 5th, 6th, 14th, 15th, 21st, 29th, and 30th. Lightning was seen on the night of the 12th. A little sleet fell on the 28th.

Almost throughout the first week (1st–7th, inclusive) atmospherical pressure was abnormally high over Europe. On Thursday, the 5th, indeed, the barometer read 31·00 inches and upwards in Central Russia, and exceeded 30·50 inches all over Scandinavia, Northern Germany, and the British Islands. Considerable cold existed within the limits of this vast anticyclone. It was most intense in a band stretching from the north and centre of Russia to Sweden as well as through Germany to France. At the beginning of the week the weather was dull, mild, and windy in Ireland, which was under the influence of atmospherical depressions passing northwards across the Atlantic; while calms or light S.E. to E. winds and sharp frosts prevailed in England. On Tuesday temperature gave way in Ireland also, and frosts occurred on Thursday and Friday. During the afternoon of the latter day a S.W. wind freshened, temperature rose, and rain set in. Saturday was fair, bright, and cold in Ireland, snowy in England. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·395 inches—pressure ranging between 30·216 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.) and 30·730 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind also S.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 40·9°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest shade temperatures was 41·7. The thermometer rose to 49·6° on Sunday and fell to 30·9° on Friday. Rain fell on Friday to the amount of ·240 inch; and on the morning of Sunday, the 8th, to the amount of ·030 inch—total measurement, ·270 inch, on two days.

Particularly changeable weather pervailed in all districts during the second week (8th–14th inclusive) pressure, temperature, and wind being variable beyond measure. Several extensive and even deep depressions travelled north-eastwards across the Atlantic, British Isles, and Scandinavia—as these systems approached, the wind became southerly, temperature rose, clouds increased, and rain fell; as they passed away the wind veered to W. and N.W. and fell light, with clearing skies and frost. Sunday was dull and rainy. Monday was showery with fine intervals. Tuesday and Wednesday were cold and fair. Thursday was at first frosty—then rainy, with squalls; lightning was seen in the evening. Friday was a fine, cold day. Saturday was frosty and foggy in the forenoon; cloudy and milder in the afternoon. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·807 inches—pressure ranged from 30·226 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.W.) to 29·260 inches at 3 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 41·2°. The mean of the daily maxima and minima was 41·8°. On Monday the thermometers in the screen rose to 53·9°, on Thursday they fell to 30·9°. The lowest temperature on the grass was 22·9° on Thursday. The rainfall amounted to ·333 inch, on four days. Of this amount, ·180 inch was registered on Sunday and ·100 inch on Thursday. There was a dense smoke fog on the forenoon of Saturday and lightning occurred on Thursday evening.

A south-westerly air-current and open unsettled weather prevailed throughout the third week ending Saturday, the 21st. Atmospherical pressure was persistently high over France and Germany, low to the north-westward of the British Isles and over Norway. In the area covered by the high pressure, calms or variable winds and hard frost prevailed. In the British Isles and Scandinavia, on the contrary, equally winds between S.W. and N.W., and frequent showers, with but little frost, were prevalent. Sunday was a cool foggy day in Dublin—the max. temp. being only 41·8°. Monday was mild and damp, and *at night* the thermometer rose to 55°. The next three days were equally; on Thursday evening rain fell heavily all over Ireland and in parts of Great Britain later on. Friday was clear and cold. Saturday—at first fine—proved wet and dull in the afternoon. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·025 inches—pressure ranging from 30·403 inches, at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W., light) to 29·451 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.E.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44·8°. The mean of the daily max. and min. readings of the screen thermometers was 44·7°. The absolute maximum was 56·6° on Tuesday; the absolute minimum was 34·6° on Sunday. Rain fell on five days to the amount of ·654 inch—the heaviest falls in 24 hours being ·274 inch on Thursday and ·251 inch on Saturday. There was a very dense fog over the city on Sunday.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

During the week ended Saturday, the 28th, the distribution of atmospherical pressure was of a mixed type—at first chiefly cyclonic, especially in the far N. and N.W.; afterwards anticyclonic. The weather was generally open, and on Christmas Day frost was absent from the British Isles, France, Western Germany, and the greater part of Scandinavia. This was the more remarkable as on the 23rd and 24th very low temperatures were reported from the Gulf of Bothnia, the 8 a.m. readings on those days at Haparanda being + 7° and —4° F. respectively. Up to and including Tuesday, the 24th, rain fell very generally—the weather afterwards became unusually dry, mild and quiet. In Dublin, Sunday was dull and damp. Monday showed an improvement, but at night there were squalls and rain. Christmas Eve was bright and bracing, and three beautiful days followed—mild, sunny, and dry, quite unlike midwinter. Saturday was dull, cold, and showery, with light variable winds. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·109 inches, pressure ranging from 29·460 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.W.) to 30·473 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, S.S.W.). At 8 a.m. next morning (Friday) readings as high as 30·94 inches at Wisby, in Gothland, and 30·90 inches at Stockholm, were recorded. In Dublin the mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45·4°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest temperatures was 46·2°. The screened thermometers rose to 55·6° in the night of the 23rd–24th, and fell to 37·6° on Saturday. The rainfall amounted to ·287 inch, and was distributed over three days—·173 inch fell on Monday, and ·099 inch on Saturday.

The last three days of the month were mild and chiefly fine in Dublin, while severe frost prevailed in the S.E. and centre of England.

The rainfall in Dublin during the year ending December 31st amounted to 27·272 inches on 193 days, compared with 28·679 inches on 190 days in 1888, 16·601 inches on 160 days in 1887, and a twenty-three years' average of 27·673 inches on 194·4 days.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in December, 1889, was 2·125 inches distributed over 11 days. Of this quantity ·580 of an inch fell on the 28th, ·350 of an inch on the 13th, and ·320 of an inch on the 19th. During the year 31·260 inches of rain fell at Greystones, on, however, only 132 days. In 1888 the corresponding figures were 34·540 inches of rain on 138 days.

Rainfall in 1889,

At 40, Fitzwilliam-square, West, Dublin.

Rain Gauge:—Diameter of funnel, 8 in. Height of top—Above ground, 3 ft. 2 in.; above sea level, 57 ft.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days on which ·01 or more fell.	Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days on which ·01 or more fell.
	Inches.	Depth.	Date.			Inches.	Depth.	Date.	
January, . .	2·213	1·221	11th	16	August, . .	2·747	1·042	19th	22
February, . .	2·449	·742	10th	20	September, . .	1·043	·350	23rd	13
March, . .	1·076	·381	10th	17	October, . .	4·353	·344	19th	22
April, . . .	2·607	·420	11th	21	November, . .	·328	·359	22nd	8
May, . . .	2·131	·509	8th	17	December . .	1·534	·274	19th	13
June, . . .	·100	·032	8th	6					
July, . . .	2·570	·624	22nd	15	Total, . .	27·272	–	–	193

The rainfall was four-tenths of an inch in defect of the average annual measurement of the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive—viz., 27·673 inches.

It will be remembered that the rainfall in 1887 was very exceptionally small—16·601 inches, the only approach to this measurement in Dublin being in 1870, when only 20·859 inches fell, and in 1884, when the measurement was 20·467 inches. In seven of the twenty-three years in question the rainfall was less than 26 inches, and in 1885 it was 26·614 inches.

The scanty rainfall in 1887 was in marked contrast to the abundant downpour in 1886, when 32·966 inches—or as nearly as possible double the fall of 1887—fell on 220 days. Only twice since these records commenced has the rainfall in Dublin exceeded that of 1886—namely, in 1872, when 35·566 inches fell on 238 days, and in 1880, when 34·512 inches were measured on, however, only 188 days.

In 1889, there were 193 rainy days, or days upon which not less than ·01 inch of rain (one hundredth of an inch) was measured. This was slightly in defect of the average number of rainy days, which was 194·4 in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive. In 1868—the warm dry year of recent

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

times—as well as in 1887, the rainy days were only 160, and in 1870 they were only 145. In 1868, however, the rainfall amounted to 24·935 inches, or more than 8 inches above the measurement in 1887, and even in 1870, 20·859 inches were recorded. Included in the 193 rainy days in 1889 are 15 on which snow or sleet fell, and 23 on which there was hail. In February hail was observed on 7 days, in March on 5 days, and in April on 4 days. Hail also fell twice in January and October, and once in May, July, and November. Snow or sleet fell on 1 day in January, on 8 days in February, on 2 days in March, on 1 day in April, on 2 days in November, and on 1 day in December Thunder and lightning occurred on five occasions during the year—once in April, July, and October, and twice in August. Lightning was also seen on one occasion in each of the last three months of the year.

The rainfall was distributed as follows:—5·738 inches fell on 53 days in the first quarter, 4·838 inches on 44 days in the second, 9·360 inches on 50 days in the third, and 7·336 inches on 46 days in the fourth and last quarter.

Of the 9·360 inches which fell in the third quarter of the year, 5·747 inches were measured in August.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at Dublin (40, Fitzwilliam-square, West), during the Year 1889.

Month.	Abs. Max.	Date.	Abs. Min.	Date.	Mean Daily Max.	Mean Daily Min.	Rainfall.	Rainy Days.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Highest Pressure.	Date.	Lowest Pressure	Date.	Prevalent Winds.
	°		°		°	°	Ins.		Ins.	Ins.		Ins.		
January, . .	56·2	18th	27·1	3rd	46·3	36·0	2·213	18	30·150	30·711	3rd	29·200	8th	W., S., N.W.
February, .	55·0	1st	21·7	11th	44·5	33·1	2·449	20	29·991	30·474	4th	29·122	10th	N.W., W.
March, . .	58·9	28th	31·0	3r	49·3	35·6	1·076	17	29·999	30·446	15th	29·044	16th	N.W., W.
April, . .	59·7	20th	33·1	15th	51·3	40·9	2·307	21	29·748	30·183	18th	29·170	4th	N., N.E., N.W.
May, . . .	72·5	21st	40·3	11th	60·7	45·4	2·131	17	29·790	30·113	20th	29·440	26th	S., S.E., E.
June, . . .	74·9	22nd	41·2	11th	67·0	52·0	0·100	5	30·077	30·482	8th	29·661	2nd	E., N.E.
July, . . .	77·3	8th	46·0	8th	68·7	51·7	2·570	13	30·044	30·520	1st	29·493	21st	N.W., W.
August, . .	71·3	1st	46·4	28th	64·3	52·7	5·747	22	30·053	30·302	31st	29·145	21st	N.W., W., W.S.W.
September, .	69·7	11th	35·9	25th	60·9	50·6	1·043	13	30·064	30·455	15th	29·304	23rd	N.W., N., W.
October, . .	57·4	7th	35·2	14th	52·9	42·3	4·848	29	30·073	30·233	28th	28·790	7th	W., E.N.E.
November, .	59·7	7th	33·0	28th	51·1	41·7	0·933	9	30·101	30·512	13th	29·290	24th	W., S.W.
December, .	56·0	17th	30·9	6th–13th	46·7	38·9	1·554	15	30·096	30·730	6th	29·360	10th	W., S.W., S.
Extremes, Totals, and Means	° 77·8	July 8th	° 21·7	Feb. 11th	° 55·4	° 44·3	Ins. 37·778	Days 193	Ins. 30·036	Ins. 30·730	Dec. 6th	Ins. 28·790	Oct. 7th	W., N.W.
					49·8°									

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at 40, Fitzwilliam-square, West, Dublin, during the Year 1869, by J. W. Moore, Esq., M.D., Univ. Dub., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.Met. Soc.

Long. 6° 15′ W., Lat. 53° 20′ N., Height above Mean Sea Level, 66 feet, Thermometers, 4 feet above ground, Rain Gauge, 3 feet 2 inches above ground.

1869.	Mean Barometer Inches.	Air Temperature. 9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	Means of Min.	Means of Max.	Abs. Min. Temp.	Abs. Min. Date.	Abs. Max. Temp.	Abs. Max. Date.	Tension of Vapour. 9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	Relative Humidity. 9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	Amount of Cloud. 9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean	Rain-Fall. Total.	Max.	Day	Weather. No. of Days of Rain.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunder Storms.	Clear Sky.	Overcast.	Calm.	Wind. Number of Observations of N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.
January,	30·158	41·6	40·3	41·0	39·2	46·3	37·1	3rd	56·0	19th	·231	·216	·223	89·0	85·0	86·5	7·0	6·0	7·0	2·216	1·321	6th	16	1	2	–	0	16	6	6	1	1	1	0	8	95	1	3
February	29·991	39·9	39·2	39·6	35·1	45·3	31·7	11th	49·0	18	·211	·204	·216	86·2	87·9	91·2	7·8	6·1	8·2	2·443	·743	26th	20	6	1	–	3	16	6	4	3	1	2	1	1	40	15	2
March,	30·000	43·1	43·1	43·2	38·6	49·1	31·6	3rd	60·0	26th	·221	·218	·221	89·2	86·5	87·4	6·5	6·8	6·7	1·976	·401	19th	11	2	0		0	16	1	1	9	6	4	6	0	20	13	2
1st Quarter,	30·047	41·6	41·7	42·0	37·5	47·2	—	—	—	—	·209	·203	·206	88·5	84·8	86·3	7·1	6·3	6·7	5·735	—	—	47	11	11	–	3	41	13	10	3	1	10	12	35	35	35	2
April,	30·160	49·9	49·1	49·5	46·6	57·0	43·2	13th	68·0	30th	·264	·246	·256	79·6	85·4	81·5	6·1	6·4	7·2	2·087	·460	11th	61	1	4	1	–	16	6	60	19	6	3	1	1	6	6	–
May,	30·198	56·1	55·2	56·1	49·4	60·7	46·9	11th	72·0	31st	·340	·320	·333	79·6	84·5	81·7	7·6	6·6	6·5	0·711	·300	5th	67	–	6	–	8	6	–	6	3	16	16	16	3	1	3	7
June,	30·077	58·1	56·4	56·2	50·2	67·0	45·9	11th	76·0	30th	·374	·351	·371	69·7	71·9	70·5	4·9	5·9	4·9	2·100	·602	9th	3	–	–	–	0	9	–	6	9	14	3	1	3	1	6
2nd Quarter	30·078	54·9	52·0	53·3	47·4	60·7	—	—	—	—	·314	·309	·314	76·7	79·6	78·7	6·7	6·8	6·6	5·898	—	—	44	1	9	1	11	49	8	40	31	40	30	22	39	42	31	10
July	30·044	56·9	57·6	56·2	51·7	63·7	44·9	9th	77·0	6th	·356	·361	·360	81·9	79·2	80·5	6·5	6·0	6·7	2·810	·634	22nd	16	–	1	1	0	0	1	6	3	6	3	3	6	16	16	–
August,	30·063	56·0	56·5	56·2	51·7	60·3	46·4	24th	69·0	8th	·348	·362	·355	83·1	80·2	80·2	5·9	5·9	6·8	4·741	1·042	19th	22	–	–	2	1	0	2	3	1	–	1	6	11	16	16	9
September	30·084	55·7	54·9	55·1	50·6	60·0	40·0	26th	69·0	11th	·326	·378	·354	86·7	86·9	87·0	7·0	6·3	6·1	1·945	·460	23rd	19	–	–	–	2	13	1	13	5	6	3	6	3	6	13	9
3rd Quarter,	30·064	57·8	56·2	57·0	51·7	63·1	—	—	—	—	·351	·367	·359	83·9	85·0	84·7	6·6	6·1	6·2	8·496	—	—	60	–	1	3	3	31	1	40	11	12	13	12	24	43	40	1
October,	30·272	51·7	47·9	51·6	46·3	52·9	40·9	11th	57·0	1th	·240	·204	·222	89·2	89·2	89·2	7·2	6·0	6·4	6·345	·944	19th	49	–	3	1	9	11	6	6	9	1	5	9	6	11	7	9
November	30·191	45·4	46·0	45·7	41·7	51·1	36·9	26th	56·7	1th	·217	·250	·233	86·9	86·9	86·9	5·9	6·1	5·3	2·979	·355	26th	8	6	6	–	9	0	1	1	–	–	3	1	10	60	9	19
December	30·000	42·9	43·0	40·9	40·0	48·7	36·4	6th (19th)	50·5	6th	·203	·240	·240	90·4	89·2	89·4	6·7	6·0	5·9	1·554	·288	6th	66	6	–	–	6	6	0	–	–	6	1	64	10	18	0	6
4th Quarter	30·067	45·0	46·0	45·5	41·9	50·6	—	—	—	—	·220	·272	·271	90·0	88·1	88·1	6·6	6·0	6·0	1·268	—	—	48	0	0	0	10	37	0	6	9	2	14	94	15	60	19	17
Annual Means and Totals.	30·060	49·7	50·0	50·0	44·3	55·4	—	—	—	—	·292	·300	·304	83·0	84·0	83·6	6·6	6·7	6·8	27·272	—	—	209	18	40	6	64	110	24	35	40	40	40	70	40	183	122	49

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Rainfall at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1869 to 1889, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1869 to 1888.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Rainfall.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1869, ...	4·255	1·272	2·422	1·400	3·414	·701	·730	1·539	3·957	1·074	1·889	3·594	27·559
1870, ...	2·347	1·445	1·783	·838	1·157	·790	·550	1·514	1·534	3·194	1·218	3·553	26·359
1871, ...	2·624	1·348	·813	3·162	·878	2·265	‡4·381	1·065	4·048	2·817	1·255	·797	25·268
1872, ...	2·864	3·557	2·413	2·655	2·194	2·270	1·995	4·302	3·444	2·421	3·414	4·932	35·569
1873, ...	3·650	·625	3·351	·488	·937	·636	3·408	3·944	2·668	3·089	2·005	·992	23·820
1874, ...	2·018	2·833	·358	1·815	1·747	·405	2·518	4·946	1·708	2·505	3·178	3·207	27·154
1875, ...	2·141	2·477	1·040	1·068	1·071	2·080	3·781	1·883	3·120	7·046	3·031	1·010	29·950
1876, ...	·405	3·018	2·188	3·001	·798	1·260	1·237	3·550	3·140	4·505	3·319	†7·586	32·665
1877, ...	4·325	1·530	3·741	4·707	3·243	·521	3·300	2·586	1·756	2·183	2·486	3·880	22·146
1878, ...	1·957	1·575	1·157	3·350	4·540	3·088	·350	4·541	1·684	2·095	1·388	1·015	28·995
1879, ...	1·714	3·705	1·327	1·997	2·048	4·049	4·187	3·744	3·049	1·220	1·351	1·012	28·858
1880, ...	·863	2·681	3·130	1·332	·847	2·166	3·087	1·401	2·061	§7·358	3·235	3·258	34·512
1881, ...	1·893	2·379	1·988	1·820	1·532	2·565	1·558	4·735	1·999	3·470	2·178	1·528	27·033
1882, ...	1·479	1·962	2·250	3·955	1·533	2·344	3·722	1·575	3·915	3·304	3·344	3·762	31·188
1883, ...	2·073	3·758	1·835	2·807	3·023	1·032	2·222	3·307	3·537	2·209	3·074	1·257	30·381
1884, ...	2·558	3·518	1·858	1·532	1·338	1·243	2·350	·777	1·214	·884	1·412	0·008	20·467
1885, ...	1·617	3·816	1·830	2·911	2·532	1·509	1·154	3·050	2·565	3·600	2·398	·742	29·914
1886, ...	3·244	1·961	3·095	1·529	3·478	1·293	1·703	1·608	2·471	3·163	3·180	3·348	32·956
1887, ...	1·316	·541	1·455	1·798	·882	* ·252	1·184	1·620	1·515	1·898	3·012	1·223	19·301
1888, ...	1·247	1·997	3·753	1·893	·378	3·048	3·851	1·270	·728	1·227	3·349	3·911	28·679
Means, . .	2·183	2·194	1·937	2·062	1·989	1·963	2·459	2·640	3·337	3·314	2·537	2·425	27·652
1889, ...	2·218	0·449	1·076	3·607	2·181	·100	3·670	3·747	1·043	4·933	·359	1·554	27·272

* June, 1887, was the *driest* month of the twenty-one years.
‡ July, 1871, was the *wettest* month of the twenty-one years.
† December, 1876, was the month of the heaviest rainfall.
§ Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours—3·750 inches, on October 27th, 1880.

TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Number of Rainy Days* at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1869 to 1889, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1869 to 1888.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Rainy Days.
1869, ...	18	18	17	14	12	11	9	10	21	11	17	20	195
1870, ...	14	18	11	8	14	9	8	7	11	18	11	16	145
1871, ...	20	18	12	20	0	18	‡28	12	13	18	14	18	191
1872, ...	23	20	21	12	22	10	12	17	22	22	24	24	238
1873, ...	21	8	22	8	17	13	25	23	16	18	14	7	189
1874, ...	14	12	12	16	14	0	10	18	18	22	19	18	185
1875, ...	23	17	14	12	18	20	18	14	14	26	10	18	205
1876, ...	9	23	23	17	6	14	10	14	17	20	20	§22	195
1877, ...	23	10	20	21	18	12	25	24	10	18	22	17	229
1878, ...	20	14	17	15	23	10	9	22	18	18	11	10	202
1879, ...	10	23	16	17	23	24	24	12	18	14	10	10	203
1880, ...	8	17	18	20	9	18	24	10	13	13	20	16	188
1881, ...	14	18	17	13	15	21	15	21	12	18	18	18	198
1882, ...	17	16	17	20	16	25	25	11	18	20	24	21	227
1883, ...	20	17	19	10	13	18	20	14	14	16	19	13	188
1884, ...	18	20	17	11	16	10	25	8	14	14	14	20	187
1885, ...	23	10	13	16	23	8	10	14	23	02	17	10	198
1886, ...	25	18	13	15	21	15	18	13	15	24	18	21	220
1887, ...	16	11	15	10	10	†5	13	10	16	11	18	10	160
1888, ...	9	14	18	17	11	18	22	12	10	15	26	17	190
Means, . .	17·4	16·7	16·4	14·7	15·7	15·2	18·0	13·0	15·1	17·8	17·8	16·7	195·5
1889, ...	16	20	17	21	17	8	15	22	18	20	0	18	198

* *I.e.* days on which ·01 inch, or upwards, of rain fell within the 24 hours. † *Driest* month of the twenty-one years. Rainfall = ·252 inch.
‡ *Wettest* month of the twenty-one years. Rainfall = 4·381 inches. § Month of the heaviest rainfall = 7·358 inches.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE showing the Temperature of the Air in Dublin in 1889, and the Average Temperature for the Twenty Years 1869 to 1888, inclusive, as recorded by Dr. J. W. Moore.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1869, ...	43·4	45·9	40·5	49·1	47·5	54·9	51·9	58·9	55·0	51·1	44·3	39·1	49·3
1870, ...	49·7	39·9	42·8	45·6	52·9	58·5	62·1	59·3	56·1	49·4	41·5	38·7	49·0
1871, ...	57·5	45·5	45·6	45·7	52·8	56·0	59·2	60·8	55·5	50·7	42·6	41·4	49·5
1872, ...	41·6	45·2	45·1	47·6	49·3	55·2	61·2	56·9	54·8	45·6	43·5	41·4	49·2
1873, ...	42·2	37·1	42·0	46·3	50·7	57·9	50·9	59·2	55·0	47·1	45·1	44·7	48·9
1874, ...	42·5	41·6	45·8	49·2	49·6	56·6	60·5	55·0	54·9	49·6	43·5	55·1	49·2
1875, ...	45·8	40·6	43·1	43·4	53·7	55·3	57·0	60·0	57·2	49·3	43·8	40·4	49·3
1876, ...	42·3	41·6	40·2	46·0	49·4	55·7	60·7	58·9	54·9	52·4	43·5	44·0	49·1
1877, ...	42·8	43·9	41·4	45·3	46·7	57·2	57·8	57·6	52·4	50·1	45·0	41·5	48·7
1878, ...	42·4	43·9	45·6	47·8	52·4	57·2	51·0	59·6	55·5	50·7	37·3	32·0	45·6
1879, ...	34·7	39·5	41·6	43·7	47·6	54·9	55·8	56·6	55·5	49·0	43·1	37·0	46·4
1880, ...	39·0	44·2	44·4	46·8	51·0	56·0	57·9	60·5	57·6	44·5	43·4	41·6	48·9
1881, ...	39·4	39·8	42·5	44·7	52·3	55·3	59·9	56·0	56·6	47·2	49·4	39·8	47·7
1882, ...	45·9	45·4	45·9	46·0	52·0	54·7	58·5	58·2	52·0	49·5	42·7	37·4	48·9
1883, ...	42·4	49·8	38·0	45·5	50·6	55·8	56·9	58·8	54·5	49·0	43·5	41·8	48·9
1884, ...	44·5	43·4	44·5	45·8	51·3	56·6	59·7	60·8	55·9	49·2	43·0	40·5	49·6
1885, ...	40·8	49·7	40·7	45·5	47·4	54·8	59·0	55·9	55·2	44·6	45·1	41·2	47·6
1886, ...	37·1	38·9	40·5	45·1	49·9	56·5	59·0	59·5	55·1	51·2	45·7	37·0	47·9
1887, ...	40·7	41·0	40·5	43·9	50·6	50·9	62·4	59·0	53·0	46·5	41·8	39·1	48·3
1888, ...	41·3	37·9	38·9	44·7	51·2	55·1	56·3	57·0	53·4	48·1	46·8	42·7	47·8
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Average, .	40·9	42·1	42·4	46·3	50·5	56·2	59·8	56·6	54·6	45·8	43·9	39·5	48·6
1889, ...	41·6	39·4	45·0	45·9	53·4	58·2	57·4	57·6	54·8	47·9	45·6	42·9	48·9

N.B.—The temperatures given above were deduced from the maximal and minimal readings of the Thermometer by Kaemtz's Formula, viz.—

$$\text{min.} + \left\{\text{max.} - \text{min.} \times \cdot 41\right\} = \text{Mean Temperature.}$$

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Dublin Castle,
8th July, 1890.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland for the year 1889.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
W. RIDGEWAY.

The Registrar-General,
Charlemont House,
Rutland-square.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

DUBLIN: Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
By ALEX. THOM & Co. (Limited), 87, 88, and 89, Abbey-street.
The Queen's Printing Office.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit